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OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1891-'92.

IN FIFTY-THREE VOLUMES.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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AND

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TEXT.

PART 1.

Page 151. Warren to Humphreys, 8 a. m., tenth line, erase the word *I.*

Page 225. Last line, for *2,236* read *2,326.*

Page 679. Michie's report, fourteenth line, for *Weed* read *Wead.*

PART 3.

Page 40. Fisher to Humphreys, first line, for *taking* read *taken.*

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work and the plan and presented the records

in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

* All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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	27	28	29	30	....	....	...
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* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

† For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

‡ For reports, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I.

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* For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

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‡ See also Vol. XXXVI, Part I, for the following reports of operations during the period covered by this volume, viz: Sheridan, June 13–August 4; Torbert, June 13–28; Custer, June 13–July 1; Alger, June 13–July 3; Walker, June 13–July 1; Devin, June 13–July 2; Merritt, June 12–25; D. McM. Gregg, June 13–July 7; Davies, June 13–July 4; Kester, June 13–August 17; J. Irvin Gregg, June 13–July 6; McParlin, June 12–July 30. For Thomas C. Devin's report, covering period from July 4 to July 31, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

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No. 277.—Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, Second Brigade, of operations June 15.
No. 278.—Col. Alexander Piper, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations July 30.
No. 279.—Lieut. Michael Leahy, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, of operations June 20–26.
No. 280.—Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations June 15–30.
No. 281.—Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 21–30.
No. 282.—Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, of operations June 15.
No. 283.—Capt. John M. Willson, Third New York Cavalry, of operations June 21–30.
No. 284.—Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 15–30.
No. 285.—Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, of operations June 15–30.
No. 286.—Capt. George B. Easterly, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations June 15–17.
No. 287.—Lieut. William P. Powers, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations July 27–30.
No. 288.—Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations July 30–August 1.
No. 289.—Capt. Amaya L. Fitch, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding U. S. steamer Parke, of operations July 16–17.
No. 290.—Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, of operations June 20.
No. 291.—Capt. Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, of operations June 20.
No. 292.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services.
No. 293.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 294.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 295.—Diary of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 296.—Return of casualties in Bratton's, Law's, Anderson's, and Benning's brigades, Longstreet's corps.
No. 297.—Col. George K. Griggs, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Barton's brigade, including operations June 17–November 17.
No. 298.—Capt. Benjamin L. Farinholt, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations June 25.
No. 299.—Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding Bratton's brigade, Field's division.
No. 300.—Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry.
No. 301.—Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding Simms' (Bryan's) brigade, Kershaw's division.
No. 302.—Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division.
No. 303.—Capt. W. T. Blakemore, Aide-de-Camp, C. S. Army, of operations June 16.
No. 304.—Capt. William H. Whitner, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, of operations July 30.
No. 305.—Maj. E. Pliny Bryan, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations July 14–17.
No. 306.—Maj. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, C. S. Army, commanding Hoke's division, of operations June 24.

No. 307.—Lieut. C. C. Haile, Twenty-third South Carolina Infantry, Elliott's brigade, unassigned troops, of operations July 30.
No. 308.—Itinerary of Hardaway Light Artillery Battalion, June 16–July 27.
No. 309.—Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, C. S. Army, commanding Hagood's brigade, of operations June 16–24.
No. 310.—Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond, of operations July 27.
No. 311.—Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. Artillery, of artillery operations July 13–16.
No. 312.—Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, C. S. Army, of operations June 23–24.
No. 313.—Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division, of operations June 27–30.
No. 314.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

*Reports of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States.**

NEAR WILCOX'S LANDING, VA.,
June 13, 1864—4.30 p. m.

The advance of our troops have just reached this place. Will commence crossing the James to-morrow. Wilson's cavalry and Warren's corps moved from Long Bridge to White Oak Swamp to cover the crossing of the balance of the army. No fighting has been reported except a little cavalry skirmishing. Smith's corps went around by water and will commence arriving at City Point to-night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
June 14, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Our forces will commence crossing the James to-day. The enemy shows no signs yet of having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. I will have Petersburg secured, if possible, before they get there in much force. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James River has been made with great celerity and so far without loss or accident.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 17, 1864—11 a. m.*

The Ninth Army Corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners

* For Grant's reference in his general report to operations of this period, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 22–27.

and 4 guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery and with the loss of only about 150 stragglers, picked up by the enemy. In covering this move Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, loss upon the enemy. The Eighteenth Corps (Smith's) was transported from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out near to Petersburg the night of its arrival, and surprised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in there by the enemy to hold them. He was joined the night following this capture by the Second Corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts farther south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated. All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night. The enemy in their endeavor to re-enforce Petersburg abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from north of the James River to take their place before we discovered it. General Butler took advantage of this and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of. Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed during the last five days. Day and night have been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 23, 1864—9 a. m.*

Yesterday and this morning have been consumed in extending our lines to the left to envelop Petersburg. The Second and Sixth Corps are now west of the Jerusalem plank road. Yesterday, in moving to this position, the two corps became separated. The enemy pushed out between them and caused some confusion in the left of the Second Corps, and captured 4 pieces of artillery. Order was soon restored and the enemy pushed back. This morning no enemy is found on the left. This will be pushed forward until the enemy is found. The Petersburg papers of yesterday state that Hunter has been routed and already 3,000 of his men have been captured.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 24, 1864—9 a. m.*

No special change or news to report for yesterday. The enemy showed himself in large force on our left in the evening, and General

Meade ordered him attacked. Failing in getting the attack made before dark, he then ordered the left corps back to the position which they had just left. This was taken without being followed up by the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 24, 1864—2.30 p. m.

I find the affair of the 22d was much worse than I had heretofore learned. Our losses (nearly all captures) were not far from 2,000, and 4 pieces of artillery. The affair was a stampede and surprise to both parties and ought to have been turned in our favor. Richmond paper of yesterday states that Hunter, at last accounts, was at Salem, retiring by the route taken by Averell last fall. Our cavalry (small detachment) is now on the Weldon road destroying it. Wilson, with 7,000 cavalry, started the night of the 22d. Richmond paper announces that he struck the South Side road in Dinwiddie. This morning, about 7 o'clock, the enemy attempted an assault on General W. F. Smith's front, prisoners say in three lines. None but the skirmish line reached our advance and most of them were captured.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 25, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Richmond papers of yesterday state that Hunter at last accounts was at Fincastle. He will probably go to Beverly. There will be no use in Stahel attempting to reach him. All quiet here. Sheridan is now crossing the river where the army crossed. Yesterday evening Gregg's division had a very severe fight with the enemy between Charles City Court-House and Long Bridge. I do not know the result, but understand unofficially that we saved all the wagon train, which seemed to be the object of the attack. The loss was said to be heavy on both sides, the enemy coming in close canister range. The same Richmond paper announces that Wilson reached Burkeville. I shall try to give the army a few days' rest, which they now stand much in need of.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 26, 1864—4 p. m.*

All is quiet and our men resting. Sheridan is crossing the river near Fort Powhatan unmolested by the enemy. Gregg's loss was much less

than I was led to suppose by the verbal report first received. General Sheridan says he thinks 225 killed, wounded, and missing will cover it, while he thinks the enemy's killed and wounded is much greater. This is Gregg's loss between the Chickahominy and James Rivers, not counting losses in previous engagements. Nothing heard from Wilson since he left Burkeville. If it is possible I wish paymasters could be sent here to pay the troops. The officers particularly are suffering.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 27, 1864—3 p. m.*

All is quiet here now except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of about 2,000 yards. Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for Jackson River depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and say that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe. The same paper accuses Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons, horses, and cattle. The same paper also states that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot buildings, &c., at Burkeville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 1, 1864.*

The enemy's cavalry, finding that Sheridan was secure where he was crossing James River, left him and interposed themselves on the Weldon railroad between Wilson and return. Kautz, with his cavalry and a portion of Wilson's, succeeded in passing the enemy and getting in, but with the loss of his artillery and wagons. Wilson, with most of his command, was cut off, and is supposed to have gone back south. Immediately on receipt of news that Wilson was returning, General Meade sent Wright's corps to Reams' Station to aid him. Sheridan was also ordered to join him. Wright and Sheridan are both now out, and the latter with orders to push on until he learns reliably from Wilson. Our artillery is now so located that it plays easily on the bridges in Petersburg. They were hit a number of times yesterday by Smith's guns. A small steamer lying at the Petersburg wharf was also hit and burned.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864—9 p. m.*

The movement this morning to the north bank of James River resulted in the repulse of three brigades of the enemy from an intrenched position, and the capture of four 20-pounder Parrott guns. The loss was very slight and capture of prisoners small. The troops having marched all night were fatigued, and did not follow up their success as they otherwise would. Generals Sheridan and Kautz are now with Hancock, and the two together will try in the morning to push the enemy back into Richmond or south of the James River.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

The enemy have attempted to drive our cavalry from the vicinity of Charles City road near New Market. Casualties are not reported, but I suppose have been small. Torbert's division repulsed the enemy in his front, capturing 150 of their number. At last report the enemy in front of Gregg's division were still standing. I am just starting for the scene of action.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—9 p. m.*

I have just returned from Deep Bottom. The enemy evidently became very restive over our move to the north bank of the river, and have been moving to meet it ever since they discovered it. The position of our troops to-day was—the left of the Second Corps resting at Deep Bottom, and extending along Bailey's Creek; Gregg's and Torbert's cavalry divisions were down to the right of the Second Corps, and extend to the New Market road, with one brigade at Malvern Hill. In getting their position they were attacked by the enemy in heavy force. The fighting lasted several hours, resulting in a loss which Sheridan thinks will not exceed 200 on our side, the greater part of whom are but slightly wounded, and some are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. We have taken 200 prisoners, besides wounded, many of whom were left in our possession. The number could not be estimated because ambulances were still engaged bringing them in when I left the ground. In front of Torbert's division 158 of the enemy's dead have been counted. There was equally as much, if not more, fighting in front of Gregg's division, and probably as many of the enemy's dead were left there. We have failed in what I had hoped to accomplish—that is, to surprise the enemy, and get on to their roads with the cavalry near to Richmond and destroy them out to South Anna. I am yet in hopes of turning this diversion to account, so as to yield greater results than if the first object had been accomplished.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864—10 a. m.*

Finding that my effort to surprise the enemy by sending an army corps and three divisions of cavalry to the north bank of the James River, under cover of night, for the purpose of getting on to the railroads north of Richmond, drew all of his forces from Petersburg except three divisions, I determined to attack and try to carry the latter place. The enemy's earth-works are as strong as they can be made, and the ground is very broken and favorable for defense. Having a mine prepared running for a distance of eighty feet along the enemy's parapet, and about twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground, ready loaded, and covered ways made near to his line, I was strongly in hopes, by this means of opening the way, the assault would prove successful. The mine was sprung a few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning, throwing up four guns of the enemy and burying most of a South Carolina regiment. Our men immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion, and a considerable distance of the parapet to the right of it, as well as a short work in front, and still hold them. The effort to carry the ridge beyond, and which would give us Petersburg and the south bank of the Appomattox, failed. As the line held by the enemy would be a very bad one for us, being on a side hill, the crest on the side of the enemy, and not being willing to take the chances of a slaughter sure to occur if another assault was made, I have directed the withdrawal of our troops to their old lines. Although just from the front, I have little idea of the casualties. I think, however, our loss will be but a few hundred, unless it occurs in withdrawing, which it may not be practicable to do before night. I saw about 200 prisoners taken from the enemy. Hancock and Sheridan returned from the north side of the river during the night, and are now here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 1, 1864.*

The loss in the disaster of Saturday last foots up about 3,500, of whom 450 men were killed and 2,000 wounded. It was the saddest affair I have witnessed in the war. Such opportunity for carrying fortifications I have never seen and do not expect again to have. The enemy with a line of works five miles long had been reduced by our previous movements to the north side of James River to a force of only three divisions. This line was undermined and blown up, carrying a battery and most of a regiment with it. The enemy were taken completely by surprise and did not recover from it for more than an hour. The crater and several hundred yards of the enemy's line to the right and left of it and a short detached line in front of the crater were occupied by our troops without opposition. Immediately in front of this and not 150 yards off, with clear ground intervening, was the crest of the ridge leading into town, and which, if carried, the enemy would have made no resistance, but would have continued a flight already commenced. It was three hours from the time our troops first occupied their works before the enemy took possession of this crest. I am constrained to believe that had instructions been promptly obeyed that Petersburg would have been carried with all the artillery and a large

number of prisoners without a loss of 300 men. It was in getting back to our lines that the loss was sustained. The enemy attempted to charge and retake the line captured from them and were repulsed with heavy loss by our artillery; their loss in killed must be greater than ours, whilst our loss in wounded and captured is four times that of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

CITY POINT, *August 2, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to request that the President may direct a court of inquiry, to assemble without delay at such place as the presiding officer may appoint, to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg on the morning of July 30, 1864, and also to report whether, in their judgment, any officer or officers are censurable* for the failure of the troops to carry into successful execution the orders issued for the occasion, and I would suggest the following detail: Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, Volunteer service; Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general and recorder.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 2.

Dispatches of Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

MOODY'S, VA., *June 13, 1864—6 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Wilson's cavalry crossed without opposition at Long Bridge about 8.30 p. m. yesterday. A pontoon bridge was laid at once, and Warren's corps got across and advanced upon and held the road leading toward Richmond. Smith, Wright, and Hancock withdrew from the lines before Cold Harbor without difficulty. Everything is going prosperously forward.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LONG BRIDGE, VA., *June 13, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Everything quiet. Hancock's corps is all close up here ready to cross. Wright and Burnside are moving to Jones' Bridge. No enemy in the way on either road. General Warren reports that there is no obstacle between here and James River. Wilson, who is feeling out with his cavalry toward White Oak Swamp bridge and toward Bottom's

* As received by Halleck this word is *answerable.*

Bridge also, finds no force of any moment before him. We have reports from deserters that Beauregard is intrenched at Malvern Hill. Hancock and Warren are to move direct to Wilcox's; Wright and Burnside to Charles City. Hancock will reach his destination before dark. The army will cross the James at Fort Powhatan. There are strong indications that Lee is moving troops to Petersburg.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 14, 1864—2.20 p. m.
(Received 2 a. m. 15th.)

Wright's corps reached the James River last night opposite Fort Powhatan. Burnside camped on the other side of the Chickahominy. Warren camped at Saint Mary's Church. Both these corps are up before this time. The wagon train, with Ferrero's division, reached the Chickahominy at the Windsor Shades, but did not cross, because they did not have enough bridge material. The deficiency has been supplied. Butler's engineers had begun work for the pontoon bridge at Fort Powhatan before our arrival, and are now aided by heavy details from Hancock's corps. It is a pretty heavy job to corduroy the marsh, which is fully half a mile wide, and quite deep. When we left Wilcox's Wharf at 9 o'clock this morning there were three steam-boats there to begin ferrying Barlow's division. No ferry-boats had yet appeared; however, the crossing will be made with all practicable rapidity, the troops crossing on boats, and the bridge being used for the trains only. The weather is cloudy, threatening rain, but I think we shall get everything out of the Chickahominy bottom upon the highlands along the James River before any trouble from that source. We know nothing of Lee's movements. He has not yet sent troops to Petersburg. General Grant desires me to inquire whether Quartermaster Holabird, at New Orleans, has been relieved. He has very bad reports concerning him. He also wishes that you would send him $500,000 in Confederate money for use in a cavalry expedition, on which he proposes to pay for everything taken. Your dispatch respecting Barnard was received and communicated. There is no reason for anxiety on that subject.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS,
June 15, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 9.50 p. m.)

All goes on like a miracle. Pontoon bridge at Fort Powhatan finished at 2 a. m. Artillery trains instantly began crossing. Hancock's corps is nearly all landed by ferry at Wind-Mill Point; last of it will be over by 10 a. m. Hancock moves out instantly for Petersburg to support Smith's attack on that place, which was to have been made at daylight. General Warren will next be ferried, followed by Burnside and Wright. None of the boats sent by General Halleck, on General Grant's order, have arrived. The great wagon train has not yet begun to come up from the Windsor Shades, the pontoons sent back there having been delayed. Wilson's cavalry pickets now extend from White Oak Swamp

bridge, on the right, to Malvern Hill, on the left. Wilson had constant sharp skirmishing on 13th, losing 50 men. He has taken prisoners who report that Hill and Ewell are intrenched on the line from White Oak Swamp to Malvern Hill. Lee appears to have had no idea of our crossing the James River. General Grant moves his headquarters to City Point this morning. Weather splendid.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, *June 15, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 16th.)

The Petersburg Express newspaper of yesterday has a telegram sent to Extra Billy Smith from Lynchburg stating that Hunter entered Lexington on the 11th. They estimate Hunter's strength at 16,000; his advance was resisted by General McCausland. The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th has official intelligence that Crook, with 8,000 men, was at Amherst Court-House, only twelve miles from Lynchburg. They had destroyed the bridge over the Ta River. Lynchburg is defended, as Enquirer says, by a much larger force than it had expected, aided by militia. Smith, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this morning. General Butler reports from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred that there has been sharp fighting, and that troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the city across the Appomattox as if retreating.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 15, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m. 16th.)

Our latest report from Smith was at 4.04 p. m. He had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's house, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the main line. He describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy. He expected to assault this line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, *June 16, 1864—7 a. m.*
(Via Jamestown Island 11.45 a. m. Received 4.45 a. m. 17th.)

At 7.20 p. m. yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking 13 cannon, several stand of colors, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg. Hancock got up and took position on Smith's left at 3 a. m. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction there from 5 to 6. No report yet.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

HEIGHTS SOUTH OF PETERSBURG, *June 16, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Via Jamestown Island 12.30 p. m. Received 4 p. m. 17th.)

The success of Smith last night was of the most important character. He carried these heights, which were defended by works of the most formidable character, and this gives us perfect command of the city and railroad. The enemy still hold south of the city and west of the river, but their position of little comparative value. General Smith says the negro troops fought magnificently. His loss is in round numbers 750, of which 500 were among the negroes. He took 16 cannon.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

DOUTHAT'S LANDING, VA., *June 16, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg I went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult even to take than was Missionary Ridge, at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed were, I think, the worst of all. After the affair was over General Smith went to thank them and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of the sixteen cannons which he took. The prisoners he took were from Beauregard's command; some of them said they had just crossed the James above Drewry's Bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed it. They seem to be there this morning, however, and to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox; the town they cannot think of holding, for it lies directly under our guns. The weather continues splendid.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DOUTHAT'S LANDING, *June 16, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

I have come down here from Petersburg to see how the crossing advances. I find the rear of Warren's corps just being ferried across. The great wagon train will all be over the bridge by daylight to-morrow morning. The cavalry (Wilson's division) will also pass over in the night, leaving Wright's corps to hold the rear. The line of defense across the neck here is about a mile long and very strong, extending from one swamp to another. The last of the army will no doubt be south of the James River by noon to-morrow. I must here say that the unprecedented pontoon bridge, nearly 700 yards long, constructed by Major Duane, is of the most admirable solidity. After Duane had nearly finished it Benham came up and took charge.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 16, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Via Jamestown Island 11.45 p. m. Received 5.30 a. m. 17th.)

The Richmond Whig of yesterday says that General Stahel, with 2,000 cavalry, has passed west through Robertson's Gap, apparently to destroy the Tennessee railroad. The infantry force which had been at Amherst Court-House is said to be moving in the direction of Buffalo Springs. A dispatch from the same paper General Lee reports that Hampton and Fitz. Lee have routed Sheridan at Trevilian Station, capturing 500 prisoners and 6 guns, and Sheridan is said to have left his dead and wounded on the field. The same paper has a dispatch from Atlanta stating that General Polk was killed by a cannon-ball at 11 a. m. Johnston, Hardee, and Jackson were with him when he fell.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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CITY POINT, *June 16, 1864—4.15 p. m.*
(Via Jamestown Island 11.45 p. m. Received 4.50 a. m. 17th.)

General Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy have abandoned the works in the front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Two divisions of the Sixth Corps, now coming up on steamers from Douthat's Landing, will be sent to support Butler.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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CITY POINT, *June 17, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Via Jamestown Island 8 p. m. Received 1.30 a. m. 18th.)

I find that I was wrong yesterday in regard to the points of the compass. The works taken by Smith on Wednesday evening are on the east and northeast of Petersburg, extending across the line of the City Point railroad. After the Second Corps got up a part of Smith's troops were relieved and the whole of the Second Corps was put in on the east of the city with its line inclining to the southwest. On the left of Hancock came the Ninth Corps; its line, however, did not extend to the Norfolk railroad. General Meade arrived on the ground at about 3 p. m. yesterday and took command. At 5 p. m. Hancock attacked upon his whole front, supported by two brigades of the Eighteenth Corps. Birney made considerable progress, taking some of the advanced works of the enemy and one of the main works of their first line. This morning at 4 o'clock Burnside moved a strong assaulting column from his own right and broke through the rebel lines, capturing 2 redoubts, 4 guns, and 400 prisoners. General Meade reports that there was fighting along the line all night, the moonlight being very clear. He estimates his total losses at less than 2,000 killed and wounded. Colonel Kelly, commanding Irish brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, are reported killed.* Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel McGee, Sixty-ninth New York; Colonel Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire, wounded. The Fifth Corps reached the field about 11 p. m. yesterday. Two divisions of the Sixth Corps

*McCreary was captured, not killed.

under General Wright, have gone to help Butler in front of Bermuda Hundred, where he holds the position abandoned by the enemy yesterday. He reports three miles of the Richmond railroad torn up.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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FORT MONROE, VA., *June 17, 1864.*
(Received 2 a. m. 18th.)

Add the following to Dana's report of 9 a. m. 17th to the Secretary of War:

CIPHER CLERK.

General Grant is now there to see if anything can be done toward taking in the rear the rebel force at Petersburg. It does not appear that that force includes any considerable part of Lee's army. Prisoners say that Hoke's command, Bushrod Johnson's division, and Wise's Legion are there, some say also a part of Longstreet's corps. Admiral Lee reports having seen yesterday afternoon a column of troops, 40,000 to 50,000 in number, from Malvern Hill across Deep Bottom in the direction of Richmond, whether to go to the city or to cross the James River at a pontoon bridge they have near Drewry's Bluff it was impossible to judge. This is the only light we have upon the mystery of Lee's whereabouts. The crossing of our trains and troops at Fort Powhatan has gone on prosperously. Wilson's cavalry got over last night, and the last of the wagons, with Wright's remaining division and Ferrero's colored division, will be on this side by noon. The bridge is to be brought up to Bermuda Hundred, and thrown across the James River near Dove's [Jones'] Neck. The heat is very intense.

C. A. DANA.

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CITY POINT, *June 17, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.50 a. m. 18th.)

On the 14th instant General Butler relieved General Gillmore from command of the Tenth Army Corps and ordered him to Fort Monroe to await a court of inquiry concerning his disgraceful failure to capture Petersburg after he had volunteered for the duty. On hearing Gillmore's explanation, Grant has modified the order so that Gillmore is relieved at his own request and ordered to Washington to report to the Adjutant-General for orders.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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FORT MONROE, VA., *June 18, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Add to Dana's report of the 17th, 5.30 p. m., to the Secretary of War the following:

CIPHER CLERK.

General Butler reports at 5.17 p. m. that the enemy have formed in line of battle, driven in his pickets, and occupies the powerful lines in front of Bermuda Hundred which they abandoned to him yesterday;

all this notwithstanding he had with him two divisions of the Sixth Corps, in addition to his own force. I was misinformed respecting Wilson's cavalry. It has not yet crossed the bridge at Fort Powhatan. It remains north of the river to guard the great herd of cattle, which is not yet up, but will be there before dark. The cattle will be swum over and then the remaining troops will cross. I got my information, erroneous information, from General Grant, who had received it from some officer of General Meade's. No news from Petersburg since morning. General Grant is now there.

C. A. DANA.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 18, 1864—8 a. m.*

General Burnside attacked at 3 p. m. yesterday with Willcox's division and gained ground. He attacked again at 8 p. m. with Ledlie's (late Crittenden's) division, carrying what prisoners and deserters reported to be the enemy's last and main line on that part of the defenses of Petersburg. Ledlie suffered severely, but no figures are yet reported, either of loss or captures. In the night Ledlie was driven back, but at 2 a. m. the rebels evacuated the line. Deserters report that they have taken up a shorter one, enveloping the railroad bridge. General Meade reported at 5.30 this morning that he was moving forward to find and feel them, but that his men were so worn out with marching, fighting, and digging that they must have rest, unless some great opportunity should present itself. No report from General Butler since my last dispatch. He was ordered to retake the position which the enemy had reoccupied, after leaving it open to him for thirty hours, but no sounds of his guns have been heard to indicate an attempt, though the two divisions of the Sixth Corps had been sent him expressly to secure the position. He had not even a line of battle or a cannon placed up the heights. With regard to the two French officers who wish to come here, General Grant now desires me to say that he will be glad to have them, but wishes them to understand that the campaign is carried on under the greatest inconveniences as respect personal comfort. Everything is across the river at Powhatan. The bridge was taken up at 3 a. m. to-day.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *June 19, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

General Meade advanced his forces yesterday morning until he found enemy occupying a new and shorter line of intrenchments, about a mile in front of Petersburg. Believing from the unanimous statement of prisoners that there was no force in his front except Beauregard's three divisions he determined by a vigorous effort to push them over the Appomattox. A general assault was ordered at noon, and Martindale, having two divisions of the Eighteenth and one of the Sixth Corps, attacked promptly and successfully, occupying enemy's line, and taking some 40 prisoners. Birney attacked at the same time, but made no progress. About 2 p. m., Warren and Burnside having got ready, advanced for considerable distance without reaching enemy's main line. *About 4 p. m. Birney* again assaulted with nine brigades, but was not

able to force the enemy's line. Martindale also again attempted to advance farther, but failed. Both Birney and Martindale report the enemy before them in very strong force, with heavy reserves masked in the rear, from which General Meade infers that main body of Lee's army has re-enforced Beauregard. General Meade says that these assaults were well made, and that all men could do under the circumstances was done. At 7 p. m. Willcox, of the Ninth Corps, and Warren again assaulted, but in vain, and with that the day's operations closed. Our advance lines are held and intrenched. The result of the three days' operations since Meade took command there is the driving the enemy from two lines of intrenchments, the capture of 4 guns, 4 colors, and about 500 prisoners. I have not been able to witness the fighting of the last two days, having been kept in camp by sickness, but Comstock, of General Grant's staff, tells me that it has not been equal to our previous fighting, owing to our heavy loss in superior officers. The men fight as well, but are not directed with the same skill and enthusiasm. General Meade gives no statement of casualties, but says they are no heavier than was to be expected from the numbers engaged. General Grant has directed that no more assaults shall be made. He will now maneuver. I presume that Sheridan's report, telegraphed here last night from West Point, was at the same time telegraphed to you. His success in the great purpose of destroying the railroad seems to have been incomplete. Butler, with Grant's assent, has assigned Brooks to command the Tenth Army Corps. Prisoners report that Ewell's corps has gone to Lynchburg.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 19, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 20th.)

Richmond Examiner of yesterday says General Hunter, Thursday last, was at Forest Depot, on Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying that road. Forest Depot supposed to be where the railroad crosses Forest Creek, some eight or ten miles southwest from Lynchburg, and appears to be on a road from Lexington. General Meade reports his casualties of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday to be about 7,000. Attacks of Thursday were made by General Grant's orders, those of Friday and Saturday were made by General Meade himself.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 20, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 8 a. m. 21st.)

Meade is ordered to devote himself to swinging his army around upon the south and southwest of Petersburg. He reports that his cavalry is already upon the Jerusalem road, and thinks that by fortifying as he extends to his left he can soon and safely reach the Appomattox on that side. This will give him possession of the railroad from Petersburg to Weldon and *that to Lynchburg*. He will be supported in this

movement by a similar extension to the left on the part of the troops of General Butler. Position of Meade's forces are now as follows: On right, Sixth Corps holds works captured Wednesday by the Eighteenth Corps, which last corps has returned within General Butler's lines. Next to Sixth is the Ninth, forming Meade's present center, and next the Fifth, forming his left. The Second Corps is in reserve in the rear. The movement begins by putting Second Corps upon left of the Fifth, and drawing back Sixth as a reserve, its place in the lines being taken by Eighteenth. These operations, I suppose, will be performed to-night. Next the Ninth Corps will be similarly withdrawn, and its place in the lines taken by all of the Tenth Corps which can be spared from Bermuda Hundred, where the works are so strong as to be safe with a small garrison, say of 5,000 men. As the object is to get possession of the railroad and inclose the enemy fighting will not be sought for, though, of course, it will not be avoided. Once extended to the Appomattox, the railroad will be thoroughly destroyed as far south as may be practicable, then if necessary Army of the Potomac may take ten days' rations and move upon the Danville road, leaving its base of supplies here to be guarded by its fortifications and the forces of General Butler. A bridge is to be thrown across the James River to-night, and a bridge-head on the north shore fortified on Jones' Neck. General Weitzel has charge of the operation. The bridge-head will require a garrison of 200 men. It will allow us to send cavalry over into Charles City County, where the teeming crops already need our attention, and it will also menace Richmond with attack on that side. Sheridan is ordered to come here, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge or Jones' Bridge, and striking the James River either at Wilcox's and be ferried, or at the new bridge above spoken of. Wilson moves on a raid to-morrow night with his division, and half of Kautz's. He has general instructions to do all the harm he can, especially to the railroad. Richmond Examiner of Sunday mentions safe arrival of a train by that road, as if it were something to be thankful for. General Meade notified Warren this morning that he must either ask to be relieved, or else he (Meade) would prefer charges against him. For past three days Hancock has been so far disabled by his old wound that Birney has commanded the Second Corps. General Grant has just sent Hancock ten days' leave unasked.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 21, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

All quiet at Petersburg during night. The pontoon bridge at Jones' Neck was successfully thrown last night. One of Butler's brigades under Foster passed over, and has constructed a bridge-head at Deep Bottom. Meade did not move the Second Corps last night, it being impracticable to get the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps ready to move simultaneously. It will be done to-night. Richmond papers publish Forrest's official report of his fight with Sturgis. Forrest claims that he killed, wounded, and captured more men than he had in his own command.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 21, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 12.45 p. m. 22d.)

General Meade reports that his former report of casualties on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last was erroneous. Instead of 7,000 it should have been 9,500.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMIES,
June 21, 1864. (Received 11 a. m. 22d.)

The Petersburg Express of this morning contains a report that General Hunter attacked Lynchburg on Saturday last and was repulsed. He approached the town by the Salem road. The report gives no account of casualties on either side or other circumstances, and I judge from its statement that the attack was nothing more than a reconnaissance. The Express says that a great battle was expected at Lynchburg on Sunday. All has been quiet at Petersburg during the day, except that the enemy threw a good many shells at the right of our lines this morning, doing no damage. The President arrived here about noon and has just returned from visiting the lines before Petersburg. As he came back, he passed through the division of colored troops commanded by General Hinks, which so greatly distinguished itself on Wednesday last. They were drawn up in double lines on each side of the road and welcomed him with hearty shouts. It was a memorable thing to behold the President, whose fortune it is to represent the principle of emancipation, passing bareheaded through the enthusiastic ranks of those negroes armed to defend the integrity of the American nation.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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FORT MONROE, VA., *June 22, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Insert in Dana's of 21st, sent this morning, between "doing no damage" and "the President arrived," the following:

CIPHER CLERK.

I was at Petersburg at 6 p. m. One division (Barlow's) of the Second Corps had already taken up its position on the left of the Fifth, and the other two divisions were moving in the same direction. The Sixth Corps was all ready to withdraw from the lines on our right, and move to the left of the Second, or in case the Second should be attacked in the morning to support it. The Eighteenth Corps was in the rear, waiting to occupy the lines in place of the Sixth. General Foster reports from Deep Bottom that his cavalry scouts had fallen in with a considerable infantry force of the enemy. A woman in the neighborhood had also informed him that a whole division under a General Lee was about to attack him, but as he received this information this morning, and no sound of battle has yet been heard from that direction, it is probable that his anxiety was groundless.

C. A. DANA.

CITY POINT, *July 1, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

I arrived here an hour since, the boat having lain by last night and night before. The army occupies about the same lines as when you were here. The Eighteenth and Ninth Corps are alone engaged in anything like siege work, their effort being to get possession of a knoll before them. If they succeed in this the enemy will have to abandon this side of the Appomattox. On the left of the Ninth Corps the Fifth is posted, extending nearly southward across the Jerusalem road, but at so great a distance from the rebel fortifications as to have no immediate effect upon them. The Second and Sixth Corps are both well protected. No attempt has been made to establish intrenchments toward the Appomattox on the left since the failure of the Second and Sixth Corps on Thursday night of last week. It seems that the rebels are very strongly fortified there, also, and that if we were to attempt to envelop them for the whole distance, we should not only render our lines weak from their great extension, but should have no free infantry force to operate with elsewhere. Our batteries of heavy guns are used with much effect on Smith's front. He keeps silent the rebel fort, Clifton, which you will recollect is on the west side of the Appomattox, and, as he thinks, has much damaged the railroad bridge. To this he is directing special attention. Grant thinks all the railroads are well broken up. The Weldon road Wright has pretty thoroughly destroyed with his infantry. On Butler's front at Bermuda Hundred all is substantially as when you were here. I have in the most informal way communicated to Grant the substance of what you said respecting Rosecrans and Curtis. He thinks the most useful way to employ Rosecrans would be to station him at some convenient point on the Northern frontier with the duty of detecting and exposing rebel conspiracies in Canada.

C. A. DANA.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Washington.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 1, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Grant thinks the difficulty between Meade and Warren has been settled without the extreme remedy which Meade proposed last week. Butler is pretty deep in controversial correspondence with "Baldy" Smith, in which Grant says Butler is clearly in the wrong. A report is here that Wilson has been surrounded and destroyed, but it is improbable. Grant does not believe it; besides, he thinks Wilson to be as likely as any other man to get safely out of a tight place. All that is certain is, that Kautz got separated from him, and that some men of Wilson's division came in with him. It appears that Wilson had not the sort of roving commission which Grant supposed, but that Meade gave him explicit instructions as to every part of his course. That portion of them which related to the Danville railroad he had fully executed, except that it is not yet satisfactorily ascertained whether he succeeded in destroying the bridge over the Staunton River and had got back upon the Weldon road, near Stony Creek, when he was attacked by the whole body of the rebel cavalry. This had been set free by Sheridan crossing the James River and stopping to rest, and was all at once pitched upon Wilson. No doubt he has had hard fighting and heavy losses, but I think he will bring in the mass of his division

in safety. Sheridan has gone out to help him, but his horses are badly jaded, and he cannot move very rapidly. Wright has moved out to Reams' Station to support Sheridan.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington.

CITY POINT, *July 1, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 8.20 a. m. 2d.)

I have just seen General Kautz, and have obtained from him a clearer idea of the disaster to Wilson's cavalry. It seems Wilson had been led to believe, by a dispatch from General Meade, that our lines had extended around to the Appomattox, or at least across the Weldon railroad. He was, accordingly, confident of finding our pickets at Reams' Station or near there. After he crossed the Sappony, on what is called the stage road, he was attacked by Hampton's cavalry; fought them Tuesday afternoon and night between that stream and Stony Creek, relying all the while on aid from the Army of the Potomac, which he supposed to be in hearing of his cannon. One of his aides, Captain Whitaker, also cut his way through with a company and reported the case at General Meade's, but succor could not be got up in season. Pushing on, Wilson crossed Stony Creek, when his advance, under Kautz, found before it an infantry force, which prisoners reported as consisting of three brigades, under Finegan. Wilson now determined to go back and break through Hampton's force, but on returning to Stony Creek found that Hampton's men had already destroyed the bridge. The case being desperate, he gave orders to destroy the train and artillery. The caissons were blown up, and the guns, twenty in number, spiked and hauled into a wooded morass just as Finegan's force with a body of cavalry came up, charging so as to divide Kautz and Wilson. The former saw that he had a chance to bring off his command in safety, and thought that to rejoin Wilson would only be to expose himself to the danger of also being surrounded and captured. Accordingly, he marched out, bringing off his division and about 1,000 men of Wilson's, including the whole of the Second Ohio Regiment. He does not think Wilson has been captured, but that he has escaped with the mass of his troops, either passing to the southeast between Stony Creek and the Sappony and swimming or fording the Nottoway, or else by moving to the northwest toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Sheridan marched on Wednesday night, and left Prince George Court-House yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, while the Sixth Corps went to Reams' Station, but nothing has been heard from them or from any of Wilson's troops. If Wilson took the road by Dinwiddie Court-House he would have to make a long circuit before he could again come within reach of us. Kautz says that the outermost pickets of our army were really not more than one mile and a half from the scene of these events. Up to that point the expedition had been exceedingly successful. It had thoroughly destroyed the Danville railroad from about four miles northeast of Burke's Station to the Staunton River, which General Meade's orders fixed as the limit to their march in that direction. The bridge at that river they were not able to destroy. It was very strongly fortified and guarded. Most of the Danville track was of flat or strap iron laid upon pine scantling, so that the destruction was easy as well as perfect. On the South Side road they destroyed about four

miles, working each way from the junction at Burke's. The expedition averaged forty miles a day, doing the work of destruction mostly by night. They found no great stock of supplies in the country. Their horses fed chiefly on green oats and wheat. About 3,000 negroes, who had joined the column in Dinwiddie and Amelia, were with it when it was attacked. Kautz estimates the losses of his own command at about one-quarter of his division, which at starting was about 2,500 strong, but has not yet received any accurate reports from his officers.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington.

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CITY POINT, *July 1, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 a. m. 2d.)

I find that in my last dispatch I misunderstood Kautz's statement of the amount of railroad destruction accomplished by Wilson's expedition. It seems before reaching Burke's Station he had first destroyed about one mile and a half of the Weldon road, then he struck the South Side road, near Ford's Station, and destroyed it as far as Blacks and Whites Station, after which he moved to the Junction and did what was reported in my former dispatch.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 1, 1864—5.30 p. m. (Received 8.10 a. m. 2d.)

One of General Meade's scouts is just in, who left Wilson's command this morning at 7 o'clock on the road from Suffolk to Prince George Court-House, Wilson having yesterday succeeded in crossing the Blackwater. The scout thinks he has most of his men with him, although he was obliged to abandon all property, and many of his men are dismounted. He will be in by night.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, *July 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.20 a. m. 2d.)

Two of Wilson's officers have just come in to report. He reached the James River about six miles above Powhatan at 5 o'clock. Men and horses are badly jaded, but the losses seem to be much less than we had supposed. He has with him also two of Kautz's regiments, which that officer considered lost. From present appearances the total casualties of the expedition will not exceed 750, including killed, wounded, and missing. Of the property nothing fell into the hands of the enemy except part of the artillery and the ambulances, which were full of men, wounded in the previous fighting. The wagons were all destroyed. When the column was attacked it had picked up in the country about 5,000 horses, but most of these were unable to stand the hard march by night and day and were lost before the escape

was complete. Very many of the contrabands came safely off with the column. No particulars are yet reported, but this raid seems to have surpassed all others, except Hunter's, in the damage inflicted on the enemy.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 2, 1864—11 a. m. (Received 4.50 p. m.)

Everything quiet this morning. There was a good deal of firing both of musketry and artillery about 10 p. m. yesterday on Burnside's front, but it amounted to nothing. Nothing heard yet from Sheridan. Wilson is moving up to this vicinity to recruit his horses. The heat is excessive.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 3, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 1.35 p. m.)

All quiet on lines and no new developments. The mine with which the rebel redoubt in front of Burnside is to be blown up is advancing well, but is a pretty heavy job, and will take some time yet. I have just come in from a visit to Wilson's cavalry camp. The men and horses are both in much better condition than I had expected. Wilson estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division. Of these some 600 were killed and wounded in fair fighting, of which they had plenty from the beginning. Wilson confirms Kautz's statement that the expedition averaged forty miles a day. In one thirty-six hours Kautz marched eighty miles. Of railroads fully sixty miles were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Wilson says, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were at hand, and he has destroyed all the blacksmith shops where the bars might be straightened out, and all the mills where scantling for sleepers could be sawed. The thirty miles he broke up of the South Side road may be repaired in about ten days, if the work is not disturbed. That road has T rails and for want of suitable implements the rails could not be thoroughly destroyed, but only bent and twisted by laying them across piles of burning ties. The bridge across the Staunton or Roanoke River he was unable to destroy, because he could not cross the river to get in the rear of the fortifications, there being neither ford nor bridge for fifty miles, except this very railroad bridge. It had been garrisoned for protection against the cavalry of Hunter's expedition. The river at that place is some 600 feet wide. The same want of means of crossing prevented the expedition from crossing back on the south side of that river. It appears that the only means of passing it used by the inhabitants is small ferry-boats, and with these the expedition could not have been safely got over. The final misfortune resulted from ignorance of the fact that the Army of the Potomac had not been able to take up the position indicated in General Meade's instructions to Wilson; besides, all the scouts and country people reported that there was no rebel force between Stony Creek and the Federal lines. But for this Wilson would have crossed the Nottoway

and come in by the route he finally adopted, moving by Jarratt's Station to the Blackwater near Waverly. At that place the column was detained for some ten hours to restore a destroyed bridge. The whole Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac is now camped near Light-house Point. General Sheridan thinks it will take ten days to recruit the horses so that they can resume the offensive efficiently. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast numbers of horses and mules gathered in his course. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss in property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and 12 cannon. The horses of cannon and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and the guns thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking the trunnions before it was abandoned.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 3, 1864—3.30 p. m. (Received 8 p. m.)

There is pretty good evidence that Early is now here, and all of Ewell's corps with him, but Breckinridge has not yet rejoined Lee's army. If he is moving down the Valley, as Sigel reports, it is possible that he may have with him 10,000 men of all sorts, not more.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
City Point, July 3, 1864—4 p. m.

The Petersburg Express of yesterday proposes that the Yankee prisoners should be fed on bread and water only, rather than starve the Confederate soldiers and people in the two cities. This paper admits that while the roads are cut as at present supplies are very short; besides, if the roads should be repaired, it says there is no telling how soon they will be broken again.

C. A. DANA.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 4, 1864—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 7.15 a. m. 5th.)

No new developments at the front. Burnside's mine is hindered by springs and quicksands. Smith's batteries of 30-pounder Parrotts and 8-inch mortars fire pretty steadily at the railroad bridge, and are believed to have damaged it considerably. The enemy, who have repaired the road where General Butler broke it, make no attempt to run trains into Petersburg. Two citizens who came in from Richmond, having left that place on Thursday, report that the rebels are at work repairing the Virginia Central. It seems that the road between Gordonsville and Lynchburg has never been interrupted for any great length of time.

A good deal of sickness from the extreme heat is reported from both Smith's and Meade's commands, in front of Petersburg. Weather cool this morning, but no rain.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 4, 1864—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 a. m. 5th.)

Though General Grant fully acquiesced in your observations respecting General Barnard, still I deem it exceedingly desirable that the latter should be recalled from him. His advice tends to blunder and injury. General Meade is less positive than yesterday in his belief that Early is here. Deserters reported him here, but Meade states that he has captured no men from his (Early's) command.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 4, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 a. m. 5th.)

General Barnard has laid before General Grant a memorandum explaining various plans for immediate operations, and concluded with an elaborate recommendation of an assault upon the key of Petersburg, which is a strong earth-work in front of Warren. It stands at the angle above the rebel lines on the east of the town which run pretty nearly north and south, joining those on the south whose general direction is about east and west. Barnard proposes to make very careful preparations to concentrate the fire of at least 100 cannon upon the point, and to attack with very heavy masses of men. I do not think that General Grant is much inclined to this idea, but he has sent to ask Meade's opinion about it. All our experience shows that with the mass of Lee's army to defend the works assailed they cannot be carried, and that the attempt, if made with vigor, would cost us at least 15,000 men.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 4, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 5.55 a. m. 5th.)

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday claims that they have taken 500 prisoners from Wilson's command, including 250 wounded, 16 cannon, and between 500 and 700 negroes of all sizes and sexes, 35 wagons, 33 ambulances, and a great train of carriages and buggies. Many of the negroes were dressed in the finery of their masters and mistresses. The captured soldiers were loaded, according to the Examiner, with stolen watches, silverware, and ladies' and children's clothing. That paper argues, in a bitter article two columns long, that they ought not to be treated as prisoners of war, but as bandits and assassins. It seems

the recaptured negroes unanimously declared they had been forced away from their homes, and the Examiner says the men who committed this outrage ought to be hung.

C. A. DANA.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 4, 1864—4 p. m.*

A deserter from the Sixty-first Virginia, who came into Hancock's lines this morning from the extreme right of the rebel army, says it was reported in their camp that Ewell had gone into Maryland with his own corps and the other forces lately operating in the Valley. He took only hard bread in his wagons and left all baggage at Staunton. The same deserter reports that the rations of Lee's army have been reduced to one-quarter of a pound of meat, whilst the ration of sugar and coffee has ceased to be regularly issued.

C. A. DANA.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 5, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General Meade totally condemns Barnard's project of assault. He says that he did his best against the very work Barnard desires to attack twelve hours after he got here and failed. It has since been much strengthened. Meade also condemns the idea of throwing a heavy force across the Appomattox, with ten days' rations, to operate on the right of the enemy, for the reason that the column would have to cut loose from its base and from the rest of the army, and would probably be confronted by intrenched lines on that side also. He favors regular siege operations where we are, and places a good deal of dependence upon Burnside's mine. That mine will be ready in a week. Meade holds to the plans of operating against the rebel lines of communication by the cavalry alone, and says it will be a fortnight before Sheridan is ready to resume the offensive. An intelligent deserter says General Early is here in person, but does not know where his troops are. He also says Lee is about making a flank movement against this army, which means, if anything, that our left is to be attacked. On that wing both Hancock and Wright are massed.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GRANT,
City Point, July 6, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 12.10 p. m.)

Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, with a force of dismounted cavalry, from 8,000 to 10,000 men in all, embark this morning for Baltimore. Nothing new along the lines yesterday. Burnside reports that the gallery of his mine had advanced 290 feet yesterday morning. He intends to divide the gallery into five branches, and to put a ton of powder in each. Some prominent officers say that the enemy is aware of the mine, and has constructed a new line within that he means to blow up. Meade told me yesterday that he was at last convinced that

Early and his troops had gone down the Valley. Ewell, as you are aware, is disabled, and commands in Richmond. The Richmond Examiner of yesterday urges that no prisoners should be taken from raiding parties. Richmond is suffering for want of vegetables, butter, and milk, all owing to the drought.

10 a. m.—After another examination of the angle in the rebel lines in front of Warren, General Barnard yesterday telegraphed* his former recommendation that it should be assaulted. He had satisfied himself that the necessary position for artillery could not be obtained.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Ricketts is not yet embarked, but will be started in two or three hours. His division numbers 4,500. General Meade thinks the dismounted cavalry will make as many more, but we have no precise report yet.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

A change in the commander of the Army of the Potomac now seems probable. Grant has great confidence in Meade, and is much attached to him personally, but the almost universal dislike of Meade which prevails among officers of every rank who come in contact with him, and the difficulty of doing business with him felt by every one except Grant himself, so greatly impair his capacities for usefulness and render success under his command so doubtful that Grant seems to be coming to the conviction that he must be relieved. The facts in the matter have come very slowly to my knowledge, and it was not until yesterday that I became certain of some of the most important. I have long known Meade to be a man of the worst possible temper, especially toward his subordinates. I do not think he has a friend in the whole army. No man, no matter what his business or his service, approaches him without being insulted in one way or another, and his own staff officers do not dare to speak to him, unless first spoken to, for fear of either sneers or curses. The latter, however, I have never heard him indulge in very violently, but he is said to apply them often without occasion and without reason. At the same time—as far as I am able to ascertain—his generals have lost their confidence in him as a commander. His order for the last series of assaults upon Petersburg, in which he lost 10,000 men without gaining any decisive advantage, was to the effect that he had found it impracticable to secure the co-operation of corps commanders, and therefore each one was to attack on his own account and do the best he could by himself. Consequently each gained some advantage of position, but each exhausted his own strength in so doing, while for the want of a general purpose and a general commander to direct and concentrate the whole, it all amounted to nothing but heavy loss to

* So in copy on file, but it should probably read—withdrew his former recommendation, &c., or, telegraphed withdrawal of his former, &c.

ourselves. Of course there are matters about which I cannot make inquiries, but what I have above reported is the general sense of what seems to be the opinion of fair-minded and zealous officers. For instance, I know that General Wright has said to a confidential friend that all of Meade's attacks have been made without brains and without generalship. The subject came to pretty full discussion at Grant's headquarters last night on occasion of a correspondence between Meade and Wilson. The Richmond Examiner charges Wilson with stealing not only negroes and horses, but silver plate and clothing on his raid, and Meade, taking the statement of the Examiner for truth, reads Wilson a lecture and calls on him for explanations. Wilson denies the charges of robbing women and churches, and hopes Meade will not be ready to condemn his command because its operations have excited the ire of the public enemy. This started the conversation in which Grant expressed himself quite frankly as to the general trouble with Meade and his fear that it would become necessary to relieve him. In such event he said it would be necessary to put Hancock in command.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Nothing of importance since yesterday morning. The firing on Smith's and Burnside's lines was pretty constant during the day and night, and is active this morning. Drought continues.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

An intelligent refugee, who came into our lines by way of Reams' Station, reports that the rebels are at work repairing the Weldon railroad. They have a large wagon train running from the break on the south toward Richmond by way of Dinwiddie Court-House. The same refugee says that as soon as Atlanta is taken Alabama will quit the Confederacy.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
City Point, Va., July 8, 1864—9.30 a. m. (Received 3.15 p. m.)

Nothing of much importance this morning. Firing pretty active in the trenches yesterday, but without consequence. Directions have been given to make regular siege approaches to the rebel lines. General Meade reports that Burnside's mine will prove of no value. He thinks the best place to work at is the salient angle on the Jerusalem plank road in Warren's front. This is the point which Barnard proposed to assault, as I reported several days since. We had a trifling shower yesterday, without effect on the drought.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General Meade reports that a construction train went south from Petersburg this morning, and that the rebel working parties engaged in repairing the Weldon railroad are protected by detachments of cavalry and infantry. General Grant has ordered all of Sheridan's cavalry that are in condition for the work to move out upon that road, supported by the entire Second Corps, and to destroy it thoroughly as far south as Hicksford. They are to move day after to-morrow night. We have the Richmond Examiner of the 7th and 8th, full of fury over Wilson's raid. They complain that Richmond is running short of water owing to the drought. The fisheries have closed for the season, having produced almost nothing, because the Yankee gun-boats were in the way. The depot for prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga., now contains 30,000, requiring 5,000 soldiers to guard them. All but the wounded have been sent there from Richmond. Another depot has been established farther south, at some place not named.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

About 5 p. m. yesterday, after a heavy cannonade upon Smith and Burnside, a line of rebel infantry suddenly appeared along the crest of their parapets as if to advance upon our works. They fired a single volley, and received one from the men in our trenches, after which they fell back behind their breast-works. Our troops were all under cover, and we had no losses. The movement seems to have been for the purpose of ascertaining whether we were still there. The Richmond papers have of late abounded in reports that Grant was withdrawing his army. Weather hot; no rain.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster of Armies operating against Richmond.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, VA.,
City Point, Va., August 28, 1864.

GENERAL:*

On the 12th [June] the army began another flank movement, to cross the Chickahominy at Long and Jones' Bridges, over pontoons laid by our engineers, and the James, at Fort Powhatan, another pontoon bridge, and to advance rapidly on Petersburg. The trains were conducted by Tunstall's Station on roads to White House and New Kent, thence by Slatersville, Barhamsville, and Diascond, to Cole's Ferry,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 276.

where they crossed the Chickahominy over a pontoon bridge, constructed by the engineers, of more than 2,000 feet in length. They were then conducted to Charles City and down the neck to Douthat's, opposite Fort Powhatan, where they crossed the James over the pontoon bridge at that place, commencing at 2 p. m. on the 15th and closing at 7 a. m. on the 17th. This movement was very complicated, difficult, and arduous. It was one of the most important on record; but it was conducted with a skill and vigor by Captain Peirce that crowned it with magnificent success.

On reaching the James and coming in contact with the command of Major-General Butler, I was announced on the 16th as chief quartermaster of "armies operating against Richmond," and immediately took post at City Point, which had been indicated the principal depot by Generals Grant and Meade.

After crossing the James over the pontoon bridge and by the ferries, the troops pressed forward into positions in front of Petersburg. The trains were placed in parks between the depot and those positions convenient to the railroad. Improvements were commenced at once to make the depot efficient and ample. Wharves and store-houses were constructed; the railroad to Petersburg was put in working order up to our lines; and supplies were brought to the depot in the required quantities, and issued. A uniform system of supply was put in force in both armies.

Such was the posture of affairs on the 30th of June, 1864.

My money accountability for the fiscal year is correctly stated below:

On hand July 1, 1863	$266, 137. 00
Received from officers during the year	12, 603. 49
Received from Treasury Department during the year	1, 100, 000. 00
Received from other sources during the year	146. 44
	1, 378, 886. 93
Expended during the year	2, 144. 09
Transferred to other officers during the year	1, 376, 742. 84
	1, 378, 886. 93

According to the report of Mr. E. L. Wentz, chief engineer and superintendent of railroads, 57 miles of railroads have been constructed and repaired, as follows: 20 miles of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad relaid with new track; 15 miles of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad repaired; 4 miles of the Richmond and York River Railroad relaid with new track, and 13 miles repaired (13 miles of the Richmond and York River Railroad was afterward taken up and the iron removed to Alexandria); 5 miles of the City Point and Petersburg Road was relaid with new track; all making a total as follows:

	Miles.
New track laid	29
New track repaired	28
New track taken up	13

On one railroad large construction parties have been constantly employed making repairs.

It is reported that about 345 miles of telegraph lines have been constructed, though it is difficult to obtain an accurate statement. As a rule, our headquarters have been in telegraphic communication with headquarters of each corps, with our depots, and Washington. Constantly changing positions has rendered it necessary to construct an unusual extent of telegraph lines.

I have during the year frequently reported my views as to the best and proper means of transportation for an army. I do not think that the kind and amount now furnished and allowed these armies can be improved upon. The common six-mule wagon has proved to be the most economical and durable for years past of any ever tested. Pack trains should be provided as prescribed in the order herewith, marked A. A special wagon or caisson should be furnished to carry all ammunition, small-arm as well as artillery. I forwarded a sketch of the carriage, with an explanatory letter of General Hunt, with my report of last year. The mules should be hitched to this wagon as they are to the common army wagon, with one driver, and not as in the artillery service.

Our troops are undoubtedly loaded down on marches too heavily even for the road, not to speak of battle. I have witnessed great loss of knapsacks and articles of clothing on the routes taken by our troops at the commencement of campaigns. In my report of the Chancellorsville campaign I showed you that the loss of knapsacks of those actually engaged was at least twenty-five per cent. I am in favor of putting the lightest possible weight on the soldier, consistent with his wants and the character of the service. I do not think the knapsack should be dispensed with altogether, for it should, ordinarily, form a part of the equipment, but on short campaigns, and on the eve of battle, and when near the supply trains, a blanket rolled up and swung over the shoulder and looped up under the arm, is sufficient without knapsack or overcoat. The soldier can carry three days' cooked food in his haversack. If necessary, he can carry two or three days' bread and some underclothes in his blanket. Our men are generally overloaded, fed, and clad, which detracts from their marching capacity, and induces straggling. I do not propose any modification, however, as our commanders understand these matters better than I do, probably; at any rate, they know what they want, and have the power to make such changes as they may deem proper.

The reports referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 5, and 7 of your orders will be furnished you in detail by the officers who have served under me.

I desire to remind you of my profound obligations for the very prompt, cheerful, and powerful support you have uniformly extended to me. My warmest thanks are also due to General Rucker and his depot officers, who have always responded to my requisitions.

To the soldierly and accomplished quartermasters serving with the armies I owe the deepest gratitude. They have performed their laborious and responsible duties, without exception, with unexampled zeal, energy, and intelligence. You have been good enough to cause many of them to be promoted.

In the closing paragraph of my last report I called your attention to the merits of Captains Ferguson and Stoddard, then on duty at Alexandria. I am pained to know now that both of us were deceived, and that our confidence was misplaced.

There has been no instance of embezzlement or misappropriation of public moneys or property on the part of any quartermaster serving with these armies during the past fiscal year, so far as I have the means of being informed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster of Armies operating against Richmond.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

A.

Special orders by Lieutenant-General Grant prescribing allowance of transportation and camp and garrison equipage.

ORDERS, No. 8. } OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, *City Point, Va., June 29, 1864.*

The following special orders, issued by the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, are printed for distribution to officers of the quartermaster's department on duty with the "Armies operating against Richmond:"

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., June 28, 1864.*

I. The following orders, prescribing the means of transportation, camp and garrison equipage, for the armies in the field operating against Richmond are published:

1. For the headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, in the field, and major-generals commanding separate armies, such wagons, light spring-carriages, saddle-horses, and camp equipage as may be deemed necessary from time to time, to be assigned by the chief quartermaster at general headquarters.

2. For the headquarters of an army corps, two wagons or eight pack-mules for baggage, &c., one two-horse wagon, one two-horse spring-wagon, and ten extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; two wall-tents for the personal use and office of the commanding general; one wall-tent for every two officers of his staff.

3. For the headquarters of a division, one wagon or five pack-mules for baggage, &c., one two-horse spring-wagon, one two-horse wagon, and five extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; one wall-tent for the personal use and office of the commanding general; one wall-tent for every two officers of his staff.

4. For the headquarters of a brigade, one wagon or five pack-mules for baggage, one two-horse spring-wagon, and two extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; one wall-tent for the personal use and office of the commanding general; one wall-tent for every two officers of his staff.

5. The allowance of wagons and pack-mules to officers detached: to every three company officers when detached or serving without wagons, one pack-mule; to every twelve company officers, when detached, one wagon or four pack-mules; to every two staff officers when not attached to any headquarters, one pack-mule; to every ten staff officers when serving similarly, one wagon or four pack-mules.

6. These wagons and pack-mules will include transportation for all personal baggage, mess-chests, cooking utensils, desks, papers, &c. The weight of officers' baggage in the field, specified by army regulations, will be reduced so as to bring it within the foregoing schedule.

All excess of transportation, camp and garrison equipage, now with the army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, or batteries, over the allowance herein prescribed, will be immediately turned into the quartermaster's department, at the general depot at City Point.

7. Commissary stores and forage will be transported in the supply trains. When they are not convenient of access, and when troops act in detachments, the quartermaster's department will assign wagons or pack-mules for that purpose, but the baggage of officers or troops, or camp equipage, will not be carried in the wagons or on the animals so assigned.

8. For each regiment of infantry, cavalry, or battalion of heavy artillery: for baggage, camp equipage, &c., two wagons; three wall-tents for field and staff; one shelter-tent for every other commissioned officer; one shelter-tent for every two non-commissioned officers, soldiers, servants, and camp followers.

9. For each battery: for personal baggage, mess-chest, cooking utensils, desks, papers, &c., one wagon; two wall-tents for officers; shelter-tents, same allowance as for infantry and cavalry regiments.

10. For the artillery and small-arm ammunition train: the number of 12-pounder guns multiplied by 122 and divided by 112; the number of rifled guns multiplied by 50 and divided by 140; the number of 20-pounder guns multiplied by 2, and the number of 4½-inch guns multiplied by 2½, will give the number of wagons allowed.

The number of guns in horse batteries, multiplied by 100 and divided by 140, will give the wagons allowed.

For the reserve artillery ammunition of twenty rounds to each gun in the armies, the number of wagons allowed will be obtained as follows: multiply the number of 12-pounders by 20 and divide by 112, and the number of rifled guns by 20 and divide by 140.

For every 1,000 men present, armed and equipped for duty, of cavalry, infantry, and heavy artillery, for small-arm ammunition, three wagons.

For carrying fuses, powder, and primers, with the reserve artillery ammunition train, two wagons.

11. For the general supply train: to each 1,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and heavy artillery, for forage, subsistence, &c., seven wagons, sufficient to carry eight days' supply; to each cavalry division, exclusively for forage, fifty wagons; to each battery, for its proportion of subsistence, forage, &c., four wagons; to each horse battery, for the same purpose, four wagons; to every twenty-five wagons of the artillery ammunition train, five wagons additional for the forage of the animals of the ammunition and additional wagons, baggage, camp equipage, and subsistence of wagon-masters and teamsters. Ammunition trains will be loaded with ammunition exclusively, so far as practicable. The baggage of the drivers will be carried in the additional wagons allowed for that purpose.

To each brigade of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, of not less than 1,500 men, for hospital supplies, three wagons; for every 1,000 men additional, one wagon.

To each army corps, except the cavalry, for intrenching tools, eight wagons.

To each army corps headquarters, for subsistence, forage, and other stores not provided for herein, three wagons.

To each division headquarters, for similar purposes, two wagons.

To each brigade headquarters, for similar purposes, one wagon.

To each brigade of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, for commissary stores for sale to officers, one wagon.

For the ambulance train of each division, two wagons; for the ambulance train of an independent command less than a division, batteries excepted, one wagon.

To each division of cavalry and infantry, for armorers' tools, parts of muskets, extra arms, and accouterments, one wagon.

It is expected that each ambulance and wagon, except those of the artillery ammunition train, will carry the necessary forage for its own team.

12. The unit of organization for the supply trains of subsistence, ordnance, and forage will be by division. Division quartermasters will be responsible for them. Brigade quartermasters will be responsible for the brigade baggage trains. Regimental quartermasters will be responsible for the regimental public property and baggage.

Quartermasters will attend in person to the drawing of necessary supplies at depots, and will habitually accompany their trains on marches.

13. If corps, divisions, or brigade commanders take their guards or escorts from commands already furnished with the full allowance of transportation a corresponding amount should be taken by them to headquarters; but if they have not been provided for at all then a proper number of wagons will be transferred by the depot quartermaster, on the requisition of the chief quartermaster, certified to and approved by the commanding general.

14. As a rule, quartermaster and commissary sergeants will not be allowed to ride public horses, nor will citizen or soldier clerks, except on the written order of a corps or other independent commander setting forth the necessity.

15. It has been shown by experience that the advantage of keeping up regularly organized pack trains is not commensurate with the expense.

Two hundred pack-saddles will be carried in the wagon train of each corps. Whenever it becomes necessary to pack officers' baggage, provisions, or ammunition for short distances, over rough roads and broken country, pack trains will be made up temporarily by taking mules from the wagons, not to exceed two to any one wagon. There will be allowed to each corps fifty extra mules to supply losses on the march and for use in packing.

16. In the armies operating against Richmond the maximum allowance of forage per day will be, for horses ten pounds hay and fourteen pounds grain; for mules ten pounds hay and eleven pounds grain; and when short forage only can be provided the allowance will be, for horses fifteen pounds, for mules thirteen. On a march, however, the forage ration will be only ten pounds grain.

17. A report of all property captured from the enemy or seized for the public service will be made monthly to the chief of the department at these headquarters to which it appertains.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Chief quartermasters of corps and other independent commands will at once take measures to have these orders complied with, so far as in the power of the quartermaster's department.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster of Armies operating against Richmond.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, VA.,
City Point, Va., September 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I desire to add to my annual report, just rendered, that I have always co-operated to the fullest degree with the medical directors and other medical officers of the Army of the Potomac and that of General Butler's. They have very frequently conferred with me as to what assistance I could give them, and I have invariably found them prepared for any emergency, able to meet all demands upon their resources, very moderate and reasonable in their requisitions upon the quartermaster's department, and most officer-like in their communications with me. We were thrown much in contact with each other, and at times when our energies were heavily taxed, I have never known the medical department wanting in anything that human labor, skill, and perseverance could overcome.

The hospital system in the field is as complete as it would seem possible to make it.

The ambulance trains work admirably, and the sick and wounded are as promptly and carefully taken care of as those in a city or town, and probably much better.

The large field hospital at this place is well located and perfectly watered by steam power, with reservoirs, pipes, &c., and is large enough for all requirements.

The medical department have many transports at their service for the transportation of the sick and wounded. When these are not sufficient, ordinary vessels are temporarily placed on such duty.

I have the honor to ask that this may be filed with my last report.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster of Armies operating against Richmond.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

Record of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine Explosion.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY INSTITUTED BY VIRTUE OF THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., August 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

43. By direction of the President, a Court of Inquiry will convene in front of Petersburg at 10 a. m. on the 5th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the facts and cir-

cumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position on the 30th of July, 1864. The Court will report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the want of success of said assault, and, if so, the name or names of such officer or officers.

Detail for the Court: Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. Volunteers; Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 6, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to the foregoing orders:

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The order instituting the Court was read and the Court and judge-advocate were sworn according to law.

The judge-advocate then presented and read the orders issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 29th of July, 1864, containing the "instructions for the guidance of all concerned," in the operations against the enemy's position before Petersburg on the 30th of July, as follows:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

1. As soon as it is dark Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, will withdraw his two brigades under General White, occupying the intrenchments between the plank and Norfolk roads, and bring them to his front. Care will be taken not to interfere with the troops of the Eighteenth Corps moving into their position in rear of the Ninth Corps. General Burnside will form his troops for assaulting the enemy's works at daylight of the 30th, prepare his parapets and abatis for the passage of the columns, and have the pioneers equipped for work in opening passages for artillery, destroying enemy's abatis, &c., and the intrenching tools distributed for effecting lodgment, &c.

2. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will reduce the number of his troops holding the intrenchments of his front to the minimum and concentrate all his available force on his right, and hold them prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside. The preparations in respect to pioneers, intrenching tools, &c., enjoined upon the Ninth Corps will also be made by the Fifth Corps.

3. As soon as it is dark Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, will relieve his troops in the trenches by General Mott's division, of the Second Corps, and form his corps in rear of the Ninth Corps and be prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside.

4. Every preparation will be made for moving forward the field artillery of each corps.

5. At dark Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, will move from Deep Bottom to the rear of the intrenchments now held by the Eighteenth Corps, resume the command of Mott's division, and be prepared at daylight to follow up the assaulting and supporting columns, or for such other operations as may be found necessary.

6. Major-General Sheridan, commanding Cavalry Corps, will proceed at dark from the vicinity of Deep Bottom to Lee's Mill, and at daylight will move with his whole corps, including Wilson's division, against the enemy's troops defending Petersburg on their right by the roads leading to that town from the southward and westward.

7. Major Duane, acting chief engineer, will have the pontoon trains parked at convenient points in the rear prepared to move. He will see that supplies of sand-bags, gabions, fascines, &c., are in depot near the lines ready for use. He will detail engineer officers for each corps.

8. At 3.30 in the morning of the 30th Major-General Burnside will spring his mine and his assaulting columns will immediately move rapidly upon the breach, seize the crest in the rear, and effect a lodgment there. He will be followed by Major-General Ord, who will support him on the right, directing his movement to the crest indicated, and by Major-General Warren, who will support him on the left. Upon the explosion of the mine the artillery of all kinds in battery will open upon those points of the enemy's works whose fire covers the ground over which our columns must move, care being taken to avoid impeding the progress of our troops. Special instructions respecting the direction of fire will be issued through the chief of artillery.

9. Corps commanders will report to the commanding general when their preparations are complete, and will advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and of everything important that occurs.

10. Promptitude, rapidity of execution, and cordial co-operation are essential to success, and the commanding general is confident that this indication of his expectations will insure the hearty efforts of the commanders and troops.

11. Headquarters during the operation will be at the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Whereupon the Court directed the judge-advocate to notify all the officers named therein of the institution and design of the Court, so as to enable them to be present during its sessions, which was done by addressing the following circular to each:

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 6, 1864.

SIR: The Court of Inquiry instituted by War Department Special Orders, No. 258, of August 3, 1864, for the investigation of the facts and circumstances which attended the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's lines before Petersburg on the 30th ultimo, will meet here on the 8th instant, and the days following, at 10 a. m., and I am directed to acquaint you thereof, so that you may be present at the Court's sessions should you desire to do so. Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication to me at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Judge-Advocate.

(Addressed to Major-Generals Meade, Burnside, Warren, Sheridan, and Ord, Brigadier-Generals White, Hunt, and Mott, and Major Duane.)

The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on the 8th instant.

SECOND DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 8—10 a. m.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the first day were read and approved.

The judge-advocate stated that he had engaged Mr. Finley Anderson, a phonographer, to record the proceedings so long as he should do so to the Court's satisfaction, and Mr. Anderson was sworn according to law.

It is here recorded, also, that all officers of rank who, it is supposed, participated in the affair of the 30th ultimo have been informed that they could be present at the Court's sessions and make any statements they may regard important to themselves, should they see fit.

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says:

I propose, in the statement that I shall make to the Court (I presume the Court wants me to make a statement of facts in connection with this case), to give a slight preliminary history of certain events and operations which culminated in the assault on

July 30, and which, in my judgment, are necessary to show to this Court that I had a full appreciation of the difficulties that were to be encountered, and that I had endeavored, so far as my capacity and judgment would enable me, not only to anticipate but to take measures to overcome those difficulties.

The mine constructed in front of General Burnside was commenced by that officer soon after the occupation of our present lines, upon the intercession of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, I think, of a Pennsylvania regiment, without any reference to or any sanction obtained from the general headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. When the subject was brought to my knowledge I authorized the continuance of the operations, sanctioned them, and trusted that the work would at some time result in forming an important part in our operations. But from the first I never considered that the location of General Burnside's mine was a proper one, because, from what I could ascertain of the position of the enemy's works and lines erected at that time, the position against which he operated was not a suitable one in which to assault the enemy's lines, as it was commanded on both flanks and taken in reverse by their position on the Jerusalem plank road and their works opposite the Hare house.

I will now read to the Court the dispatches which passed between Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, and myself, which will bear in themselves a sort of history of those preliminary operations—a correspondence which resulted, as I said before, in the final arrangements for the assault on July 30.

On the 24th of July I received a letter from the lieutenant-general commanding, which I will now read. I had been previously informed by the lieutenant-general commanding that he desired some operations to take place (offensive) against the enemy, and he had instructed the engineer officer at his headquarters, the engineer officer at General Butler's headquarters, and the engineer officer at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to make an examination of the enemy's position, and give an opinion as to the probable result of an attack. Their opinion is contained in the following letter (document marked A, Appendix).

I desire to call the particular attention of the Court to that communication, because it contains the views of the lieutenant-general commanding with reference to the assault which should be made on Petersburg, and I wish them to compare this communication with the orders and arrangements that I gave and made, so that they may see that to the best of my ability I ordered everything which he indicated to be done. At the time that this communication was made to me, however, I was under the impression that the obstacles to be overcome were more formidable than the subsequent operations led me to believe, and also that subsequent to that time there had been no movement of the army to produce that great weakening of the enemy's front which afterward occurred. Therefore my reply was to the effect that I was opposed to our making the assault.

The following is my reply sent on the 24th (documents B and B 2).

In reply to that I received a communication or report from General Grant, the result of which was a suspension of the proposed attack (document C).

Next day I made a closer examination, and in the mean time a signal station was erected in a pine tree in front of General Burnside, which gave us a more complete view than we had previously had of the enemy's line. My observations modified my views, because I could not detect a second line, although I detected isolated batteries on the crest. I therefore wrote the following communication to General Grant, dated 12 m. July 26 (document D), to which I received the following reply (document E).

There you perceive that the lieutenant-general commanding ordered that whilst the Second Corps was across the James River I should immediately make an assault with the Ninth and Fifth, abandoning the line of the Fifth Corps. In answer to that I wrote him the following dispatch (document F).

That produced a suspension of the order to attack until the return of General Hancock.

The next dispatch I received from General Grant was the following (document G). which I answered at 1 p. m. July 28, as follows (document H).

I will here observe that Lieutenant-General Grant, in consequence of the services which the Second Corps had performed across the river, desired, and gave me directions verbally to that effect, to use the Eighteenth Corps in the assault, and to let the Second Corps take the place of the Eighteenth in the line.

The next dispatch I received was the following, dated City Point, July 29 (document I).

General Grant had come to my headquarters at 4 p. m., and at that time I showed him the order for the assault next day, which had just then been prepared, and which order met with his perfect approbation. He read the order and expressed his satisfaction with it. No other dispatches passed between the lieutenant-general and myself. Next morning between 3.30 and 4 o'clock (before 4 o'clock) he arrived on the ground at General Burnside's headquarters, and all further communications between us were verbal until August 1 at 11.40 a. m., when I received the following dispatch (document J).

We had given our respective views concerning the assault and I particularly impressed my views with reference to the difficulties to be overcome. When it was ascertained that the movement of the Second Corps had drawn over to the north bank of the James five of the eight divisions composing General Lee's army, together with the information I had obtained that the enemy had no second line upon the ridge but only one or two isolated batteries, I came to the conclusion that the explosion of the mine and the subsequent assault on the crest, I had every reason to believe, would be successful and would be followed by results which would have consisted in the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery and a greater part of his infantry. The plan sketched out by Lieutenant-General Grant in his dispatch to me, which I endeavored to carry out, and for the execution of which I gave the necessary orders, was that the mine should be exploded as early as possible in the morning—before daylight; that in the mean time the Ninth Corps should be massed and formed in assaulting columns; that every preparation should be made by removing the abatis so that the troops could débouché, and particularly the assaulting columns; that as soon as the mine was exploded the assaulting columns should push forward; that a sufficient proportion should be left to guard the flanks of the main column, because they had to look for an attack on the flanks; that the main body should hold the lines during the attempt to gain the crest of the hill, and if it was successful then I intended to throw up the whole of the Eighteenth Corps, to be followed by the Second Corps, and, if necessary, by the Fifth Corps also. I do not suppose it is necessary to read the order; I will read it, however (document K).

Having read to the Court the correspondence which passed between the lieutenant-general and myself preliminary to the operations, and having read the order for the operations, I now propose to read and to accompany with some explanatory remarks the dispatches and correspondence which passed between myself and Major-General Burnside, who had the immediate active operations to perform; afterward between myself and Major-General Ord, between myself and Major-General Warren, and between myself and Major-General Hancock. These dispatches, when compared with each other and in connection with the remarks which I shall make, will show the facts so far as they came to my knowledge; and I wish the Court to bear in mind, and I desire to call their attention particularly to the paucity of information which was furnished me by Major-General Burnside of the operations which were made, and to the difficulty that a major-general commanding an army like the one I am commanding labors under to give direct orders in the ignorance of matters transpiring in the front at the immediate scene of operations. Before those operations were concluded upon I called on Major-General Burnside to furnish me in writing what he proposed to do in case his mine was exploded, in response to which I received the following report (document L).

The request made in that communication by Major-General Burnside was complied with—that is to say, sand-bags were furnished him, but the amount of powder asked for, which was 12,000 pounds, was reduced to 8,000, upon the belief on my part, and on my engineers, that 8,000 pounds would be sufficient for the purpose. Another matter in that dispatch to which my attention was directed, and which was finally the subject of an order on my part, is the suggestion of Major-General Burnside to place the colored troops at the head of the assaulting column. That I disapproved, and I informed him of my disapproval, which was based upon the ground not that I had any reason to doubt, or any desire to doubt, the good qualities of the colored troops, but that I desired to impress upon Major-General Burnside (which I did do in conversations, of which I have plenty of witnesses to evidence, and in every way I could) that this operation was to be a *coup de main;* that his assaulting column was to be as a forlorn hope, such as are put into breaches, and that he should assault with his best troops; not that I had any intention to insinuate that the colored troops were inferior to his best troops, but that I understood that they had never been under fire; not that they should not be taken for such a critical operation as this, but that he should take such troops as from previous service could be depended upon as being perfectly reliable. Finding General Burnside very much disappointed—for he had made known to General Ferrero and his troops that they were to lead in the assault, and fearing that the effect might be injurious, and in order to show him that I was not governed by any motive other than such as I ought to be governed by—I told him I would submit the matter with his reasons and my objections to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, and I would abide by the decision of the lieutenant-general as to whether it was expedient and right for the colored troops to lead the assault. Upon referring the question to the lieutenant-general commanding he fully concurred in my views, and I accordingly addressed to Major-General Burnside, or had addressed to him, the following communication (document M).

The following dispatches read near the end of the testimony are here inserted, as directed, in their proper place (documents M 1 and M 2).

The next dispatch to General Burnside was addressed by me at 9.45 p. m. July 29, the evening before the action. I had received a dispatch from General Ord stating that it would take him till very late to relieve the troops in the trenches. The following is my dispatch to General Burnside (document N).

My idea was that General Burnside should form his columns of assault, make all his preparations, take all his men out of the trenches, and move forward; and that then General Ord should occupy his trenches in case he should find it necessary to return. No further dispatches passed between General Burnside and myself. I think it proper to state, however, that on the day previous to the assault I was at General Burnside's headquarters and had the good fortune to meet his three division commanders, and some conversation passed between us; and I would like the Court to inquire into what transpired on that occasion, because I would like to impress upon the Court, as I did impress upon General Burnside and his officers, that this operation which we had to perform was one purely of time; that if immediate advantage was not taken of the explosion of the mine, and the consequent confusion of the enemy, and the crest immediately gained, it would be impossible to remain there; for, that as soon as the enemy should recover from their confusion, they would bring their troops and batteries to bear upon us and we would be driven out; that there were two things to be done, namely—that we should go up promptly and take the crest, for, in my judgment, the mere occupation of the crater and the holding on to that was of no possible use to us, because the enemy's line was not such a line as would be of advantage to us to hold except to go from it to the crest; and that the troops were to be withdrawn when the assault proved unsuccessful.

General HANCOCK, president. Do you not mean that you met four division commanders instead of three, as you said, at the headquarters of General Burnside?

General MEADE. No; I mean three. I saw Potter, Ledlie, and Willcox, and I mentioned in the presence of those gentlemen the tactical maneuvers to be made between that crater and the crest; that the only thing to be done was to rush for the crest and take it immediately after the explosion had taken place, and that they might rest assured that any attempt to take time to form their troops would result in a repulse. Those were all the dispatches that transpired between General Burnside and myself before the day of the assault. On the morning of the 30th, about 3.15 o'clock, when I was about preparing to go forward to General Burnside's headquarters, I found that it was very dark, and suggestions being made by some of my officers that it was too dark to operate successfully and that a postponement of the explosion of the mine might be advantageous, I accordingly addressed a dispatch to General Burnside to the following effect (document O).

To that I received the following reply from General Burnside (document P).

I then went over to General Burnside's headquarters, he, during these operations, being farther to the front. The hour had arrived; I stood waiting. I heard no report from General Burnside and no explosion of the mine. In the mean time Lieutenant-General Grant arrived. Finding that there was no explosion, I sent two staff officers, first Captain Jay and then (I do not recollect the name of the other), but I sent two staff officers to ascertain from General Burnside what the difficulty was (if there was any difficulty), why his mine did not explode, if he knew, to which I received no answer. At 4.10 the following dispatch was sent to him (document Q), and to this I got no answer. At 4.20 another dispatch was sent to him as follows (document R).

I should have stated before this that in order to secure the speedy transmission of intelligence, I took the precaution to have a telegraph run from my headquarters in General Burnside's camp to where General Burnside had established his headquarters for the day, in the fourteen-gun battery. The following is the next dispatch I sent to General Burnside (document S). To this I received no reply. Finding that no replies were received, and the lieutenant-general commanding desiring that an immediate assault should be made without reference to the mine, at 4.35 the following dispatch was sent to General Burnside (document T).

The same orders, you will find, were sent to General Warren, to General Mott, and to General Hunt, to open the artillery. About this time, however, about 4.40, the mine was exploded. In the mean time Captain Jay returned and informed me that the fuse had failed; that a defect was found, and the fuse had been overhauled about fifty feet or twenty-five feet (I forget the distance) from the entrance; that the defect had been ascertained, and had been remedied, and that finally the mine had been exploded. So far as my recollection goes the mine was exploded about 4.40 or 4.45. At 5.45 a. m., one hour after the explosion of the mine, the following dispatch was sent to General Burnside (document U).

The following dispatch was received from him apparently as an answer to mine, although through a difference in time it is dated before it (document V).

[illegible]

[illegible] preparations to support General Burnside in the assault whenever he should be ordered. At 4.40 a. m. the following dispatch was sent to him (document 25). At 5.40, one hour afterward, and immediately after my receiving the information that General Burnside's corps occupied the crater, the following dispatch was sent to him (document 26).

I wish to call the attention of the Court to the fact that as early as 5.40 I authorized General Warren if he saw any opportunity of doing anything with his corps (not only in support of General Burnside, but as an independent operation of his own), that he should take advantage of it and push forward his troops. His reply, dated 6 a. m., is as follows (document 27).

At 6.15 a. m. another dispatch was received from him as follows (document 28). Then at 6.20 another dispatch (No. 29) came from General Warren, in which he states that what we thought was a heavy line of the enemy behind the line occupied by Burnside's troops, as the sunlight comes out and the smoke clears away, proves to be our own troops in the enemy's position. You will perceive that at 5.40 I authorized General Warren and directed him to make an attack without waiting for the support of General Burnside—that is, if circumstances would justify his making an attack; and that his replies here indicate that no such attack was practicable. Coming to that conclusion and receiving information from the signal officers that the enemy had left their extreme right, which I presumed they would do, to mass on the center to receive our attack, the following dispatch was sent to General Warren at 6.30 o'clock (document No. 30).

General Burnside asked for the reading of the dispatch to General Wilson, commanding a cavalry division

General Meade replied that he did not have the dispatch with him now, but would procure it for him. The order to General Wilson was written, he said, about the same time as the above dispatch to General Warren, about 6.30 a. m.

General Burnside wished to be informed whether or not the order to General Wilson was rescinded.

General Meade replied that the order to the cavalry was rescinded when the infantry was ordered to withdraw.

General Meade then resumed the reading of dispatches, presenting documents 31 and 32.

General BURNSIDE. I would like to know what that dispatch to the cavalry was and exactly what time it was rescinded.

General HANCOCK. If you will recollect the matter we will have it called for subsequently.

General MEADE. Just make a memorandum of it and I will have it sent. Indeed I am not positive, but I think my dispatches to General Sheridan of the cavalry are here. If they are they will be read. The next dispatch in order is the following, dated 7.30 a. m., to General Warren (document 33).

General Ayres still remained on the right, and the orders still existed to do anything with him that could be done to advantage. At 7.50 a. m. we have the next dispatch from General Warren (document 34).

Nothing further was received while we awaited developments from General Crawford until 8 a. m., when the following dispatch was received from General Warren (document 35).

Notwithstanding it was considered that General Warren's original order authorized him to take the batteries if it could be done, inasmuch as he was directed to move and attack with General Crawford, and as it was suggested that General Ayres might be required it was thought proper to send him the following order at 8.45 a. m. (document 36).

At 9.15 a. m. the following dispatch was received from General Warren (document 37).

At this time the conclusion had been arrived at by the lieutenant-general commanding and myself that the affair was over, and that nothing more was to be done; and soon afterward orders similar to those which were sent to others were sent to General Warren, that he should not make any attempt to take the two-gun battery. The following dispatches were sent to General Warren (documents 38, 38½, 39, and 40).

Those are all the orders and communications that passed between General Warren and myself. He was authorized to attack if he could see a good chance to attack. When he reported no chance to attack and was asked what force he had available, he reported that he had no force available except he moved Ayres. He was directed not to move Ayres until information was received from Crawford, only if he could attack the two-gun battery in his front he was ordered to attack it, and then the operations were subsequently suspended.

Now I have read you the communications that passed between myself and General Grant, myself and General Burnside, myself and General Ord, and myself and General Warren. It now remains for me to read the communications that passed between myself and General Hancock and myself and General Mott.

The first was a communication sent at 4.40 a. m. to General Mott (document 41).

At 4.50 a. m. the following dispatch was sent to the telegraph operator at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps (document 42).

The following dispatch, dated July 30, 6 a. m., was sent to General Hancock after the mine was occupied (document 43).

The following dispatches were sent and received (documents 44, 45, 45½, 45¾, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52).

These include the dispatches sent to the cavalry. I would explain that the separate orders to General Wilson were issued because General Sheridan, commanding the Cavalry Corps, was across the James River at Deep Bottom, with two divisions, and I had to issue separate orders to General Wilson so that he might be ready for the movement next day.

Here are some dispatches which are of no particular consequence, but I will leave them here. They are dispatches from the signal officers indicating the movements of the enemy.

resting upon me for the manner of the withdrawal, beyond the orders I gave to the effect that the troops were to be withdrawn when they could be withdrawn with security, and, if they had been able to repulse an attack of the enemy, it seems to me rather extraordinary that when another attack was threatened, after the success, that they should be withdrawn simply because they were threatened with another attack; but that is the point to which I wish to call the attention of the Court, and which I wish to have thoroughly investigated.

I believe those constitute the sum and substance of all the orders that passed between myself and Major-General Burnside; but I respectfully submit to this Court that so far as it was in my power, as the commanding general of this army, to give orders, I anticipated the difficulties that occurred, and endeavored to avoid them as much as I could do so, and that I cannot be held responsible for the failure which afterward resulted. Having finished my correspondence with and orders to General Burnside, I now propose to read the correspondence with and orders to General Ord, who was the officer commanding the force next to be employed after those of General Burnside, and whose movements it is important to know.

Major-General Ord was directed to relieve his corps by General Mott's division, of the Second Corps, on the evening of the 29th. He was then to move and mass his troops in rear of the Ninth Corps, and it was intended that he should support the Ninth Corps whenever the Ninth Corps had effected a lodgment on the crest; that he was promptly to move up to them and support them on the crest. I had several interviews with General Ord on the 28th and 29th. I went with him and showed him the position, showed him exactly the ground, gave him all the information I had, and also caused him to send staff officers to select positions for the troops, so that when it became dark they might know the roads. On the morning of July 30, when it became evident to my mind that General Burnside's troops were not going to advance farther than the crater, and when I had reason to suppose it was owing to some difficulty on the part of the troops themselves (so far as any official report came to me), rather than obstacles presented by the enemy, I sent a dispatch to General Ord, changing his previous orders, and directing him instead of supporting General Burnside to make an assault independent of General Burnside. That dispatch and subsequent dispatches are as follows (documents 21, 22, 23, 23½, 23¾, 24).

There were some other dispatches to General Ord of a similar character, but I do not see them here, to endeavor to get him forward independent of the Ninth Corps, to make an isolated attack—an attack of his own independent of the Ninth Corps. Owing to the obstacles presented, the fact that there was no proper *débouché* for our troops to that portion of the enemy's line, and the fact that the crater was overcrowded with men, General Ord, considering those obstacles insurmountable, confined his operations to sending forward, I think, only one brigade. But General Ord and his division commanders have made reports which will be placed before you. I forgot to bring them with me to-day. At about 9.45 a. m. the same orders were sent to General Ord as to General Burnside with reference to the withdrawal of the troops. That finishes all that passed between General Ord and myself. The other supporting column was under Major-General Warren on the left. In the original order General Warren was directed to mass his available troops on the right of the line, and to make all his preparations to support General Burnside in the assault wherever he should be ordered. At 4.40 a. m. the following dispatch was sent to him (document 25). At 5.50, one hour afterward, and immediately after my receiving the information that General Burnside's corps occupied the crater, the following dispatch was sent to him (document 26).

I wish to call the attention of the Court to the fact that as early as 5.50 I authorized General Warren if he saw any opportunity of doing anything with his corps (not only in support of General Burnside, but as an independent operation of his own), that he should take advantage of it and push forward his troops. His reply, dated 6 a. m., is as follows (document 27).

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General Burnside asked for the reading of the dispatch to General *Wilson, commanding* a cavalry division.

General Meade replied that he did not have the dispatch with him now, but would procure it for him. The order to General Wilson was written, he said, about the same time as the above dispatch to General Warren, about 6.30 a. m.

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General Ayres still remained on the right, and the orders still existed to do anything with him that could be done to advantage. At 7.50 a. m. we have the next dispatch from General Warren (document 34).

Nothing further was received while we awaited developments from General Crawford until 8 a. m., when the following dispatch was received from General Warren (document 35).

Notwithstanding it was considered that General Warren's original order authorized him to take the batteries if it could be done, inasmuch as he was directed to move and attack with General Crawford, and as it was suggested that General Ayres might be required it was thought proper to send him the following order at 8.45 a. m. (document 36).

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Those are all the orders and communications that passed between General Warren and myself. He was authorized to attack if he could see a good chance to attack. When he reported no chance to attack and was asked what force he had available, he reported that he had no force available except he moved Ayres. He was directed not to move Ayres until information was received from Crawford, only if he could attack the two-gun battery in his front he was ordered to attack it, and then the operations were subsequently suspended.

Now I have read you the communications that passed between myself and General Grant, myself and General Burnside, myself and General Ord, and myself and General Warren. It now remains for me to read the communications that passed between myself and General Hancock and myself and General Mott.

The first was a communication sent at 4.40 a. m. to General Mott (document 41).

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Here are some dispatches which are of no particular consequence, but I will leave them here. They are dispatches from the signal officers indicating the movements of the enemy.

General BURNSIDE. I would suggest that all the dispatches should be left.

General HANCOCK. General Meade is now giving his direct testimony, and only such dispatches are numbered as he wishes to incorporate. The others will be left here and can be called for at any time.

General MEADE. Well, I will read these dispatches and you can number them and put them down (documents 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58).

It was on those reports of the signal officers that General Warren's orders were predicated. The following is the report of the chief engineer (document 59).

I believe I have now read every dispatch that I have received, and the Court are fully aware of all the information that I received on the ground.

General Burnside said that before the Court adjourned he would like to ask what latitude was allowed in the investigation.

General Hancock explained that the Court had gone back to the orders from General Meade, the orders from General Grant, and to the first inception of the mine.

General MEADE. I would state that in the general orders issued on the night previous to the assault, the cavalry was ordered to make this attack on the left. Two divisions of the Cavalry Corps were over at Deep Bottom. They could not cross the river until after the Second Corps had crossed, so that it was late in the day before they came up; indeed, the head of the column did not appear before the offensive operations were suspended. As General Wilson had been ordered to be in readiness, however, and in view of the unavoidable delay of Sheridan, orders were sent to General Wilson not to wait for General Sheridan, but to push on himself to the Weldon railroad and make an assault upon the enemy. No report was received from General Sheridan. General Sheridan was sick. General Gregg reported in the evening that he had advanced his cavalry, and that they found the enemy in force at Reams' Station, at Gurley's house, and at various other points along the railroad. There was no attack made by the cavalry except at Lee's Mill, where General Gregg, encountering cavalry, drove them away to water his horses. When it was known that our offensive operations were suspended, orders were sent to the cavalry that they should push on as far as possible and find out the enemy's position, but the original orders about going into town were modified, inasmuch as the operations in our immediate front were suspended. I desire to say to the Court that it has not been my disposition or intention to throw censure upon anybody for the unfortunate failure; that, indeed, I have not been furnished with the necessary information to enable me do so. I have not yet received Major-General Burnside's nor his subordinate commanders' official reports. I have very little knowledge of what actually transpired except from the dispatches you have heard read here. I have been groping in the dark since the commencement of the attack. I did not wish to take any unpleasant measures; but I thought it my duty to suggest to the President of the United States that this matter should be investigated, and that the censure should be made to rest upon those who are entitled to it. What I have done has been to show that I tried to do all I could to insure success.

During the day General Burnside and some of his staff, Generals Potter and Ferrero, of the Ninth Corps, were present.

The Court adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on the 9th.

THIRD DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The reading of the record of the second day was proceeded with, until suspended at page 30, document 25, by General Burnside's verbal application to have all the documents bearing date after 2 p. m. on the 30th of July, and all evidence relating to events subsequent to that time,

removed from the record, the reasons for which, by direction of the Court, were reduced to writing and presented as follows:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY, MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, PRESIDENT:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit to the Court that all testimony, whether by dispatches or otherwise, relating to occurrences subsequent to 2 p. m. on 30th July last, at which time our troops had withdrawn from the enemy's line, and the assault was over, should be erased from the record, and no such evidence admitted in future. The terms of the order appointing the Court distinctly limit the action of the Court to reporting the "facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position on the 30th of July, 1864," and "their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the want of success of said assault," and whatever events happened subsequent to the withdrawal have no relation to the success or want of success of the assault and are not within the purview of the Court. Moreover, certain of these subsequent occurrences have been made the subject of charges against me by the major-general commanding the army, and on which charges I am to be tried by another court. They, therefore, should not be investigated by this Court.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

The following paper was then submitted by Major-General Meade:

I respectfully submit to the Court that the objection raised by Major-General Burnside is not tenable. As I have before said, I consider my conduct the subject of the Court's investigation. To show that I was not and could not be held responsible for the manner of the withdrawal, and the circumstances attending it, it is necessary for me to show that I was not furnished with any information, and furthermore I claim the right to show in evidence that no effort on my part was omitted to obtain the necessary information. Independent of this personal consideration, and my rights as one whose conduct is under examination, I beg leave, also, to submit that the receiving of these official dispatches in this case cannot in any way affect the case of General Burnside, when on trial on the charges referred to by him. Those charges are disobedience of orders, and have no reference to his management of affairs on the 30th, because even should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court (and I shall be glad to hear that it is) that General Burnside is in no way responsible for the lamentable failure on the 30th, it does not alter the facts of the case whether he obeyed or disobeyed my orders on that or any other occasion. This is a foreign matter, stands on its own merits, and has no connection with the proceedings of this Court beyond the fact that these documents will be produced in both cases. Again, I respectfully submit, General Burnside's objections should have been made earlier in the proceedings, because among the charges preferred against him is one based on the very disrespectful dispatch sent by him to me at 8 a. m. July 30, and this dispatch should be thrown out on the same ground, which would at once prevent me from stating my case in the manner in which I claim I have the right to. I beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the hour of 2 o'clock being specified in General Burnside's objections, and ask the Court to note that there is no evidence before them when the assault, if any, was made, or what occurred at 2 o'clock. I take it this Court must modify the rules which would govern courts of inquiry when the conduct of only one individual is called in question. This Court has to pass judgment on the conduct of numerous officers, and the relative rights of each should be considered. As I understand it, no one in particular is arraigned here, and therefore what occurs here can only be repeated elsewhere to the detriment of any of the parties concerned, and must be repeated. These are official documents, part of the archives of the Army of the Potomac, and their production in my vindication will give no weight to their production against General Burnside, should he be tried on the charge of disobedience of orders. For these reasons I must respectfully insist on the Court receiving them.

General Burnside then submitted the following:

In reply to General Meade's argument, I beg to say that there is no evidence on the record and none furnished by the documents in question that General Meade did in any way, by aide-de-camp or otherwise, use means to obtain any information in reference to the withdrawal or anything that occurred after he left my headquarters, about 11 o'clock, until after 6 o'clock in the evening, instead of, as he states, no effort being omitted *on his part to obtain* the necessary information; nor was such

effort made to my knowledge. General Meade himself states in his argument that the charges have no reference to the management of affairs on the 30th, and as these charges contain in full the documents to which I object, they therefore should be excluded here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

The Court was cleared. The Court was opened, and the following decision of the Court announced:

The proper time for objection to the reception of evidence is when it is offered, and before accepted. Due notice was given to all persons who were supposed to be interested in the investigation (of whom General Burnside was one) to be present if they so willed. The Court, however, decides that the evidence, documentary and verbal, in question, has a bearing on the conduct of individuals other than General Burnside. The Court is ordered to examine into the "facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position on the 30th of July," and the authorities permit a court of inquiry to enter into such incidental examination of particular points as may become necessary to a full understanding of the matter at issue.

The Court therefore considers it a duty to examine into all the circumstances of the assault, the subsequent withdrawal of the troops, and everything connected therewith.

The judge-advocate continued the reading of the record of the second day, and on completion it was approved, several corrections having been made by the witness, whose meaning had not been fully understood.

The examination of Major-General MEADE was then resumed.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. When did Mott's division leave Deep Bottom and arrive at the Eighteenth Corps to relieve it?

Answer. Orders were given in person to Major-General Hancock, about 5 or 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, requiring him to withdraw Mott's division, then in his line of battle in the presence of the enemy, after dark, and send it to report to General Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Corps. Orders were subsequently given to General Ord, when the division came up, about daylight on the 29th, to mass it in the woods near the railroad, out of sight of the enemy, and at dark on the evening of the 29th to put it in his trenches to relieve his corps.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. on 10th.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 10, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

There were also present Generals Ferrero, Potter, and Willcox, of the Ninth Corps; General Mott, of the Second, and General Carr, of the Eighteenth.

The proceedings of the third day were read and approved.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL MEADE—CONTINUED.

Questions by General BURNSIDE:

Question. Where were your headquarters during the action of the 30th?

Answer. From 4 o'clock until about 11 (I am not exactly confident as to the time of leaving it) my headquarters, as announced in the order of battle on the day previous, were established at the headquarters of the Ninth Corps. At 11 o'clock, or about that time, as near as I can remember, I returned to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which are situated about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the headquarters of the Ninth Corps, and are in telegraphic communication with the same headquarters, where I remained during the rest of the day.

Question. How far was that from the scene of action?

Answer. If by the scene of action is meant the crater of the mine and that portion of the enemy's line in front of it, so far as I have knowledge of the ground, derived from maps, I should suppose that the headquarters of the Ninth Corps were possibly a mile to the eastward of the crater, and my headquarters are three-quarters of a mile, as I stated, beyond that still farther to the east.

Question. Could anything of the action be seen from there?

Answer. Nothing could be seen from any of the points that I occupied.

Question. Did you go farther to the front during the action? If so, where?

Answer. I did not leave the headquarters of the Ninth Corps during the active operations.

Question. Did you not know that there were several positions on our line where you could see the action for yourself, and yet be in as proper a place for you as in General Burnside's permanent camp, and also have full personal communication with Generals Burnside and Ord, and be much nearer General Warren, and likewise have telegraphic communication with the rest of the army?

Answer. I undoubtedly was aware that there were points of the line where I could see more of the action than I could see at the position I occupied, but I was not aware that there was any point where I could see any thing particularly, or on which I could base any orders. I adopted the position I did in consequence of its being a central one, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the line where officers were stationed with whom it was necessary to communicate, and having a large staff and many communications to receive, and many persons to communicate with, and being there in telegraphic communication I considered it more proper to remain where I announced to the army my headquarters would be and where all information could be sent to me, than to make any change of position as intimated in the question. Besides which, I desire to say to this Court that it has been a matter of policy with me to place myself in such position that my communications made and the replies made thereto should be made in such way as a record could be kept of them, and not be confined to verbal communications, which are often subject to misapprehension and to misconstruction. There undoubtedly was telegraphic communication from General Burnside's headquarters in the field, the fourteen-gun battery as it was called, with the other headquarters in the army.

Question. Did you not have an aide-de-camp with General Burnside during most of the action?

Answer. During a portion of the time I did have Captain Sanders, aide-de-camp, at the headquarters of General Burnside. I sent him there in consequence of not receiving any communication from General Burnside, in the hope that he would be enabled to send me some information.

Question. Was not Captain Sanders sent there before the mine exploded?

Answer. No, sir; he was sent there some considerable time after the mine exploded—that is, upon the duty that I now refer to. I have previously stated to the Court that before the mine exploded I sent two officers to endeavor to explain the delay. One was Captain Jay, and one might have been Captain Sanders, but they returned before the explosion of the mine. After the explosion of the mine I sent Captain Sanders on the duty that I now refer to, which was to remain at General Burnside's headquarters, and communicate to me anything which he could ascertain. I think it further proper to add to this answer to this question, that finding I did not get the information which I desired to have, or which I thought I could have, and fearing that my *having sent an aide-de-camp*, the object being to facilitate the trans-

mission of information, might be used to deter responsible officers from communicating information to the commanding general, I withdrew Captain Sanders before the action closed, by an order.

Question. For what purpose was he sent? Was it not to report to you the state and progress of affairs, and did he not so report?

Answer. I have already answered the first part of that question. As to his reports, all the dispatches from him are on file in my evidence before the Court. As to whether he reported all that he should have reported, and all the information to be obtained, I presume the Court will ascertain from him and from other evidence.

Question. Was there any information not furnished you by General Burnside, or through other sources, which, if received, would have influenced your conduct of the action? If so, what?

Answer. I have already informed the Court that all the information that I received has been placed before them in the shape of official documents. It is impossible for me to say what my action would have been if I had received any other information. I acted upon the information I received.

Question. What time did Captain Sanders leave General Burnside to return to you?

Answer. I should say it was about 8.30; between that and 9, as near as I can recollect. I have a copy of the order to him which I can furnish, if desired.

Question. You state that General Burnside's dispatch of 9 a. m. was the first information you had received that any collision had taken place or that there was any enemy in our front. Had you not, before the receipt of this dispatch, written to General Burnside in reference to General Griffin's attack and repulse, also received a dispatch from Captain Sanders speaking of captured colors, also seen and examined rebel prisoners taken that morning?

Answer. In reply to that question I would say that I am willing to assume that there is an apparent discrepancy in my testimony which I am very glad to have an opportunity of explaining. I should suppose that any one cognizant of the circumstances that took place on that day, even of the most general nature, would know that I never meant to say that I did not know that there was no enemy anywhere. I was fully aware that when the crater was occupied a number of prisoners were taken. I was also aware that the enemy occupied their lines both on the right and on the left of the position occupied by General Burnside, and I did know that Captain Sanders had made a report of captured colors and that an attack had been made in front of Griffin; but my whole attention was absorbed in the endeavor to have a charge made to the crest, and my thoughts were all upon that; and when I said this was the first intimation I had of there being any enemy in the front I meant any enemy so situated as to prevent a direct assault upon the crest. Besides which I must throw myself upon the consideration of the Court and say that the vast number of dispatches, the frequency with which they were sent and received, was such that my memory may not serve me well, and the incidents may be, in a measure, not related in the exact order in which they occurred. I wish to call the attention of the Court to a very important fact, for the benefit of General Burnside, if it results to his benefit, as well as to mine, and that is the difficulty of having the time of these dispatches uniform. A dispatch is sent to me marked with the time of the officer who sends it, but the time by his watch may be ten or fifteen minutes different from mine. But I do honestly and conscientiously say that that was the first positive information, when I received that dispatch that the men of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps were returning, that I had that there was any such force or disposition of the enemy as to render it questionable that that assault could be made.

(General Burnside here remarked: "I want the record in such a shape as to enable the casual reader and the revising officer to see that there was before that time an effort on my part, or on the part of some person near me, to give information, and not an effort to cast any imputation on General Meade; and I do not desire to invalidate his testimony, but simply to elaborate. I am confident that there is no disposition on the part of General Meade to make erroneous statements.")

Question. Have you a note written you by me about two weeks before the assault as to the practicability of an assault in my front, my answer thereto, your second letter, and my reply, and will you be kind enough to furnish copies?

Answer. I presume that those documents, like all other official documents, are on file. I will have a search made for them, and as soon as they are discovered will very cheerfully furnish General Burnside or the Court a copy of them.

(General Burnside explained that one of them was a semi-official letter, and General Meade, being reminded of the purport of, answered that he did not think he had it.)

By the COURT:

Question. What knowledge had you of the movements of the different divisions of the enemy on July 30?

Answer. I had very positive information from deserters, not only those who came within my own lines here, but those who came into the lines of General Butler and those who came into the lines of General Hancock, that there were but three divisions of the enemy in our front, consisting of Mahone's division, of Hill's corps, and Johnson's and Hoke's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, and that the other divisions of Lee's army were on the north side of the James River confronting Generals Hancock and Sheridan on the 29th. I also received the same information from prisoners taken that morning. During the operations I received information from the signal officer on the plank road that the enemy were moving troops from their right to their center, which I anticipated, and upon receiving that information the orders were sent to General Warren to endeavor to turn the enemy's right by pushing forward General Crawford and to General Wilson to push on without delay, without waiting for the arrival of General Sheridan coming from Deep Bottom.

Question. Did the order to suspend operations (given about 9 a. m. July 30) originate with Lieutenant-General Grant?

Answer. No, sir; the order, I think, originated with myself. Some time before the order was given I informed Lieutenant-General Grant that so far as I could see there was no prospect of our succeeding in the manner in which we had expected to do; that the time had passed for the *coup de main* to succeed; and I suggested to him that we should immediately withdraw the troops, to which he acceded. About that time a dispatch was received from the signal officer of the Fifth Corps stating that the colored troops had captured a brigade of the enemy with four of their colors, to which, although I did not attach much importance, not knowing how a signal officer could see an operation of that kind, when it did not come to me from the officer in charge of the operation, we, nevertheless, suspended this order and held it in abeyance until the arrival of the dispatch of General Burnside informing me that some of the men of the Eighteenth and Ninth Corps were retiring, and I think also that the lieutenant-general himself rode down to our trenches and made some personal examination and had seen General Ord and had some conversation with him upon his return. From what he heard from General Ord, and subsequently an officer coming in and saying that the colored troops instead of capturing a brigade and four colors had themselves retired in great confusion, which information, I think, was given me by Major Fisher, the chief signal officer, I again referred the subject to the lieutenant-general and again gave him my opinion that as it was then about 9.25 it was unnecessary to make any other efforts and an unnecessary sacrifice of life, my idea being that they could be withdrawn without any difficulty then, or we should have difficulty later in the day in withdrawing them. To this he assented and the order was given to withdraw them. Afterward, when the information was received from General Burnside of the difficulty of retiring then, the order was modified.

Question. Were any instructions given for destroying the bridges in Petersburg in case the crest was gained?

Answer. There were not, for two reasons. And first, if we had succeeded, as I hoped we would, in overcoming the enemy, we should have driven them across the Appomattox and should have wanted those bridges to follow them; but the contingency of their destroying those bridges was held in view, and it was to meet that contingency that the chief engineer was ordered to have a pontoon train brought up so that we could throw our own bridges. My expectation was that if we had succeeded in the *coup de main*, that these three divisions of the enemy would have gone

out of our way and we would be enabled to cross not only the Appomattox but also Swift Run, and open up communication with General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, before General Lee could send any re-enforcements from the five divisions that he was known to have north of the James River.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Volunteers, duly sworn, says:

Soon after this army arrived before Petersburg I received a note from General Potter, stating that if it was desirable the fort in front of his position could, in his opinion, be mined, and that he would, at my request, make a statement of the matter or would come to my headquarters with Colonel Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and lay the matter before me verbally. I sent him word that I would be glad to take the matter into consideration; and accordingly he and Colonel Pleasants came to my headquarters and laid before me a plan for running a mine to that position. In the course of the conversation Colonel Pleasants remarked to me that this thing had first been suggested by the men of his regiment who, I think, were stationed in the advance line and pretty much all of whom were miners from Schuylkill County, Pa. The matter was fully discussed, and I authorized General Potter to commence the work, making the remark, if I remember right, that it could certainly do no harm to commence it, and it was probably better that the men should be occupied in that way, and I would lay the matter before General Meade at my earliest opportunity. We parted with that understanding, and the work was commenced.

Probably at the first interview that I had with General Meade I mentioned the matter to him. He said to me that he had no instructions in reference to siege operations in his front; that that was a matter for the lieutenant-general to decide upon; that he could not authorize any work of that kind, but he would acquiesce in it, and I am inclined to think that I have upon record a letter to the same effect from General Meade. This work was started and progressed with the full knowledge of General Meade; in fact, I was in almost daily communication with him, and much conversation was had upon that subject.

When the gallery was first started there were many discouragements in the way of prophecies as to its failure which had to be overcome, and a great many suggestions as to the mode by which the work should proceed. I, however, left the matter entirely in the hands of General Potter, Colonel Pleasants, and his regiment, feeling satisfied that these miners had experience in matters of that kind which would enable them to accomplish this work.

When it began to be demonstrated that we would probably reach a point under the enemy's fort, conversations were had with reference to the feasibility of an assault after the explosion had taken place. Feeling that the old troops of the Ninth Corps had experienced very hard service during the campaign and had been in so many engagements, that they were very much wearied and their ranks thinned, I made up my mind if I was called on to make an assault with the Ninth Corps, to place the Fourth Division, under General Ferrero, in the advance, inasmuch as that division had not suffered so severely, in fact had not been in any general engagement during the campaign, but had frequently been very honorably engaged on the outposts of the army. General Ferrero himself and all his officers expressed to me their utmost confidence in his troops, and especially his confidence in their ability to make a charge, or in other words a dash. I accordingly instructed him to drill his troops with a view to leading the advance in case the Ninth Corps was called upon to make the attack.

Soon after this General Meade called upon me for a statement as to the practicability of making an assault in my front, which call seemed to have been general, or rather, seemed to have been made upon all the generals commanding corps then on the advance line. I answered him, giving to him as I conceived to be under the circumstances a proper opinion, stating that I thought the chances were fair that a successful assault could be made from my front if it could be supported in a specific way, and I could have the discretion of determining when the supporting columns should be put in. General Meade answered me to the effect that he commanded this army and that he could not give to any one the authority to determine as to the time that his troops should be put in action; that he would be glad to receive from me at all times such suggestions as I might make, but that he himself would take the responsibility of re-enforcing any force that he should see fit to order in action, or words to that effect. I at once wrote him a letter stating that I had no disposition whatever to claim the right to put other troops than my own in action; that I had simply made this suggestion because I had given troops to other corps commanders to support their columns, which they themselves had used during the campaign without any interference on my part, and I simply meant to ask what I had granted to others; that while I was certainly not anxious to put my own troops in action the troops of any other corps could be called upon to make the assault; that I was fully willing to accord to

General Meade more military skill than I possessed, and more ability to put troops in action, but that my troops had been given to corps commanders both on my right and on my left and placed in action by them; and, as I before said, I simply desired to have accorded to me what I had accorded to them.

It was decided, I believe, at that time, that no assault should be made; but I, notwithstanding, sent for General Ferrero and directed him to go down to our advance line and select positions for concentrating his division, to look at the positions on the line over which he had to pass, and to reconnoiter the ground over which his division would have to pass in an assault upon Cemetery Hill. I also directed him to send his brigade commanders down for the same purpose, and indicated to him exactly the position which I wanted him to take, and the parts of the line over which I desired him to pass. I requested that he would present to me a plan for the maneuvering of his troops in case an assault of that kind were ordered.

In accordance with that, General Ferrero presented me a plan which is in substance laid down in my plan of attack, and contained in the proceedings already before you. (See document L.) I approved of this plan, especially that part of it which contemplated the movement of troops to the right and left of the breach which we might make in the line in order to allow the other column to proceed to the front without any molestation from any of the enemy that might be left in the rifle-pits on the right and left of the breach. This must have been fifteen or twenty days, if not more, before the assault was made. I was afterward informed by General Ferrero that his troops had been drilled for a movement of that kind, and was informed by a large number of his officers that it was their understanding that they were to make an attack with them; that, if I mistake not, they had passed over lines of intrenchments, performing the movement with a view to familiarizing their men with the movement, and they each and all expressed to me the greatest possible confidence in their ability to accomplish the work, which I considered a very material element in making the movement.

Nothing of importance occurred for a few days before the mine was sprung, except ordinary conversations with reference to the charge which was to be placed in the mine. I myself from a long experience in experiments with gunpowder, having been a manufacturer of arms several years before the war commenced and in constant practice with fire-arms, had a particular view with reference to the mode in which the mine should be charged, and the amount of charge to be placed in it. It was not in accordance with the methods laid down in scientific works upon the subject of military mining, but entirely in accordance with all experience in mining and blasting by civil engineers within the last two or three years since the method of heavy tamping had been abandoned. It is not worth while for me to enter here into an explanation of my theory, because I can present the report of the officer who built the mine, and that will explain the matter fully. It is sufficient to say that the mine was charged partially upon my theory and partially upon the theory of the old established plan of military mining. In the theory which I decided to be adopted large charges could be used without detriment, in my opinion, to persons in the immediate proximity of the mine, but persons who were not of my opinion felt that the effect of this mine at great distances, with the charge which I proposed to place in it, would be very great, and it became, from some cause or other, known to my troops, both officers and men, that a difference of opinion of that kind had arisen, and to such an extent that I have had general officers come to me and ask me if I did not think the charge I was putting in the mine was too large. I did not think the charge so large that there was danger of injuring our own men. This feeling among the men had a certain effect which I will leave for the Court to decide, and if they request it I will send them the names of witnesses who have mentioned to me that impression on the subject long before the mine was exploded, so that there can be no mistake as to the impression that prevailed at the time. I myself was satisfied, without knowing definitely, that the charge which I desired to place in the mine could be placed there with safety. I witnessed this anxiety among the troops with a good deal of concern, but that it did not prevail in the division which it was supposed would make the assault (it not being then upon our lines) was a source of gratification to me. This Court will see by looking at the documents which General Meade has presented that I was directed to keep the amount of powder placed in the chambers within the limits of rules prescribed by military works upon that subject. I, however, in several verbal communications with General Meade, insisted upon the other method; and it was finally decided that we should place in the mine 8,000 pounds of powder instead of 12,000 pounds. The ground that I took was this: that the depth of the mine, or rather, the bottom of the chambers was fixed, the greater the explosion the greater the crater radius, and less inclination would be given the sides of the crater, and the greater breach on the right and left of the charges would be made, thereby giving a greater space for the troops to pass over, and a less inclination for them to pass up and down in the line. It was, however, determined that 8,000 pounds of

powder should be put in instead of 12,000, and the mine was accordingly exploded with that charge. The decision in reference to the charge to be placed in the mine was given in ample time to let me make arrangements for that amount of powder.

The general facts and movements connected with this army for the first three or four days previous to the fight are so well known to the Court that I will not delay them by any statement as to my correspondence and personal intercourse or anything of that nature up to Thursday before the fight.

On that day (Thursday, two days before the fight) I went to General Meade's headquarters. He spoke to me in this way:

"I have received information that it is impossible for General Hancock to advance beyond his present position; he has succeeded in inflicting upon the enemy a severe punishment and captured some four pieces of cannon, but is not able to advance beyond that point (or, at any rate, it was decided that he should not advance beyond that point). A large force of the enemy from this position has been attracted to that side of the river by this movement of General Hancock, and General Grant desires that an attack should be made here."

(I think he made that last remark, but I will not be positive; he either said that General Grant desired, or he himself desired, that an attack should be made.) He asked how long it would take to charge the mine. There was some correspondence before and after that time (I do not know if it is in your proceedings or not) in reference to the time necessary to charge the mine; I think it very likely that General Meade has placed all the documents before you. Previous to this he had written to me to present my project for this movement, which is now before you.

During this conversation on Thursday he said to me, "I cannot approve of your placing the negro troops in the advance, as proposed in your project." I asked him why. He said, "Because I do not think they should be called upon to do as important a work as that which you propose to do, certainly not called upon to lead," or words to that effect. I, in a considerable conversation, urged upon General Meade the necessity for placing General Ferrero's division in the advance. I stated to him that the three white divisions had been on the advance line, and under fire from the moment of the establishment of the line, on the 18th or 19th of June, until that time; that they were very much wearied, had contracted a habit of covering themselves by every method within their reach, and that I was satisfied they were not in a condition to make anything like as much of a dash upon the enemy's line as General Ferrero's division, which had not been under any considerable fire from the time of its arrival at this place to that moment. I told him I considered my troops to be as good as they ever were, with the exception of this weariness and the habit, which had almost become a second nature, of protecting themselves from the fire of the enemy. In fact, upon this subject, I was very, very urgent.

I will here present to the Court some of the reasons for forming this opinion, which reasons were presented to General Meade. Take an intermediate date, say the 20th of July, and there were for duty 9,023 muskets in the three old divisions of the Ninth Corps, which occupied the line. From the 20th of June, which was after the fight at this place, to the day before the fight on the 30th day of July, these divisions lost as follows: Killed, 12 officers, 231 men; wounded, 44 officers, 851 men; missing, 12 men; making a total of 1,150, which is over 12 per cent. of the command, without a single assault on the part of the enemy or of our own troops. These casualties were caused from picket-firing and shell firing, and extended pretty evenly over the whole time. I think that the whole of General Willcox's division was on the line for thirty days or more without relief. General Potter's and General Ledlie's divisions had some small reliefs, enabling those gentlemen to draw some of their men off at intervals, for two or three days at a time, at certain intervals during this period. A considerable portion of our line was so situated as to render it impossible to keep pickets to the front of them. It was, in fact, situated very much as a portion of the line occupied by the Second Corps at Cold Harbor. As I stated before, I stated these facts to General Meade, except that I will not say that I gave him these exact figures; but the full substance of what I have stated here was given to him, together with the statement of the loss of officers and men, and the way in which the losses occurred. And, in fact, statements were made regularly to General Meade, so that these facts were in his possession, but were not made with the same particularity to him as I have made them here.

The Ninth Corps also lost in the fight of the 17th and 18th of June 2,903 men, and in the action of the 30th of July 3,828. The following are the figures more in detail: June 17 and 18—Killed, 29 officers, 348 men; wounded, 106 officers, 1,851 men; missing, 15 officers, 554 men; 2,903. July 30—Killed, 52 officers, 376 men; wounded, 105 officers, 1,556 men; missing, 87 officers, 1,652 men; 3,828.

General Meade said to me that he was going to see General Grant, and would submit the question to him as to whether the colored troops would be allowed to take the advance or not. This, as I said, was on Thursday—I think in the forenoon. He *said to me that* he would start at 1 o'clock, and would return that evening. I parted

with him, and on the next morning, not having heard anything from General Meade, and knowing from information that I had received that he had returned from City Point during the evening, I imagined that no further action was to be taken in the matter, and that I was to be allowed to place the Fourth Division in the advance.

On Friday forenoon General Willcox and General Potter, two of my division commanders, came to my headquarters, and we talked over the matter of the fight which was to take place on Saturday morning. I said to one or both of them to this effect: that I had been very much worried and troubled the day before lest General Meade would overrule that part of my plan which contemplated the putting in of the colored troops, but that I hoped nothing further would be heard from it because General Meade had gone to City Point the day before, and the matter was to be referred to General Grant, and that inasmuch as I had not heard from General Meade I took it for granted that he had decided to allow the thing to remain as it was. This I must necessarily give in substance, because my conversations with my division commanders are not guarded. They can be called upon themselves to state what they know about the matter. Soon after that, say 11 o'clock, Generals Meade and Ord came to my headquarters. I am under the impression that I broached the subject myself as to the colored division taking the advance, but whether I did or not he informed me that General Grant coincided with him in opinion, and it was decided that I could not put that division in advance. I felt, and I suppose I expressed and showed, very great disappointment at this announcement, and finally in the conversation which occurred, and to which there are two witnesses here present, I asked General Meade if that decision could not be changed. He said, "No, general, it cannot; it is final, and you must put in your white troops." No doubt in the conversation I gave some of the reasons for not wishing to put the white troops in that I had given at his headquarters, but of that I am not certain. This was the day before the fight. I said to General Meade that that would necessarily change my plan. Now, this conversation either occurred at that time or it occurred at a later hour in the day, say 1 or 2 o'clock, when General Meade returned to my headquarters, because he went off with General Ord for an hour or two, say, and returned to my headquarters. It is not impossible that this conversation occurred in the afternoon instead of in the forenoon of the 29th.

After some conversation with Generals Willcox and Potter as to which troops should take the advance, one of them remarked to me that I had better send for General Ledlie and we would talk the matter over as to which one of the divisions should take the advance. I sent for General Ledlie, and after some discussion of the matter I decided that, taking everything into consideration, it would be but fair that these gentlemen should cast lots for the advance. General Willcox was probably better situated, as to position, for the advance, as his troops then were, than either of the other divisions—certainly, than General Ledlie—but his troops, as I stated before, had been constantly on the line, with the exception of an intermission of a day or two, which rendered it, if anything, desirable that General Ledlie's troops should lead instead of his. General Potter's troops had been, next to General Willcox's, more constantly on the line, and I think he was, next to him, better situated for the advance; but, as I have indicated by previous remarks, General Ledlie's division was less fatigued, and, in my opinion, it was more just to call upon them to make the charge, and they had fought as gallantly as troops could fight on the 17th, and I therefore did not hesitate to call upon them in consequence of any lack of faith in their courage. So I said, "It will be fair to cast lots." And so they did cast lots, and General Ledlie drew the advance. He at once left my headquarters, in a very cheerful mood, to make his arrangements for the advance, as no time could be lost in making the necessary arrangements, as it was then certainly 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the assault was to be made next morning.

I directed him to take his brigade commanders and go to the front with Colonel Loring, my inspector-general, who was entirely conversant with the ground, and I indicated to Colonel Loring about the position I desired General Ledlie to take, and I also stated verbally to General Willcox and General Potter about the positions I desired them to take with their divisions, and the ground being familiar to all of us enabled us to talk very understandingly and easily upon the subject. General Potter expressed some doubt as to finding room enough on the right of the covered way to place his troops, of which I was in doubt myself, the general instructions being for General Potter to mass all his troops, if possible, on the right of his covered way, General Willcox to occupy his covered way and such portions of the railroad cut as was necessary, and room to be found between the two for General Ledlie, who had the assaulting column. At all events, there was, as far as I know, a distinct understanding between myself and my division commanders as to the positions to be occupied by the troops. Not that they did finally occupy exactly the positions which I indicated to them, because some of them were immaterially modified by correspondence, I think, between Generals Willcox, Potter, and myself. It is sufficient to say that *General Ledlie's troops were massed in about* the same position as I had desired to mass

General Ferrero's. The arrangement which General Meade objected to, of sending troops down to the right and left to clear the way, was dispensed with, it having been understood before that that was a part of the plan, or of the arrangements. The plan was made to accord with General Meade's views. In other words, in consequence of his objection, I did not give any instructions for troops to pass down to the right and left, but to make at once for the crest.

The commanding general had been urgent in his views that in order to carry the crest—that is, Cemetery Hill—that a dash must be made at it without reference to formation; that there would be no time for maneuvering; that if we attempted to handle the troops as proposed in my plan he was satisfied it would be a failure. If I mistake not, the amount of these views was expressed before General Potter and General Willcox. Generals Meade and Ord called at my headquarters and had a conversation there in reference to my plans. General Ord went with General Meade to our signal station, and General Ord took a look at the position of the enemy. After returning to my headquarters, General Ord said he would send staff officers to me to report, in order that they also might reconnoiter the ground and pick out positions for troops. Instead of staff officers coming, I think that in almost every instance the general officers of General Ord's corps came themselves. I gave them facilities for reconnoitering the position of the enemy, and also gave them instructions as to where their troops were to mass in rear of our lines. I received General Meade's order, which is on your record. I sent him a copy of my order, which I have not here at present, but which I will procure and present at the end of my evidence. There were some details into which I did not enter in this order in consequence of the verbal understanding which existed between myself and my division commanders, that fact, I believe, being noted in the order.

During that night our troops were concentrated in accordance with those orders ready for the attack, and General Ord's troops were also concentrated as nearly as possible in accordance with my understanding with his officers. During the night some changes were necessarily made in the positions of General Ord's troops; changes which are always consequent upon the movement of as large a body of men as a corps in the night, but every effort, in my opinion, was made by his officers, and also by my own, to carry out to the letter the instructions given by General Meade and by myself. Inasmuch as you will have an opportunity of examining both of these orders at your leisure it will not be necessary for me to enter into the details as to the movements that were directed. The action was to commence with the explosion of the mine, which was ordered to take place at 3.30 o'clock. It may not be amiss to state here that the mine had been ready, charged, since the 23d. General Potter was ordered to see that Colonel Pleasants exploded the mine at the time indicated by General Meade.

My order for the movement of the 30th stated that I would make my headquarters at the fourteen-gun battery, which is not far from the center of the line occupied by the Ninth Corps. Just before leaving my permanent headquarters, say at 2 o'clock in the morning, there came from General Meade a dispatch stating that if I desired to delay the time for the explosion of the mine in consequence of the darkness I could do so. I telegraphed him back that the mine would be exploded at the hour designated. I went to the place designated as my headquarters at the proper time, and, like every one else, awaited with great anxiety the explosion of the mine. I need not say to this Court that my anxiety on the occasion was extreme, particularly as I did not know the reason of the delay. I waited for several minutes, and thinking that there was some miscalculation as to the time it would take the fuse to burn up to the charge, when I sent an aide-de-camp to find out what was the reason of the delay. Soon after that I sent a second aide-de-camp. Soon after that time Major Van Buren arrived at my headquarters and told me the cause of the delay. In the mean time Captain Sanders, I think, or some other one of General Meade's staff, came to my headquarters to know the reason. I said to him that I had sent to ascertain the reason; that I could not tell him then. Another dispatch, either written or verbal, came to know the reason; and I sent word again that I did not know the reason, but as soon as I could ascertain it I would give the general the reason. I then got another dispatch from General Meade that if the mine had failed I must make a charge independent of the explosion of the mine. Having almost made up my own mind that the mine had failed, or that something had occurred which we could not discover during that morning, and feeling the absolute necessity, as General Meade expressed in his dispatch, of doing something very quickly, I was on the eve of sending an order for the command to be ready to move forward as directed by General Meade, but I said again, "I will delay to ascertain what is the reason of the non-explosion of the mine." I had nothing that I could report up to the time that Major Van Buren came to my headquarters. I gave to those aides freely the statement that I did not know the reason of the non-explosion of the mine, but that as soon as I learned it I would inform the commanding general. As I before stated, Major Van Buren came to my headquarters and told me that the fuse had gone out,

and that a gallant soldier named Sergeant Reese, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, had volunteered to go into the gallery to ascertain whether the fuse was really burning still and burning slowly, or whether it had failed. He discovered that it had failed and refired it; and Major Van Buren further said that General Potter told him that the mine was to explode at a certain minute. This was, I think, within eleven minutes of the time of the explosion. I am not sure that I did not receive a similar message from an aide-de-camp to General Potter. I think I did. Within one minute of the time designated by Major Van Buren (and it was a fact which was cognizant to every one) I was not with the advance column of troops that was to make the charge. I understand that there was considerable anxiety among the men after and before the explosion as to the effect that it might have upon them, and I have been informed by Colonel Loring, my inspector-general (who may be called before this Court), who was with the column, that it took probably five minutes to get the men in perfect condition to dash forward. After their ranks were re-established, they went forward, as far as I could see or know or hear, in the most gallant possible style until they arrived within the crater. Here, owing to the inequalities of the ground, and possibly other reasons which will be matters of investigation in this Court, there was a pause, the men to a considerable extent disorganized, and it was so reported to me. I will state here, though, that I have not been able to make up my mind that any set of troops of this army or any other army that had gone through the labor that these troops had gone through for the last thirty days could be made to do better than they did upon that occasion.

I saw with me there at my headquarters Captain Sanders. I think I remarked to him that I was glad he was to be with me on that day, as he had been with me during the fight on the 18th, and had been the means of communication between General Meade and myself, and I was very much pleased that he was present with me on that morning, and I think I so expressed myself. At all events my impression was, if he did not tell me so, that he was to remain with me during the morning. The dispatches I received from General Meade, which I hope the Court will examine carefully, bore the marks of very great anxiety, such as I was at the time feeling, to learn the information which I was about the same time endeavoring to learn, and at the same time unable to give him, and I so stated to his aides-de-camp. I, of course, was glad that no movement was made by me (as General Meade must be) in accordance with the order to attack in case the mine had failed.

From that time until the time that the troops were withdrawn I endeavored to give at all important points (I do not mean in minutia), to General Meade by telegraph and to Captain Sanders by word, all the information of which I was possessed. I, of course, was in a position in which I could examine the movements of the troops. For half an hour at a time I would be away from my headquarters. I went with General Warren once down the covered way to the front. The covered way was full of troops, and there was no way of going on horseback or of carrying any number of staff officers, and from the positions we were to reconnoiter it would not have been advisable to carry any number of officers to that point. The dispatches that I sent to General Meade are, I think, on record, and I think if carefully examined without reference to the numerous dispatches I received from him, it will be ascertained that at every important epoch correct and definite information was sent to him either by Captain Sanders or myself, up to the receipt of a dispatch which was misunderstood by me, and which appears upon your record, and bears the positive certainty of insubordination for which I must be responsible and must necessarily suffer. I will state the circumstances under which the dispatch was given me. It was handed to me by Captain Jay, who came up to me and said, "General Meade desires me to say that this is for you personally," or words to that effect, no doubt meaning that it was for my personal attention. I misunderstood the tenor of it, no doubt; read it and put in my answer, which is also on record before you.

The orders that I gave from time to time to my division commanders were principally verbal orders given through my aides-de-camp. I had with each division a responsible aide-de-camp, who was in constant communication with me, and if I mistake not I did not receive from Generals Ferrero or Ledlie a single written dispatch, and but one or two each from Generals Potter and Willcox; but at the same time I received verbally frequent information of all that was going on in order to enable me to direct the movements of my troops.

After giving orders for all the white troops to be shoved in, and sending additional orders forward, which were also reiterated by division commanders, for the troops to advance and move upon the crest in accordance with the understanding and plan of the night before, which were plain and distinct, I received from General Meade an order to put in my whole force and move for the crest at once. I had not done this because I was satisfied that there was very great difficulty attending the formation of the troops in the crater in consequence of the great number there. I have since learned that considerable progress had been made in the formation at that time. Indeed, the troops were progressing to the right and left—and to my knowledge had driven the enemy—General Potter to the right and General Willcox to the left.

A dispatch which was intended for me, from Colonel Loring, went to my old headquarters and was read by General Meade. I was cognizant of that fact, and I knew that General Meade was aware of the circumstances which surrounded the troops at that place, because General Meade sent an orderly with a message stating that he had read the dispatch himself. It was, therefore, not necessary for me to communicate the information I had received from Colonel Loring. After my three divisions had been put into the position they occupied in the works I hesitated to put in this colored division. I remembered having told General Meade that in case the colored division should falter in the advance I did not think it would affect our old white divisions, certainly as to holding their position; that if the white divisions were to falter in the advance it would be impossible to get the black division to pass them. I am not sure but I told him this the very day before the battle, in my tent. I received from General Meade an order to put in my whole force, which I did. I sent an order to General Ferrero to go to the top of the crest with his division. One of my aides was there at the time (Colonel Loring), and took the responsibility of saying that that should be stopped, because he was satisfied that I had not received his dispatch. He came to me and I said my orders were peremptory, to put in my whole command; and he himself told General Ferrero to put in his division at once and go to the top of the crest, if possible. The colored division was put in, and from what I can learn no officers or men behaved with greater gallantry than they did. After passing the white troops and attempting something like a formation they were driven back by the enemy and driven through the white troops, the white troops, or the principal portion of them, still maintaining their position, fighting as gallantly as three divisions ever fought. I witnessed this repulse myself, and at the same time saw that the enemy had been repulsed by our own white troops, the black troops coming to the rear to a very considerable extent.

There is one point to which I wish to call the attention of the Court. I sent to General Meade a dispatch at 6.20, stating that if General Warren's reserve force could be concentrated at that time I thought it would be well, or something to that effect, and I would designate to him when that force should be put in. To that dispatch you have the answer. Not far from that time General Warren came himself to my headquarters, if not exactly at that time. I then said to him, "General, let us look at this position," having in view answering the question which General Meade desired me to answer. General Warren and I went down to the front, leaving my headquarters and going down a covered way until we got to a position on the left-hand side of General Potter's covered way beyond. We got on a mound of earth and reconnoitered the enemy's position until we were satisfied. I said to General Warren, "I think your plan would be to strike across by the fort which enfiladed our lines," or something to that effect. At any rate, whatever opinion I expressed to General Warren it is sufficient to say that he told me that he should go back and explain to General Meade the circumstances, and if possible to get him to come to the front and look for himself. That, of course, satisfied me with reference to that point of General Meade's inquiry.

Although this narrative is very disconnected, I believe I have stated in it all the material points. I do not know of a single order of mine that was not carried out by my division commanders. I do not know of any lack of energy on their part in carrying out my views and the views of the commanding general, except, possibly, in the case of General Ledlie, who was quite sick on that day, and who I thought afterward ought to have gone to the crater the moment his men were in, but I understood that he was very sick and could hardly have walked that far under the oppressive heat. He was within 120 yards of his brigades, I should say.

Between 9.30 and 10 o'clock I received two dispatches from General Meade with reference to withdrawal. They are marked Nos. 12 and 15 in the record before you. I was very much concerned in reference to the matter, because although we had met with some reverses, I could not help feeling myself that we could hold the position which we occupied, if we could not gain more ground. In fact I was under the impression at the time that we were gaining ground in the direction of the enemy's rifle-pits to the right and left, and I felt that if troops were put in on our left flank that then we would have been enabled to establish ourselves on the enemy's line, which, of course, would have made our position secure. However that is simply a matter of opinion, upon which the commanding general had to decide. I also felt that if we could gain no more ground we could run out lines at an angle to the crater and establish a salient upon the enemy's lines, which would be of material advantage to us in future operations, particularly in making him vacate that part of the line which is now opposite my front, and, in fact, as I had not given up all hopes of carrying the crest even, if a positive and decided effort were made by all the troops. But feeling disinclined to withdraw the troops, I got on my horse and rode over to General Meade's headquarters, which were at my permanent headquarters. He and General Grant were there together. General Ord and I entered the tent, and General Meade questioned General Ord as to the practicability of his troops being withdrawn

I made the remark that none of General Ord's troops were in the enemy's line, and he would have no trouble in withdrawing; that none but the troops of the Ninth Corps were in the line, and I thought that my opinion on that subject would probably be a proper one to be received; and I stated that I did not think that we had fought long enough that day; that I felt that the crest could still be carried if a decided effort were made to carry it. To that I received the reply that the order was final, or something to that effect. General Meade in his evidence states that I gave no reasons why I thought the crest could be carried, and it will not be amiss for me to say that no reasons were asked, and that he simply stated that the order was final. I was then satisfied that the best time to withdraw those troops would be after night-fall; that it would be best to retain possession of the place till after night fall. I thought from reports which I had received from my aides-de-camp and division commanders that we could then withdraw the troops. I had myself witnessed a very handsome repulse of the enemy by our troops just before leaving to go to General Meade's headquarters.

At this point the Court took a recess.

After recess General BURNSIDE resumed his testimony, saying:

I will supply one or two omissions in this disjointed narrative now. Some time before I received the order from General Meade to put in my whole force I received a verbal message from General Willcox by one of his aides, Captain Brackett, that it was useless to send more troops up that line at that point, that all the troops were there that could be handled, or could be used, or words to that effect; and that an immediate attack should be made both upon our right and left. That is as far as I can remember of the message. I am under the impression I immediately transmitted this message to General Meade either by a staff officer of my own or by one of his. I also said that in several conversations with General Meade I stated to him that I was satisfied that the explosion of the mine in our front and the advance of our troops would enable a strong skirmish line to carry everything on the left. I am of the impression that I expressed that opinion to General Meade the day before the fight in the presence of General Potter and General Willcox. I know that I expressed it to him half a dozen times. After it had been decided by General Meade finally that the troops were to be withdrawn I was necessarily very much exercised as to the best method of withdrawal. I had directed General White, who was acting on that day as chief of staff, to remain on the line until he heard from me, and that I would send him the result of my interview with General Meade. I wish to read here the dispatch I sent him and the accompanying note written by General White:

"HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
"*July 30, 1864.*

"Brigadier-General WHITE,
"*Chief of Staff:*

"I have no discretion in the matter. The order is peremptory to withdraw. It may be best to intrench where we are for the present, but we must withdraw as soon as practicable and prudent.

"A. E. BURNSIDE,
"*Major-General.*"

[Indorsement.]

"Division commanders will instruct in accordance with the within dispatch, the officers on the line to consult and determine the time of evacuation.

"By order of Major-General Burnside:

"J. WHITE,
"*Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*"

I sent for my division commanders after sending that dispatch. Feeling confident that the reports I had received that our people would be able to hold the position which they then occupied until night, certainly, and feeling that if they were not, one time for evacuation was about as good as another, I thought it best to have a perfect understanding as to the method of withdrawal. They came to my headquarters and it was decided that we should dig a trench or trenches from our main line to the crater, and thereby enable them to withdraw without serious loss. It will be remembered that this distance is but a little over 100 yards, and taking into consideration the radius of the crater it is probably less than that distance. General Willcox had already given instructions, as he informed me and as I know, to dig a trench connecting our advance line with the crater, and I am not sure that the other division commanders had not commenced like operations. I remember the fact being stated at the conversation at my headquarters that the work was going on, and

that was decided upon as the best method of withdrawal. The dispatch which I sent to General White, and which I have just handed to the Court, was received by him in time to be read by two of the division commanders before they left the front for my headquarters, and was forwarded by them to the general officers in the crater. One of those general officers was taken prisoner and the other two are available as witnesses before this Court. Their names are Generals Hartranft and Griffin. As to the effect of this dispatch I will leave it for the persons present to give evidence of, particularly as an important dispatch from myself to General Meade, here, contains my opinions of it.

Adjourned till August 11.

FIFTH DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 11.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the fourth day were read (General Burnside's testimony first) and approved after various corrections by General Burnside.

Generals Ferrero, Willcox, and Potter were present also.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY—CONTINUED.

In concluding my testimony I simply desire to call the attention of the Court to the fact that important evidence before them would indicate that I had not given proper information of what was going on in my front during the action on the 30th, and to say to them that up to the time that the mine was exploded there was nothing possible for me to report, because I could not answer questions which General Meade propounded to me by one or two different dispatches, except by saying that I did not know the reason for the delay, and as soon as I learned it I would inform him of it, which I think I did by verbal communications, either by Captain Sanders or Captain Jay. As soon as I ascertained the cause of the delay I requested Major Van Buren, who informed me of it, to state to Captain Jay fully the causes, and he will be able to state to you whether he did so or not.

The explosion of the mine, as I before said, was a fact evident to every one along the line, and each and every command then had its orders to do a certain work, which were so explicit as to enable them to move at once to that work—first, orders to corps commanders under General Meade, next orders from corps commanders to their division commanders, and so on.

I reported to General Meade by dispatch when we made a breach in the enemy's works, as will be seen by your record. I also reported to him soon after in answer to probably frequent anxious dispatches that we were endeavoring to advance, that it was hard work, but that we hoped to succeed, which was the full extent of the knowledge then in my possession, and all that I could learn from personal observation of the contest in the neighborhood of the breach. Soon after he received the report of my inspector-general stating the condition of the troops in the crater and in the rifle-pits to the right and left of it. This report was intended for me, but was opened by General Meade and sent to me by him. The obligation resting upon me to send him a copy was, therefore, removed, inasmuch as I knew that he had already seen its contents from his own statement. I reported to him a short time after that or just before that I thought it was the proper time to concentrate General Warren's troops, and that I would indicate to him the time when I thought they ought to go in, for there was hardly room at that time for them to go in on our front. I received an answer from him stating the object of his dispatch, and that he desired to know if it was practicable for General Warren's force to be put in upon our left. At about that time, certainly before I could determine the fact, I came into contact with General Warren personally at my headquarters, and he and I made the personal reconnaissance that has been before alluded to. I parted with General Warren with the distinct understanding that he was to report to General Meade the condition of affairs in his front, and, as I before said, with the statement that he would endeavor to get General Meade to come to the front himself, which I considered to be sufficient answer to General Meade's dispatch, particularly as General Warren went directly from me to the telegraph office. It is possible that in this I made a mistake. At another

juncture I reported to him that I thought that was the time for General Warren to be put in promptly. Soon after that time, and before it would have been possible for me to have sent any other intelligent report, I received orders to withdraw the troops to our own intrenchments. During the engagement General Meade also received from Captain Sanders, his aide-de-camp, who was at my headquarters, certainly three written dispatches and one verbal dispatch, which he acknowledges, independent of the verbal dispatch which I speak of giving to him before the explosion of the mine. I desire to say that Captain Sanders was near me constantly, knows that I never failed to give an aide-de-camp, situated as he is, every possible information, heard all my conversation with my aides-de-camp, and I think had free access to every dispatch and report that reached me from the front or from my division commanders. I learned personally, in presence of General Humphreys, chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, that that was the understanding of Captain Sanders.

There were some papers which I desired to have removed from the record of this Court in consequence of certain conditions which surrounded them, and which this Court has made a very proper decision upon; but as they form a portion of the record it becomes necessary for me also to state some of the circumstances which surround one of these papers, which was a dispatch sent by me to General Meade containing an objectionable remark, which will be recognized on the record by all the members of the Court. In conversation with two mutual friends of General Meade and myself, I became satisfied that I had misunderstood the note which he had sent me from the front on that morning.

I obtained permission to go to City Point to see General Grant, and I stated to him the circumstances of the case, among other things upon which we conversed. I left him with the understanding that I should return and withdraw the letter which I had written to General Meade. General Wilson, of the cavalry, was present at this interview. I returned to my headquarters and found upon my table charges preferred against me, and a request that I should be relieved from command in this army, against neither of which have I any complaint to make, but simply make this explanation to remove any responsibility from the shoulder of General Meade which might possibly attach to the letter which he wrote to me, and which I imagined at the time indicated a belief on his part that I was not disposed to tell him the truth on the day of the action.

When I went to my headquarters at my permanent camp and learned from General Meade himself that the order to withdraw was final, I at the same time learned that offensive operations had ceased on both the flanks of the line which we had occupied and to which we were ordered to withdraw. I have stated to the Court as well as I know how the means taken by me to effect that withdrawal securely, with one exception, I think, which is that I started General Ferrero off at once with definite instructions to put all the force that he could get to work to dig a trench or trenches from our old line to the crater, in order that our men might come out, and that he started off on the moment. What followed that will no doubt be inquired into by the Court.

Soon after I learned that offensive operations were to cease on our flanks it became evident that all the operations of this corps were to be independent. General Meade left my headquarters; made no request of me for information; I received no dispatch from him until the evening of the day after which the troops were driven out of the crater, and, to a certain extent, were re-established in our own lines. The negligence on my part to report after that time I will not attempt to justify myself for by any reasons before this Court, inasmuch as it will probably become the subject of charges pertaining to things that took place long after the troops had come inside of our own lines.

I should not dwell so fully upon my rule of conduct in matters of this kind but for the fact that matters of a like nature have been elaborated upon in evidence which now lies before this Court. I can readily conceive General Meade's anxiety which would induce him to write frequent dispatches, but in my rule of conduct with my officers I have rather cultivated the idea that frequent dispatches, unless they are well authenticated, are not desirable, particularly dispatches with reference to the condition of the troops and calls for re-enforcements.

I endeavored during my movements on that day to obey every order that was given to me. I put every single man of the Ninth Corps in action. I was not called upon to fight a field fight; there was no opportunity to maneuver troops; there was no discretion about looking out for flanks beyond that which fell upon commanders managing their troops in action; there was simply an obligation on my part to rush these troops through the crater and gain the top of the crest without reference to formation; and I put three divisions in as promptly as I knew how, and when I received the order to put my whole force in, I threw the Fourth Division in with the most positive and distinct orders to my division commanders, given in the evidence before this Court. I had no possible chance to push batteries forward to protect the

flanks, or of moving troops forward to protect them; I simply had to gain the crest. I obeyed every order to the best of my ability and did everything that I could do to place my troops in that position.

I have not elaborated as much as to the features of the ground in my front at the mine as I might have done, and I will not delay the Court with it now. I will endeavor to make that as distinct as possible in my official report, which will probably be prepared by to-morrow morning, and will probably be laid before this Court, together with the reports of the division and brigade commanders of my command.

I desire now to insert certain papers here which relate to the evidence that I have given before you. The battle order of General Meade is already before you. The document I now hand you is the circular containing the battle order to my corps (document 60).

I sent a copy of this to General Ord, General Warren, and to the headquarters of the army; and I should have sent a copy to General Hancock had he been here at that time.

I present now the order for the siege, dated July 9, directing operations on this line, and desire to state as the reason for presenting it, that the works on my front had been conducted with the understanding that there would be an attempt made to capture the position of the enemy by military operations conducted under the chief engineer of this army and the chief of artillery, together with the corps commanders (document 61).

I now desire to present a copy of a correspondence between General Meade and myself early in July. The first is an answer of mine to a circular sent to corps commanders with a view to ascertaining what were the chances of the success of an assault in their fronts, and is as follows (document 62).

I beg to say here that this is specifically an answer in reference to an assault in my front, which was the only opinion I was required to give. The second document is General Meade's answer to my letter and is as follows (document 63).

My reason for stating that my answer to General Meade was semi-official, and that the whole correspondence was of that nature, was the fact that it is marked at the top "Confidential." The dispatches sent by General Meade to me were marked likewise, but in this copy that is omitted. The envelopes, at least, were marked "Confidential" (document 64).

Questions by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in a position to see all the operations of the assault before Petersburg, or how much of them?

Answer. I was in a position at different times to see every particle of the assault before Petersburg—at one time in one position, at another time in another. Not that I desire to convey the impression that I was all the time looking to the front, but that at proper intervals of time I could see all that was desirable to see.

Question. What was the distance from the fourteen-gun battery to the crater?

Answer. I should say 600 or 650 yards. I wish to state that whilst at my headquarters, in order to get a look at what was going on on certain portions of the front, we placed ourselves upon the magazine of the fort, or upon the high ground just in rear of the fort, or upon the high ground just to the right and left of the fort. I was, however, frequently, to a considerable extent, in advance of the fort, as was the case when General Warren and myself made our reconnaissance; and I also visited a commanding position on the opposite side of General Potter's covered way during the engagement, from which other parts of the line could be seen. The fort I refer to is the fourteen-gun battery, which is established immediately in rear of the old brick wall and chimneys, and is essentially on our main line, say fifty yards to the rear. The advance line is about 115 yards from the crater, the main line is about 400 yards from that, and then the battery is a short distance, say fifty yards, in rear of the main line. But the position from which the most of the movements could be seen was in advance of the main line, between the two lines.

Question. What preparations were made for the passage of the attacking columns from the breast-works as directed by General Meade's order?

Answer. All the preparations were directed to be made that were possible, such as removing abatis and so forth, as directed by General Meade's order; but it was not expected by any one that any considerable success could attend any work of that kind without serious loss to the command and discovery on the part of the enemy. The abatis in front, which was the only serious obstruction, was very much cut up by the enemy's fire, and did not present as serious an obstacle to the move-

ment of troops as it would be supposed by a person hearing that the abatis still remained in front of the line. I have never ascertained from any one that the troops were at all obstructed in passing over, and I am, therefore, free to say I made no special inquiry upon that subject. If I remember right, it is the first time it has occurred to me since the reading of General Meade's order, but I do remember that not much was expected to be done, in view of our close proximity to the enemy. This refers to the front over which the troops had to pass. I will state definitely that there was no expectation on my part that that portion of the order could be carried out without discovery and without very great harm to the troops that would have to prepare this work, and in my order I place no clause of that nature, but it was distinctly understood that the troops were to be provided with pioneer tools and other means of clearing away such obstructions as might be in the way, understood between myself and the division commanders.

Question. Did you intend that the obstructions should not be removed until the pioneers advanced with the columns, or did you intend that they were to be removed by the division commanders the night before, and what division commanders were charged with the execution of that order?

Answer. I did not intend any of my division commanders to do any work in the way of removing obstructions on that night, because I did not expect that they could do it, and besides, I was ordered to be relieved on the line by General Ord's troops, and to concentrate my troops for the assault; but I will state again that there was an understanding between the division commanders and myself, that anything that could be done in that direction would be done. I did not expect them to do anything; there was no order to that effect from me unless it was contained in my verbal orders to the division commanders. My remarks now apply to work on the advance line, where I did not suppose that any work could be done without discovery by the enemy, in consequence of its close proximity to the enemy's line to the front of the main line. There were covered ways cut both to General Willcox's and to General Potter's front.

Question. What time elapsed from the springing of the mine to the forward movement of the assaulting columns, and how long was it before the crater was reached by the storming party?

Answer. At the risk of involving the same difference in time as in similar matters I will state that it was about five minutes until the advance column moved forward, and say ten minutes before the leading column reached the crater. This delay occurred in consequence of the hesitation which has been already alluded to in my evidence, but not personally known to me. And it is not impossible that I may be mistaken as to the time. There was only one column started to move to the crater, because the divisions were ordered to go in succession, the first division, General Ledlie commanding, leading, in consequence of the probability that a breach would not be made sufficiently broad in the enemy's line to admit more than one column, my intention up to the day of the attack being to make the assault by my plan, which you have before you.

Question. To what did you attribute the halting of the troops in the crater, instead of proceeding to the crest immediately as by the order?

Answer. To the breaking up of the column in consequence of the inequality of the ground and to the continual habit of the men for the last thirty or forty days of protecting themselves by almost every obstruction they came in contact with.

Question. In what order and tactical formation were your divisions ordered to go in?

Answer. I ordered the division commanders to use their discretion in carrying their divisions in, giving them my general views on the subject, my general directions being to carry them in if possible in column by regiments, but the regiments being so unequal, some being not more than 100 strong and some 600 or 700, it was thought best for them to go in in such formation as to be able to deploy rapidly in two lines as soon as they gained the crest—General Ledlie taking the center, General Potter taking the line perpendicular to the main line of works, and General Willcox the line parallel to the Jerusalem plank road.

Question. Were these movements of the divisions successive or simultaneous?

Answer. They were successive.

Question. What was the interval between them?

Answer. General Ledlie was to move first; General Willcox was to follow General Ledlie as soon as possible after General Ledlie had cleared the breach; then General Potter was to follow General Willcox. As soon as I ascertained that General Ledlie had made a halt I sent orders at once to General Willcox and to General Potter to proceed without reference to General Ledlie in the order in which they had been directed to move. I ordered them to go in at once without reference to going through the breach, and proceed at once as before directed, without reference to General Ledlie; thinking that if they could find room to get through to the right and left and could move forward, it would enable General Ledlie also to move forward with his troops. And finally General Ferrero was moved upon the last order from General Meade to put in my whole force. I think that the troops were moved forward as rapidly as they could be moved forward under the circumstances and I know that they did not pass by the flanks of General Ledlie to go to the crest, but it was in consequence of obstacles produced by the firing of the enemy and the rough ground in the crater of the enemy's works. But they did go to the right and left, driving away a considerable portion of the enemy from those lines and made several distinct attempts to charge to the front. My own opinion is that the principal obstacle was the presence of the enemy to our right and left, which enabled them, the moment our troops attempted to advance to the top of the crest, to give them a fire in the rear.

Question. For what distance on each side of the crater were the enemy's works abandoned immediately after the explosion of the mine?

Answer. I should say 150 yards or more on each side.

Question. To your own personal knowledge, did any of your troops get beyond the crater, and how far toward the crest?

Answer. As far as I could see there were lines formed beyond the crater and attempts made to charge, but the lines were repulsed, but to say how far I would not be willing to express an opinion.

Question. Can you tell how far it was from the crater to the crest?

Answer. From the crater to the crest I should say was 500 yards.

Question. How long did your troops remain in the crater before the order was given to retire?

Answer. The order was given to retire, I think, about 9.30. When the order was given to retire I went to General Meade's headquarters, consulted with him, ascertained that it was final, and decided that our best method of retiring was to hold the crater until dark and then retire by trenches.

(The question was repeated and the witness requested to give a more specific answer.)

Question. How long did your troops remain in the crater before the order was given to retire?

Answer. They remained there until about 2 o'clock. I think the order reached them about 11.40. They remained there about four hours before the order was given to me to retire.

Question. Did Generals Willcox's and Potter's divisions attack the crest, or did they proceed perpendicularly along the enemy's intrenchments to the right and to the left?

Answer. The principal part of their movements was in that direction, with all possible directions to move to the front as fast as possible.

Question. Had you authority to put in the supports of other corps, or had any one else who was present and could see what was going on?

Answer. Although I can designate no order upon which I had a right to put in supports, yet I am satisfied that any support which I called upon General Ord for would have been given to me; and it is almost impossible that there was such an order. At all events, he expressed every willingness to give me all the support possible, no matter what the movements of his troops were, and consulted freely with me, and asked me at what points I thought he ought to put his corps in. I told him

I thought it could move off to our right and make a very considerable diversion in our favor, or something to that effect; and he told me he had issued an order to that effect. He spoke of the ground being broken in that direction, and wanted to know if I thought he could go over my lines of works. I told him I thought he could; that it is the same ground that Generals Willcox and Potter fought over on the 18th, and that a portion of his column could move forward in that direction, the balance moving down the covered way.

Question. Were you the senior officer present, and did you regard yourself responsible for putting in at the proper time the troops designated as supports in orders?

Answer. I was the senior officer present, in front of my own corps, but I never dreamed of having any authority whatever to order in the troops of any other corps. I might have had authority to call upon other troops, but I had no authority to order any in that I know of.

Question. You don't consider yourself responsible for anything further than your own corps?

Answer. No, sir; except as to make such suggestions as I thought were proper. I did not think that I had any general command that day. In fact, I had no authority to order in any other troops than my own corps, General Meade having specially reserved that right to himself in the correspondence before you.

The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on the 12th instant.

SIXTH DAY.

COURT-ROOM, HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 12, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the fifth day were read and approved.

The testimony of Major-General BURNSIDE was resumed.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY—CONTINUED.

Questions by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What brigade commanders were in and about the crater near the enemy's line?

Answer. All the brigade commanders of the corps, I think.

Question. What division commanders?

Answer. I do not know positively that any division commander was in the crater, unless, possibly, General Potter. Their headquarters were upon the advance line, something over 100 yards from the crater.

Question. Please describe the covered ways through which the troops passed from the rear up to your line; how long they were and their direction with reference to your line of works?

Answer. Both the covered ways were, in general direction, perpendicular to the advance line, particularly just before approaching it. There were advantages taken of the depression of the ground in rear that made certain portions of them at angles to the line, some obtuse and some acute. The covered ways were built so as to enable columns to move under comparatively good shelter entirely up to our advance line, or in other words, to the low ground just in rear of our advance line, and were capable of allowing regiments to pass by twos if not by fours. The commencement of all the covered ways was in the depressed ground in rear of the main line, or, in other words, in the rear of the fourteen-gun battery, and I should think that they would average, including the zigzags, 1,000 yards.

Question. In what formation did the colored troops move to the assault?

Answer. The colored troops moved from their position in rear of our advance line by flank up to the position we had carried in the enemy's line, and from there endeavored to move in line to the front.

Question. Could General Ord's troops get into action at any other point than at the crater?

Answer. I received positive information from General Potter that his troops were not in the way, and that General Ord could have moved to the right; and I distinctly understood from General Ord that he had given orders for his troops to move to the right of the ground that we occupied. As to how many obstacles they would have met in that movement I am not here prepared to say. I am satisfied of one thing, that General Ord gave the necessary orders for an advance in that direction. As to the efforts that were made I am not personally cognizant. General Potter, who held the right of our line, is a more intelligent witness upon that point than I am.

Question. Did any officer report to you that his troops could not be got forward?

Answer. No, sir; I received a report from Colonel Loring, which General Meade opened, stating to me that there was either great difficulty in getting the troops to move from that crater, or something to that effect. That paper is lost as far as I can find. I have ordered it to be looked for. But Colonel Loring was not a commander of troops; he was an aide-de-camp of mine. But no commander of troops reported to me that his troops could not be brought forward.

Question. Please to state what were the obstacles—abatis or other obstacles—in front of the enemy's line in the neighborhood of the crater; were they a serious opposition to the passage of troops?

Answer. On the right and left of the crater beyond the parts that had been affected by the explosion there were both abatis and chevaux-de-frise, principally the latter, constructed by placing rails in the parapet, sharpening the points, and I suppose tying them back or putting in sticks to hold them in their positions, but of that I cannot say, because I was not close enough to determine that fact. Considerable abatis was in one portion of the line lying upon these rails, which the enemy had not been able to place, in consequence of the constant fire from our troops in the front line. I do not think the obstacle was remarkably formidable, but it was a sufficient obstacle to stop the progress of troops. There would have been a necessity for their removal by pioneers before troops could have passed over.

Question. How much of the enemy's breast-works were blown up by the springing of the mine; how much of the abatis destroyed?

Answer. The report of Colonel Pleasants will be before you, and he will give you that exactly. I should place it at from 145 to 150 feet, say 150 feet. There was not as much of their line disturbed as I expected. I supposed that for a considerable distance on the right and left of the line the earth would have been so much disturbed as to cause chevaux-de-frise to fall from the parapet.

Question. Was the ground around the crater commanded by the ground held by the enemy?

Answer. Yes, sir; to a very great extent.

Question. What was your opinion at the time of the force of the enemy resisting your advance on the 30th of July?

Answer. From data received by me, and especially from a dispatch received very soon before the order to withdraw came, I judged there was about a division and a half—certainly not to exceed two divisions. This force consisted of troops that were in the line when the mine was exploded and troops that were moved from the enemy's right. No troops were reported to me as having moved from the enemy's left. There was a signal station in front of my line, from which I think any important movement of troops from the enemy's left could have been discovered. They certainly could not have approached our line from the enemy's left without being observed. I received a dispatch from my signal officer, Captain Paine, stating that the enemy's right was very much weakened. This was not communicated to me direct, inasmuch as I had left my headquarters to visit General Potter's, and it did not reach me in time to communicate the substance of it to General Meade before the orders to withdraw came.

Question. What was the nature of the enemy's fire concentrated on the crater immediately after the explosion of the mine; how much artillery fire? Please explain that, if you know.

Answer. The artillery fire was very light indeed, and had the advance troops been in condition to assault and made the kind of an assault that they could have made, or that they had made in the beginning of the campaign, there is no doubt in my mind but they could have gained the crest. For a long time, comparatively speaking, the fire both of musketry and artillery was very light. What I mean by a long time is fifteen minutes, say.

Question. Why did not your troops remain, as you wished, to hold the crater, and for what purpose did you propose to hold it?

Answer. I received a positive order to withdraw to our intrenchments. I left my chief of staff with a view to getting that order rescinded; finding that it was final, I telegraphed to him to that effect, and he communicated to the general officers in the crater that the order was final. In fact, he sent a copy of my telegram to them. My reason for desiring to hold the crater was that if we could have connected it with diagonal lines reaching from a point, say 150 yards, to the right to General Potter's extreme left, and another line extending to it from our old line 150 yards from General Willcox's extreme right, we would have a salient which would have been quite as easy to hold, if not more easy than the one we now hold, and would have given us, I think, command of a considerable portion of the enemy's line both on our right and left, forcing him, I think, even if we had made no further attempt to carry the crest, to move his whole line back to that position.

Question. You have said somewhere in the testimony that 3,828 was the Ninth Corps' loss. At what phase of the action did the loss chiefly occur?

Answer. I have already given a detailed account of the killed, wounded, and prisoners. A large proportion of the prisoners were lost after the order to withdraw had been received, and, I think, a considerable portion of the killed and wounded. I will not venture to say now that so great a proportion occurred after that time as was indicated in the dispatch sent by me to General Meade, and which is now before the Court, but that was not far wrong, in my opinion.

Question. Why were the men withdrawn at the time they were?

Answer. The dispatch stating that there was a final order to withdraw had reached the crater, and it was known to both officers and men that such a dispatch was in existence. At the last assault of the enemy General Hartranft gave the order to his command to withdraw, and sent word down the line that he had given this order; and such portion of the command as could get out of the crater and the enemy's lines returned to our own lines. General Hartranft was not, in fact, authorized to make such a movement, but I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind but he thought he was carrying out the spirit of the order. It was one of those misunderstandings which are so likely to happen at so critical a time. He had before reported that they would be able to hold their position, which report was made previous to any knowledge on his part of the fact that we were ordered peremptorily to withdraw.

Question. Did any troops, to your knowledge, misbehave, fail to go forward when ordered, or disobey orders in any way or at any time during the action? If so, name them.

Answer. A considerable portion of the troops failed to go forward after repeated orders from their officers, and extreme efforts to cause them to advance; but I do not believe that, under the circumstances, any of the troops can be counted guilty of misbehavior. It is a fact that the black troops broke and ran to the rear in considerable of a panic, which indicates misbehavior; but they went in late, found in the enemy's works quite a mass of our own troops unable to advance, and during their formation, and in fact during their advance between the two lines, they were subjected to probably the hottest fire that any troops had been subjected to during the day; and I do not know that it is reasonable to suppose that after the loss of so great a portion of their officers they could have been expected to maintain their position. They certainly moved forward as gallantly under the first fire and until their ranks were broken as any troops I ever saw in action.

Question. Who conducted the retirement of the troops from the crater?

Answer. That question is entirely answered by the answer to the question previously put, but I will reiterate it. General Hartranft, unexpectedly to me and to the division commanders, made a move with his brigade in consequence of the receipt of the dispatch to which I have referred, and the word was passed along the line to retire, upon which all the troops came back to our lines that could get back.

Question. Where were the division commanders while the troops were in the crater?

Answer. The division commanders were at their headquarters on our old advance line, say 115 yards from the crater, moving at intervals from one point to another at that line until it was decided that the order to withdraw was final, when I sent for the division commanders to come to my headquarters to arrange for the withdrawal; soon after which I sent General Ferrero to make arrangements for digging trenches. In fact, preparations had already been made for that purpose before the division commanders came to my headquarters. Before this work could be done the troops were driven from the crater in the manner in which I have designated.

By the COURT:

Question. How did all your troops cross from the advance line of works to the assault, by the flank or in line?

Answer. Generals Ledlie and Willcox crossed in line, Generals Potter and Ferrero by flank.

Question. Could the troops of the different divisions have been formed the night previous to the assault in lines parallel to the advance line and near it?

Answer. They were formed in that position as nearly as possible, all of the advanced division being formed exactly in that way.

Question. Was the mine placed under charge of the engineer department of the Army of the Potomac?

Answer. No, sir; it was not. In fact, two of the young engineers who reported for duty at my headquarters stated expressly that they were instructed that they had nothing to do with the mine.

Question. Were there working parties detailed to follow the assaulting troops, carrying tools, gabions, and so forth, to crown the crest when gained?

Answer. Yes, sir; there was an engineer regiment detailed to follow each division of white troops, with all the necessary tools, and all necessary preparations were made for pioneers in the division of colored troops. There were no instructions to carry gabions, but all these engineer regiments were fully equipped with necessary tools for intrenching if we had been successful in crowning the crest.

Question. Why did not the division commanders go to the front, particularly when the troops ceased to advance?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Was General Hartranft in command in the crater?

Answer. He was not in command in the crater.

Question. Had you been permitted to put your corps into action according to your own views—that is, the colored division in advance—do you think the result would have been different?

Answer. For reasons already given, and given before the fight, and from observations on that day, I am forced to believe that the Fourth Division (the colored division) would have made a more impetuous and successful assault than the leading division.

The receipt of orders requiring the presence elsewhere of two members of the Court caused its adjournment until it should be reconvened by the President or some other proper authority.

SEVENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Jones' House, August 29, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to the orders from the President at 10 a. m.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the sixth day were read and approved.

The judge-advocate submitted a letter which he received from Major-General Burnside respecting his testimony, as follows:

COLEMAN'S EUTAW HOUSE,
Baltimore, August 15, 1864.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Army of the Potomac, Judge-Advocate, &c.:

COLONEL: You will remember that in answering the last question put to me, as to the reason none of my division commanders went into the crater, I made some explanation after saying "I don't know;" but it was finally decided to let the answer be "I don't know." Lest it may be understood to be a censure upon those officers, I beg to add to the answer the following: "I think General Potter was in the crater, and I am satisfied that the others felt they were in the best position to command, except General Ledlie, who, I understand, was sick. The Court can determine."

Please lay this before the Court, and believe me,

Yours, very truly,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

These officers, with the exception of General Ledlie, have served with me long and gallantly, and I do not desire to do aught to injure their well-earned reputation.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. J. C. DUANE.

Maj. J. C. DUANE, Engineer Corps, sworn, says:

Questions by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you present at the assault of the 30th of July, and in what capacity did you serve?

Answer. I was on the Fifth Corps front, assisting in directing the artillery fire.

Question. Can you produce maps showing the lines then occupied by the armies?

Answer. Yes, sir; I here produce two maps showing the general positions of the armies and the position of the Ninth Corps in detail.

(These maps are marked Nos. 65 and 66 Appendix.)

Question. What in your opinion were some of the causes of failure on that occasion?

Answer. One cause was that the troops, instead of moving up by division front, (column of division), moved up by the flank. Another was that they stopped in the crater instead of pushing immediately forward. The points between which they could have taken on the ridge are the points on the map between Clark's house and Cemetery Hill. Those being taken, Petersburg was in our possession. I have no doubt the enemy had guns in that position, but I do not know that he had any works. If there were any works there they were screened by the trees. No guns were opened immediately after the assault. The distance from the crater to the crest is about 500 yards.

Question. Could the troops have gone forward by division front?

Answer. I think they could if proper working parties had been sent to remove the abatis.

Question. Were there any working parties with them?

Answer. I do not know. I was directed not to interfere with General Burnside in his operations. I had no control over the operations in that part of the line.

Question. Were there engineer officers to lead or direct the assaulting columns?

Answer. Lieutenant Benyaurd, of the Engineers, was on duty on that front, and was available in case the general commanding that corps wished to make use of an engineer. Captain Farquhar was also on duty with the Eighteenth Corps, and was present, but not under my orders.

Question. What arrangements were made for facilitating the débouché of the troops from our lines and passage over the enemy's parapets?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Were the obstructions at the enemy's line formidable—of what did they consist?

Answer. They consisted of a strong rifle-pit with a good abatis in front. Such obstructions are formidable in case there are troops behind the parapets to defend them. In this instance there did not appear to be sufficient force behind the parapet to prevent those works being carried,

Question. How was our artillery fire as to effectiveness on that occasion?

Answer. It completely silenced the batteries of the enemy that were in position and had been in position previous to this day on the Fifth Corps front. I had nothing to do with the right, which was on the Eighteenth Corps line.

Question. In your opinion was the point of attack a judicious one?

Answer. I did not consider it so, although there was a chance of success. The point of attack was on a re-entrant on the line, which exposed an attacking column to a fire on both flanks and front.

Question. Did you at any time make that known to the authorities?

Answer. I did, two or three days previous to the attack.

Question. In written or verbal communications?

Answer. I had frequently made it known verbally—two days previous to the attack, in writing—to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Question. Can you produce that report?

Answer. I can; and I will hand it to the judge-advocate.

(It is marked 67.)

Question. What is your opinion of the mine as a means of assault?

Answer. It is a very unusual way of attacking field fortifications. I do not think that there was any reasonable chance of success by such an attack.

Question. Had the engineer department anything to do with it?

Answer. It had not.

Question. Please to state what advantage would have resulted from holding the crater, simply.

Answer. No advantage.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you see this explosion and assault?

Answer. I saw the explosion. I did not see the assault distinctly; I was too far to the left.

Question. You could not see how far to the right or left the enemy's parapet was abandoned, from any fire that came from it?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. What artillery of the enemy did you see open and play upon that assaulting column within the first fifteen minutes after the explosion?

Answer. I did not see any. They opened on our batteries, but I did not see them open on the column. I did not see them open on the column, and do not think they did. They opened with 30-pounders on us.

Question. Although you did not think the mine, as a means of assault, promised much success, do you believe, from the circumstances that transpired, it would have been a success had the troops gone to the top of the crest?

Answer. I believe it would.

Question. Do you believe that there was any difficulty in the way of the troops going to the crest during the first fifteen minutes?

Answer. I do not think there was the slightest difficulty.

Question. Do you think that immediately after the explosion, had there been proper working parties at work, the parapet of the enemy could have been cleared of sufficient of the obstructions and abatis within the first fifteen minutes to have allowed a brigade front to have passed over?

Answer. Yes; I think there could.

Question. There was no other difficulty in crawling over the parapet except the fire?

Answer. No, sir; and the abatis was a loose abatis of limbs pitched over the parapet. In some places it was a rail abatis—rails inclined forward.

Question. What should the storming party have done when they reached the crest had they reached it; what should have been their first operation—to have proceeded to Petersburg or intrenched themselves?

Answer. I think they should have intrenched on the crest. I do not think they could have staid in Petersburg, as it was commanded.

Question. Had you ever been called upon for any gabions or any material for making a parapet upon the enemy's intrenchments?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were any gabions prepared in this army except by the engineer department for those works?

Answer. None.

Question. Nor any other material of that kind, fascines and so-forth, to assist in making a parapet?

Answer. No.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL AYRES.

Brig. Gen. R. B. AYRES, U. S. Volunteers, sworn.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. General, were you present at the assault on the 30th of July, and had you facilities for seeing the progress of affairs on that day?

Answer. My division was a part of the command of the Fifth Corps, massed upon the right of the Fifth Corps, and upon the left of the Ninth Corps in the railroad cut, for purposes indicated in the order of assault. I was directed by General Warren to make my headquarters with his at the five-gun battery in the corner of the woods in front of the Avery house. I was in that position when the mine was sprung and the assaulting columns went forward. The general directions of those columns, as they marched forward, were visible from this position. As the troops filed out we could see them distinctly. After quite a large force filed out there, they seemed to have formed a line of battle at one time along in or near the enemy's rifle-pits adjacent to the mine. A body of troops also filed behind that line to the left as we looked at them appar-

ently to march around the line and advance to the crest, which was the object to be gained —Cemetery Hill. After a time I saw those troops go back again toward the right, coming in still behind that line of battle standing. Directly after this I was requested by General Warren to ride to the fifteen-gun battery to see what chance offered me to put my division in on the left of the troops still standing as I described. I went there, made an examination, turned to General Warren and stated to him that as the troops were massed in our old line in rear of the mine in great crowds it would be very difficult to march my division through there unless they made a way for me, but if a way was made I could march my division by the flank, face it to the left, sweep down to the left, carry a certain battery there was firing across, and clean out the rifle-pits they occupied. General Warren rode with me a second time there, immediately after this; first my division was ordered to be closed up as soon as possible to be in readiness; then we rode together to the fifteen-gun battery. As we crossed the field between this five-gun battery and the fifteen-gun battery I saw the negro troops coming back to the rear like a sandslide. By the time we got to the corner of the fifteen-gun battery numbers of them were sweeping through that, sweeping around from different quarters, some one side and some another, some into the covered ways, and some into the field between. A close observation assured me that that line of battle which I first described was replaced by the enemy in the rifle-pits on the right of the mine; I saw their battle-flags, and their bullets fell around us. Some one then proposed that General Warren should immediately put in the Fifth Corps at that moment; General Warren and myself concluded that the time was passed; they had lost what they had excepting those men who were left in the crater; and immediately after that we rode to our position at the five-gun battery, and I received notice that the movement was suspended, and a few moments after orders to send my division to its camp.

Question. Please to relate some of the chief causes of failure on that occasion?

Answer. Firstly, those troops that went to make their attack seemed to be going out simply by the right flank from two covered ways; therefore the heads of regiments arrived at the crater in that condition, when there should have been a line of battle arriving there. These men rushed into the crater, and a considerable amount of time was lost in endeavoring to get troops in some formation to advance properly in line of battle. Arrangements should have been made that when that mine was sprung the troops which were to make the assault to carry the crest, which looked down upon the city, should advance in line of battle, so that they would have been in hand and subject to the command of their officers. That, in my judgment, was the principal cause of the failure. The commencement of the assault, in my judgment, was the cause of its entire failure. If those dispositions had been made, and those troops had advanced in line of battle instead of in columns of regiments, I believe they would have taken that crest. There was a great deal of work which should have been done along our old line nearest to the crater, and to the south of the line of the gallery, so that troops could have readily marched forward at least in two regiments abreast. That being done, and those troops advanced as I described, I believe they would have taken that crest readily, and I believe that then the supports would have been thrown in promptly, that crest would have been held, and success would have crowned the operation. After it was clear that the thing had failed I think that prompt orders should have been given to withdraw, in one rapid movement, all the troops left in the crater, to bring them out in one body rapidly, back to their lines.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN, U. S. Volunteers, sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. General, were you present at the assault on the 30th of July, the day the mine was sprung, near this place, and, if so, in what capacity?

Answer. I was there in command of the Fifth Corps.

Question. Will you please to state what in your opinion were some of the chief causes of that failure?

Answer. To mention them all at once, I never saw sufficient good reasons why it should succeed. I never had confidence in its success. The position was taken in reverse by batteries, and we must, as a matter of course, have expected a heavy fire of artillery when we gained the crest, though we did not get near enough to develop what that would be. I never should have planned it, I think.

Question. As it was planned, had you an opportunity of seeing whether the plan was carried out in the best manner, the plan having been adopted?

Answer. I can mention some faults. There was great defect, I think, in the preparation for the movement of the assaulting column; I judge so from the way the column moved, as I did not visit the exact point. And, second, I think the first force, instead of moving straight on to the hill, should have cleared the intrenchments right and left of the crater, so as not to have exposed the advancing column to a flank fire. I tried to make a similar assault there on the 18th of June, and that very same battery that operated on the left flank of Burnside's force that day was in operation on the previous occasion, and stopped all my efforts.

Question. Could you mention that battery particularly by showing it on the map, or designating it in some way?

Answer. It is the first battery on the south side of the mine.

Question. Was our artillery fire effective on that occasion?

Answer. As much so as it could be. I heard Colonel Abbot complain that a group of trees in front of one of his large batteries was left standing, and it was his desire to have it cleared away.

Question. Did he say whose business it was to clear it away? Did he find fault with any one? In whose front was it?

Answer. In General Burnside's front. I remember he said General Burnside had told him that he was afraid clearing it away might disclose his intention, but I do not think that he said whose fault it was that it was not done, or whether it was a fault, except in interfering with his batteries.

By the COURT:

Question. Aside from any general principle with reference to the matter upon which you predicated the chances of success, do you think that after the mine exploded there really was a chance of success?

Answer. There are so many if's in it. If we could have carried that first line of rifle-pits, and then maintained ourselves after we got to the crest, we would have had success; but I do not believe any troops will stand on an open plain, with artillery covered by redoubts playing upon them, and I think that is what the enemy had then, or ought to have had, if they did not. If they have been there all this time without that preparation they are much more unprepared than I think they are.

Question. Did they open much artillery fire for the first fifteen minutes or half hour after the explosion?

Answer. I should say not a great deal—not where I was; only a very little. There was no particular danger in my vicinity for a group of horsemen standing right out in plain sight, as we did all the time. Their batteries were mainly placed for enfilading any line attacking, and probably reserved their fire until that line approached.

Question. Aside from that operation of the Ninth Corps, if the Fifth Corps, supported by another, could have been thrown round on the enemy's right, occupying those two railroads and turning his right, what was the chance of success in that direction?

Answer. It would be impossible for me to say. I do not know what the nature of their defenses were in that direction. I believe from what I have heard that the very brigade which repulsed General Burnside was located there in the morning, and my corps at that time had no force in reserve except General Ayres' division, and a brigade of General Crawford's, and a brigade of General Cutler's.

Question. Was there any force of the enemy there strong enough to resist the number of troops we had disposable, had they been put in properly after the first assault had failed?

Answer. I can answer that question and cover a little more: When we attacked in the first operation on Petersburg, we had more force than on this occasion

and the enemy had about the same, I think, and I don't believe that the blowing up of the mine made up for the difference in the increased strength of the earthworks as they were on the 18th of June and the 30th of July; and if the operation of the 18th of June decided anything I think it decided that the operation of the 30th of July would have met with the same result.

Question. Did you feel the want of any person on the field who could see for himself and give commands on the spot; had that any effect upon the result; or do you think that any person ought to have been present who should have had command of the storming party, and all the troops ready to take part in the operation?

Answer. I think some one should have been present to have directed my command as well as General Burnside's and General Ord's, some one person; but whether that would have affected the result or not I am not prepared to say.

Question. Did you experience any uncertainties and doubts for the want of such a person's presence there?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were there moments when such a person's presence was necessary in order to decide at once what should be done?

Answer. I think it was necessary that some one should have been there. If you have my official report it will show you that I was in doubt whether to move to the left or move to the right to help General Burnside, and that I had to await the transmission of dispatches and corresponding answers. My report shows how much, but I do not know that that would have affected the main result at all. My report is a complete answer to your question. Sometimes in these badly planned or badly inaugurated assaults the longer and better they are pressed the worse we are off, great losses being sustained after the time and chance of success are gone.

The Court adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on 30th of July [August].

EIGHTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Jones' House, August 30, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the seventh day were read and approved.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WARREN—CONTINUED.

By General MEADE:

Question. What did you mean by saying "some one should have been present to have directed my command together with the commands of Generals Ord and Burnside"? Were you not aware that the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac was in the field and in telegraphic communication with yourself and the other officers alluded to?

Answer. I saw from my position, which was, I suppose, about 400 yards from General Burnside's, as well as could be seen in the morning in the smoke, that the assault was not going on very rapidly and that no effort had been made to do what I thought was the first essential—to take that battery on the left of the mine. I then went to General Burnside's, which was as close to the scene of operations as a man could be and see well. There I found Generals Burnside and Ord engaged in conversation. I suggested to General Burnside that that battery should be taken at once; he asked me to go down the line and take a look at it from another point, and I did so. Upon returning I said I was confirmed in my first opinion, and he asked me if my troops could not take it. At that time all the approaches leading down to where the mine was were filled with his troops still slowly moving down and there was no chance for me to get at the battery, except to go over the open field. I, however, determined to put in General Ayres' division at once and try to take it, and went back for that purpose, when I got a dispatch from General Meade (the ex-

act language of which I do not remember), to the effect that I would await information from some operations which had been directed or that were going on on the left, and then it was that I wrote one of the dispatches, in which I said that I thought some one should be there to direct whether I should attempt to take that battery, or go with my division round to the left, as General Crawford reported that he was unable to do anything with what force he had there on the plank road. I will qualify what I said about the loss of time. I lost considerable time talking to General Burnside; I lost some time in going to see the battery with him; I lost some time in writing dispatches and awaiting answers; and in an operation of that kind every moment was of vital importance, for, before I got the order to go in and take the battery the enemy had driven nearly all of General Burnside's line out of the intrenchments he had taken. If General Burnside had given me any orders, as I was there for the purpose of supporting him, I would have obeyed them; but he seemed to act as if what we did was to be done after consultation, and therefore I thought that some one should have been right there to have directed at once, without a moment's loss of time, what should be done and what should not. Those dispatches show the extent of the loss of time. But, as I said in my testimony yesterday, I do not know that it affected the result at all. But in reply to the direct question, if I thought there should have been some one there to give promptly positive orders what to do, I gave my first answer.

Question. How much time was occupied in these consultations, reconnaissances, and other matters referred to by you, and would not the commanding general, had he been at the point referred to by you, have been compelled to consume the same time?

Answer. I do not remember how much time was lost, and cannot tell exactly unless I can have my official report or a copy of it, or some records of that kind, to refer to. But it was a point of observation at which I should have consulted with nobody. Everything was plainly to be seen. Different persons might look at it differently, but it was a position where any one man could see the whole. In my opinion, the most important time was lost before I went to that point.

Question. Why did you consume the time which you acknowledge to have been lost, and why did you not at once telegraph the commanding general about what you saw and what you thought could or should be done?

Answer. The time that I speak of was consumed by General Burnside. In my instructions I was directed to support him; and I informed him where my headquarters were, as stated, not far from his. I waited there for his directions. I thought that my being with him, under orders to support him, the time lost was lost by him and not by me. I did keep the commanding general as promptly informed of everything as I possibly could. Even if I had chosen to have acted independently, according to my own discretion, subject to the approval of the commanding general, all the approaches to the point were occupied by General Burnside's troops. I could not have moved mine without getting them mixed up with his.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you not mean in your previous answers that it was your belief that if the commanding general had been on that field there would have been a pressure brought to bear to push those troops of the Ninth Corps that occupied those trenches forward faster than they went?

Answer. I think that the controlling power should have been there and nowhere else, so that there should have been no reference to anywhere else.

Question. When you replied to the last question put to you yesterday did you consider that the commander of the Army of the Potomac should have been present in person, or that some one should have been invested with the command of all the troops engaged in the assault as supports, reserves, &c., if said commander was not there?

Answer. I meant that some one person having general command should have been there to have seen and directed all at once.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army, being sworn and examined by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE, says:

Question. Will you please to state what in your judgment caused the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines on the 30th of July?

Answer. It seemed to me that it was perfectly practicable for the men, if they had been properly led, to have gone straight through the breach which was caused by the explosion of the mine, and to have gone to the top of Cemetery Hill. It looked to me, from what I could see and hear, that it was perfectly practicable to have taken the men through; but whether it was because the men themselves would not go, or whether it was because they were not led, I was not far enough to the front to be qualified to say.

Question. What orders which you issued were not executed, if any?

Answer. I could send you copies of all the dispatches that I wrote. The orders for the assault were issued by General Meade in obedience to general instructions from me. I saw the detailed order of General Meade before the mine was exploded, and I thought that the execution of that order was practicable. That order I presume you have before you. My order was to General Meade, and then General Meade made his order from what I directed him to do, and sent me a copy of it, and I thought it was all that could be required. I recollect that, failing on the north bank of the river to surprise the enemy as we expected or hoped to do, but instead of that drew a large part of his force to the north side, I telegraphed to General Meade that we would now take advantage of the absence of that force of the enemy to explode the mine and make an assault on Petersburg.

By the COURT:

Question. From your information how many of the enemy were in Petersburg at the time of this assault?

Answer. My information was that three divisions were left in Petersburg, with one brigade absent from those divisions—Johnson's. From the best evidence none of the enemy's troops crossed the James River until 2 o'clock of the 30th of July, on their way back. Then they had fully sixteen miles to travel to get back, with, however, the advantage of a railroad near them to carry many of the men. The distance I guess at when I say sixteen miles.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMSTOCK, AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lieut. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK, aide-de-camp, being duly sworn and examined by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE, says:

Question. Were you at or near the scene of the assault on the 30th of July? By whose orders, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was at General Burnside's headquarters as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, and afterward at General Warren's headquarters by General Grant's orders.

Question. Did you see General Burnside in person, and had you conversation with him?

Answer. I had some conversation with him.

Question. Relate the conversation in brief.

Answer. I went from General Burnside's headquarters to the position he had in the front to ascertain how things stood. I suppose the time was about an hour after the explosion of the mine. He told me that his troops were forming then for an assault to carry the crest of the hill. That was the only important point in the conversation.

Question. Did he give you any information to communicate to General Grant?

Answer. I do not recollect that he did.

Question. Had you an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the cause or causes of the failure on that day?

Answer. I had not, from anything that I saw myself.

By the COURT:

Question. Were you so situated that you could see this assault?

Answer. I could not until I went to General Warren's headquarters, which was about 7 o'clock. I could not see the details.

Question. Had you made such an examination prior to the assault that would enable you to give a professional opinion as to the chances of success in attempting to take Cemetery Hill by assault, considering the explosion of the mine as the basis of the assault?

Answer. I had.

Question. I wish you would state to the Court what the chances of success were, using this mine as a means of inaugurating the assault.

Answer. I thought it entirely impracticable when the mine was made if the enemy's line should be held in full force. This opinion was formed a week or ten days prior to the assault. Afterward, with the knowledge I had of the movement of the enemy's troops from the south to the north side of the river, I thought an assault was entirely practicable.

Question. What do you suppose would have been the best plan for the assaulting troops to have followed after having reached Cemetery Hill—made a lodgment on and fortified that place, or proceeded immediately into the town of Petersburg?

Answer. I suppose the first step should have been to have made a lodgment on Cemetery Hill, and then to have pushed up troops to hold it at all hazards. The dispositions of the troops would depend upon the nature of the ground.

Question. From your knowledge of the nature of the intrenchments—our own and the enemy's—do you think that immediately after the explosion of the mine, if proper working parties had been arranged, there would have been any difficulty in removing sufficient obstructions to have enabled our troops to have moved against those intrenchments in line of battle?

Answer. I do not think there would have been any difficulty.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn and examined by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE, says:

Question. Please state what was your command at the assault on the 30th of July.

Answer. My command was composed of two divisions to aid in the assault, one of which belonged to the Tenth Corps and was under General Turner, and the other to the Eighteenth Corps, under General Ames. The divisions numbered: General Ames' about 3,500 and General Turner's 4,000 available muskets, or probably a little less.

Question. What were your troops ordered to do?

Answer. My troops were ordered to a position in the rear of General Burnside's corps, with a view to supporting it. The positions were selected by General Burnside.

Question. Did your troops experience any interference from the Ninth Corps moving into position on that occasion?

Answer. After General Burnside's troops had made the assault and pushed forward, probably about an hour or a little more after the explosion of the mine, he said to me, "*Now you can move your troops forward.*" I sent orders immediately to the

leading division to move forward rapidly according to the programme, following the division that was in front of it, which was the rear division of General Burnside's corps. In the course of twenty minutes after the order was sent out by a staff officer, General Turner reported to me that he found the way blocked; that the approach to the place of débouché was occupied by the divisions in front, and that he had found himself in front of General Potter's troops. This was the report made by him to me. General Potter's troops, according to the programme, were to precede his.

Question. Were any arrangements made for the passage of troops through the abatis and over the parapets to go to the front on that day?

Answer. When I went to the front I found the troops debouching by a single opening. The parapet had been thrown down and the abatis had been removed, and the troops were moved out by that opening.

Question. Please state the dimensions of that opening. Would it admit of the passage of troops in column, or line, or how?

Answer. I cannot give the exact dimensions, because my attention was occupied principally in watching what was going on in front of this place, but my impression is that the opening was large enough for a column of a company front to go out, over pretty rough ground. I do not know whether there was more than one opening; I only saw that one.

Question. That was the one your troops passed through?

Answer. No; my troops did not all pass through that way. I directed a portion of my troops to go over the parapet.

Question. Did you direct them to go over the parapet because in your judgment the opening was inadequate?

Answer. I gave those directions because the ground in front of this place of exit was occupied by the other troops and there was no room after they got out for them to be of service without moving for a considerable distance by the flank to the right and left.

Question. How were the troops that débouchéd to the assault formed to advance?

Answer. When I went to the front I saw white troops moving out by the flank into the crater and the trenches near. I say by the flank, but I will explain that they passed along by twos and threes and sometimes fours along this space, which was pretty well swept by the fire of the enemy—the space between our trenches and the crater formed by the explosion of the mine. These white troops were followed afterward by some colored troops, who also moved out, as it were, by flank, though the appearance of moving by flank may have been caused by the columns being somewhat disordered and hesitating in the move, so that a few moving forward first and others following them would diminish the width of a column and give the troops the appearance of moving by flank.

Question. In your opinion was this movement by flank judicious or was it unavoidable?

Answer. I would not suppose it was a judicious move under the circumstances if it could have been avoided. I rather think if intended to be a movement with a front of one or more companies then the kind of formation I saw was caused by the hesitation of the troops in the rear and the natural disposition of those men who are more or less timid, in following those in front, to string themselves out in almost single file.

Question. What, in your opinion, were some of the causes of failure on that occasion?

Answer. I think the first cause was that the troops were not well disciplined. They probably had not had time to become soldiers. The next cause may have been that they passed out of the trenches by one place of exit and through the covered way to a considerable extent, which necessarily impeded the progress of troops going out, especially as troops began coming in by the same covered way.

Question. Were the obstacles met by our troops, in your opinion, formidable?

Answer. I did not go to the front until difficulties were reported in the way of carrying out the order received from General Meade to move my division out to the right, independent of the troops in my front, and endeavor to reach the crest of the hill. It was reported by the division commanders that the nature of the ground was such that they could not get out that way. I went down to inspect the ground myself, and I derived the impression that there were difficulties in the way of getting out from the position occupied by my men at that time except in one place. They were in the long covered way, the way leading to the angle from which the troops débouchéd. The ground was swampy, covered with more or less undergrowth and trees, and appeared to run obliquely in front of the enemy's trenches. If the troops should get into that swamp and undergrowth it would have been difficult to have kept them in order, and the enemy would have had them at a greater disadvantage, raking them if they occupied the trenches. The covered way was a pretty deep one, and I supposed from the fact of its being there leading to the place of exit it was swept by a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. It was reported that the stream running through the marsh was bridged in one place by a narrow bridge, where we crossed it, and that it was a difficult place for troops to pass over. When I got there I saw that it was very muddy, that delays would be occasioned, and that it was a difficult place to attempt to take the enemy's intrenchments, and we would have got on the ground just under the enemy's works and probably be exposed to a very severe fire.

Question. Did any troops, to your knowledge, misbehave or disobey orders?

Answer. None that I know of, except after when an assault was made by some colored troops, followed by a brigade of the Tenth Corps, which assault was made about 8 o'clock while I was in the front line of our trenches and within less than 100 yards of the crater, and what I would call the movement of assault. The men were repulsed by a very heavy concentrated fire, which enveloped that point of exit, the enemy having massed forces on the right and front and some fire coming from the left.

Question. In your opinion had the first troops that went forward not hesitated or halted in the crater could they not have got to the desirable point—that is, Cemetery Hill?

Answer. I knew nothing about their halting or the facilities that they had for getting forward, except through what I heard from others, I not having been present at that time.

Question. How was our artillery firing, as far as you observed—effective or otherwise?

Answer. The artillery fired very rapidly and for a long time, and judging from the reports in the enemy's newspapers which I have seen since we must have done considerable damage by our artillery upon their columns moving across to the place of attack.

Question. Were the obstructions north and south of the crater removed sufficiently to admit the passage of troops in line of battle, say brigade front?

Answer. I did not see that any obstructions made by the enemy's trenches had been removed when I was there, except what had been removed by the explosion of the mine at the crater. Their ditch still remained, and I counted the regimental flags of our troops in my front occupying the trench. I do not know whether there was a strong abatis before the attack; so that I refer only to the ditch and the parapet.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you think the assault would have been successful there had the best dispositions been made that you are conversant with?

Answer. From what I learned afterward of the behavior of the troops after the explosion, when the enemy was most alarmed, I think that the assault, if it had been made with no more vigor, would have failed no matter what the disposition. If the troops had behaved properly elsewhere I think the probability of success would have been increased by having more openings, a simultaneous assault, and increased material; but if the troops would have behaved as improperly as they are reported to have done in front—not going forward when ordered—I think the assault would have failed no matter what the disposition.

Question. In your opinion was there any necessity for an officer of rank being present who should have had a more general command than the commander of the troops making the assault and the commanders of the supports and reserves; should there have been an officer present to have combined the whole command, nearer than the commander of the army, who was only in telegraphic communication with the different commanders of troops on the field; should there have been one single person there invested with authority to direct the whole operation, and would the result have been different if such had been the case?

Answer. The only commands referred to as present there, the assaulting corps and the reserves, were under General Burnside and myself; and upon reporting to General Burnside I accompanied him to the trenches and told him I would obey any instructions he gave me; so that the whole of the operations were under his orders, until the orders came from higher authority to make the change referred to, and to discontinue the assault. General Burnside being the senior officer I considered that he had a right to give me orders. He directed me to place my troops in the rear until after his troops should have made the assault, and until he had learned when they would be necessary and where, which I did. General Burnside was to give me word when to move my troops and where to move them. I told him I considered myself bound to obey any instructions that he might give me, and that any instructions that he would give would be obeyed with alacrity. So that, so far as concerns the movements directed by him, I do not think the presence of any other officer in those two corps would have made any change in moving forward.

Question. Could your troops when they were called into action have advanced to the front over the enemy's parapet and have gotten through in line of battle in any front greater than that of two regiments, at the time you were sent in, on each side of the crater?

Answer. I think it probable that my troops might have gotten in on the left of the crater at that time if they had advanced through the opening by fronts of regiments, or even companies—gotten into the enemy's trenches; but my answer must be understood to convey only a knowledge of what I saw. I do not know what force the enemy had on the left. I only knew that the resistance on the right was very great, and they appeared to have a severe fire upon the troops on the right of where we advanced to the crater. My troops were directed to support General Burnside on the right.

Question. Were you present when the mine exploded; do you consider that the troops might have advanced to the top of Cemetery Hill on that ridge had they been properly led forward or the troops behaved properly?

Answer. I do not consider I was present when the mine exploded.

By General MEADE:

Question. Where was your general position on the field during the operations of the morning?

Answer. When the mine exploded, and probably for an hour and a half or two hours afterward, I was with General Burnside in the trenches in rear of one of the batteries about one-third or half a mile from the point of assault; after that for half an hour I was up to the front as far as I could get without going into the crater or outside our line of intrenchments as far as the head of my advanced division was. I then returned, and General Burnside and myself occupied the same place in the rear of this battery for probably an hour, except that I rode to the rear where General Meade was and passed around a little trying to rally some troops who were going from the front. This took me till between 9 and 10 o'clock, when General Burnside and myself both rode to the rear to learn something about an order that was issued in regard to our future movements.

Question. Could anything be seen from this point with sufficient distinctness to have enabled the commanding general to give orders other than he did from the point occupied by him?

Answer. Immediately after the explosion the fire from both our batteries and the enemy's came very heavily, and the cloud of smoke prevented us from seeing anything

that was going on there. We were ignorant of the condition of things except from the information staff officers brought us or from the nature of the firing we heard, up to the time that I informed myself by going to the front.

Question. Did you hear any staff officer report to General Burnside that the troops could not be got to advance from the crater? If so, how many officers so reported, and do you know their names?

Answer. The first two or three reports that were brought to General Burnside were brought by officers whose names I do not know, and not until some considerable time had expired after the explosion; and although I did not hear the reports distinctly enough to repeat them they were not satisfactory, and indicated that the troops could not be moved readily forward.

Question. Did you not report to the commanding general that the troops were overcrowded in the crater and the enemy's adjacent works, and that in your judgment there was no probability of the crest of Cemetery Hill being carried—this, somewhere between 9 and 10 a. m., at the headquarters of the commanding general in the field?

Answer. I did. I would say, in addition to my answer, that General Burnside and myself were present at the time, and the question was whether we could carry it at that time; and my answer intended to convey whether we (General Burnside and myself) with our forces could have done so had they let us; and after the troops were disorganized and driven back those who made the attack later and those who made the attack earlier were packed in the trenches adjacent, that under the circumstances we could not carry it with all our troops at that point of attack.

Question. Did General Burnside, about 10 a. m., when at his commanding general's headquarters on the field, say that he could maintain his lodgment in the crater, and that he could take Cemetery Hill before night, if so permitted?

Answer. General Burnside disagreed with me when I said I did not think we could take it. I supposed he meant that he could take it with the force he had, consisting of his own corps and my reserves, though he said something about it was time then for the Fifth Corps to move up. The remark was made by General Burnside with a view of persisting in the attack which he had commenced, and it had been my opinion, ever since I was near enough to see what was going on in the crater, that the sooner we withdrew our troops, when we got into such a bad position, the better, and any persistence in the attack at that point I looked upon as very improper.

Question. Was it not understood at this time that offensive operations should cease, but that the crater should be held till the troops could be securely withdrawn, and that this would probably be till night?

Answer. I think such was General Burnside's understanding, and I know he received such orders. My troops were all inside the intrenchments except those who had run into the enemy's trenches to avoid the tremendous fire which they met when they went out.

By General WARREN:

Question. Do you remember seeing General Warren at the battery at General Burnside's station?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was not the whole field at that time sufficiently clear from smoke to be visible, and had been so for some time previous at that point?

Answer. I do not know whether it was after my return from the vicinity of the crater or before that I saw General Warren. My impression is that each time I looked from the parapet before I left the trenches—which was two or three times—that I rose to look to the front, the smoke obscured the view so that I, at least, could form no definite idea of what was going on at the front. After the firing from the batteries on our side had ceased, which was probably an hour from the time of the assault, the atmosphere was clearer, but even then I could make out really little of what was going on in front, from the distance, the peculiar position of the point of attack, and from the fact, too, that I do not see very well because I am near-sighted.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL POTTER.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER, U. S. Volunteers, being sworn and examined by the JUDGE-ADVOCATE, says:

Question. Were you in a position to see the operations of the assault before Petersburg on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was; commanding the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Question. Do you regard it as a failure or otherwise?

Answer. I regard it as a failure.

Question. To what cause or causes do you attribute this?

Answer. Firstly, to the failure of the troops who had the advance on that day to carry out the orders to advance through the enemy's line and seize the hill. Secondly, that when it was evident that this part of the plan had failed no attempt was made at a diversion at any other part of the line to enable the troops which were thrown into confusion at this point to be reformed. I would further state that I do not think the preliminary arrangements were very perfect.

Question. What preparations were made, or what orders were given for the same, to pass troops through the abatis and over the parapet in front of the Ninth Corps? Did you receive any orders yourself?

Answer. I received no orders whatever in relation to that matter except what are contained in the general order from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. I was furnished a copy of that order, but no other order.

Question. But what preparations were made, or what orders were given for the same, to pass troops through the abatis and over the parapet in front of the Ninth Corps?

Answer. The general order of General Burnside—I suppose it might be called the order of attack—was the only order given in writing. Verbal instructions were given to have the pioneers of the different regiments, and a sort of pioneer regiment that we call the Engineer Regiment, in each division, prepared with their tools, and so forth, to prepare the breast-works for the passage of field batteries in case we were successful in moving forward. My regiment was immediately in the neighborhood of the breast-work ready to carry out these instructions, and my pioneers were also prepared. I had orders not to disturb anything immediately in the vicinity of the mine so as not to attract the attention of the enemy to that point. I was told to withdraw everything from that part of the line for a space of 200 or 300 yards, except a thin line of skirmishers, and not to attract the enemy's attention there if I could help it.

Question. How were the Ninth Corps troops formed for the assault—your own division, for instance?

Answer. My own division was to have been formed left in front to move forward by the flank, so that when my troops had passed the line of the enemy's intrenchments by fronting their front would be to the right, my division being intended to cover the right of the advance. One brigade of my division was massed between the railroad and the advance line of works on the right-hand side of my covered way and south of the mine. I had orders not to allow any troops on the left of the covered way. The other brigade was partially in the trenches and about to be relieved by some of the troops of the Eighteenth Corps. Two or three regiments which I was ordered not to put in the assault were not in the trenches.

Question. What time elapsed from the springing of the mine till the forward movement of the assaulting columns?

Answer. I do not know, sir. I did not see the movement of the First Division. The first of my regiments commenced to move, I should think, about eight or ten minutes after the mine exploded. My division was to move third in order, but I took the liberty of altering the programme a little. After I received the order of Major-General Burnside—I received the order about 9 o'clock at night—after thinking the matter over it occurred to me that it would be a long time before my division would

have an opportunity to get forward, as the divisions of Generals Ledlie and Willcox were to precede me. I therefore commanded General Griffin, who had the lead in my division, to deploy a line of skirmishers to the right of this crater, and in case the assault seemed to be successful, and General Ledlie moved forward, he should advance his skirmishers to the right, and if he did not find so much serious opposition as to detain him there he should push his troops forward to the right, and move forward nearly parallel with General Ledlie. I gave him these orders about 12 o'clock at night, and I do not think that I communicated to General Burnside that I had made this change. Therefore my troops commenced moving as soon as General Griffin found that General Ledlie's column had started. This leading division commenced moving and passed into the right of the crater and turned down to the right.

Question. Did the troops halt in the crater.

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Why?

Answer. No reason at all that I know of.

Question. What was the nature of the obstructions in the enemy's line, formidable or otherwise?

Answer. To the right of the crater there was an ordinary line of rifle-pits with a sort of chevaux-de-frise in front of it made by pointed stakes being driven into the ground. Immediately in rear of this and to the right of it there were two covered ways. One seemed to be a covered way, and one perhaps a place dug to carry something out of the fort. There were transverse lines of rifle-pits, and some coverings thrown up by the men to protect themselves—one running in these angles between the advance line and this covered way, which runs up toward Petersburg, and another running on the bank of the ravine which runs up through the enemy's line to the right of the mine, about the line I was ordered to take.

Question. What was the degree of artillery firing on that point, the point of assault?

Answer. Immediately after the assault very light; afterward the fire was very severe indeed, as severe as I ever saw.

Question. What time elapsed, as near as you can tell, from the time of the assault till the time this severe fire commenced?

Answer. I should think fully half an hour.

Question. Was the ground around the crater commanded by the ground held by the enemy?

Answer. Yes, sir; that is, immediately in rear of the enemy's line which we had pierced the ground commanded it, and the ground to the right on the other side of the ravine commanded it. In speaking of the right I mean our right. The ground to the left I did not notice so well because I had no business there.

Question. For what distance on each side of the crater were the enemy's works abandoned after the explosion of the mine?

Answer. To the right of the crater the front line was abandoned for a space of 250 or 300 yards, I should think—that is, the enemy's troops rushed out of this line back to these covered ways and so forth. From the hasty glance I gave to the left there did not seem to be anybody within 300 yards. Perhaps it would be better to say that the line was only partially abandoned; they did not all go—some went and some did not.

Question. Could the troops have proceeded to the crest immediately after reaching the crater?

Answer. I do not know any reason why they could not.

Question. Did any troops that you know of advance from the crater to the crest?

Answer. Some of my troops advanced from the right of the crater toward the crest. I suppose they went upward of 200 yards, and they were driven back.

Question. Why, do you suppose, were they driven back?

Answer. At that time they were driven back by the fire. They were too weak to advance farther.

Question. By the fire of artillery or of infantry?

Answer. Both.

Question. At what hour was that?

Answer. That must have been about half or three-quarters of an hour after the mine exploded.

Question. Do you think that if your men had been adequately supported they could have gone forward to the crest, notwithstanding the obstacles that presented themselves—firing and so forth—at that hour?

Answer. I think that if I had had my whole division together at that time, if the ground had been such that I could have had my whole division together and made that charge, I could have gone to the crest.

Question. When these troops fell back, where did they go?

Answer. They fell back partially into this covered way leading from the fort to the right, and a few were driven into the crater of the mine.

Question. How long was it after they got in before they were ordered to retire; how long were you in that place, or wherever they were?

Answer. Until the general order came to withdraw the troops.

Question. How long would you estimate that time to be?

Answer. It must have been five or six hours. It seems to me we did not get that order till about 11 o'clock. General Burnside sent for me, I should think, about 10 o'clock in the morning and stated that he had received an order to withdraw, and asked me if I thought we could hold the position. I told him I thought we could hold the position, but unless something was going to be done there was no use in it. He said it was an important point, or something of that sort; and I asked him if I could make arrangements to withdraw, and he told me, "No," that he was going to see General Meade, and that I should wait until he should have consulted with him. Half or three-quarters of an hour afterward I received a copy of a telegram to General White, who was acting as his chief of staff, with an indorsement on the back of the dispatch to the effect that it should be submitted to the officers in the crater, or something to that effect, for their opinion as to how they should withdraw. Subsequently I started to go into the crater to consult with them, and I received an order from an aide-de-camp of General Burnside to report in person at his headquarters.

Question. Was the time a fit one to withdraw, in your opinion?

Answer. The troops were not withdrawn at all; they were driven out by the enemy.

Question. When did the chief loss of men occur?

Answer. The chief loss in my division occurred between 6.30 and 10 o'clock in the morning. The heaviest loss was at the time that some of the troops of the Fourth Division (the colored division) met with a check and were repulsed.

Question. Was it in the act of retiring from the crater?

Answer. More than half the prisoners I lost were lost in the crater. I should explain that I had very few men in the crater, that seeing how it was overcrowded, and that one or two regiments that attempted to pass through were lost among the other troops, I endeavored to get my troops out of there, but when some of the other troops gave way, and the operation of General Ferrero's troops was unsuccessful, and they gave way, I had some stragglers forced into the crater. I suppose I had not more than 200 men in there. My troops were holding the line to the right of that mostly.

Question. By whom was this removal of the troops conducted?

Answer. It was not conducted at all, sir. The circumstances were these: After we had received this order General Burnside directed me to report at his headquarters. I went to his headquarters, met there the other division commanders, and we consulted upon the best plan which should be adopted to withdraw the troops. I had previously sent out orders to connect my right with the crater by an intrenchment

if possible. While we were returning from this consultation an assault was made upon the crater, and the enemy recovered possession of it. Then all the troops were forced back to our line, except two regiments that I had sent beyond the ravine to silence a battery, and these I withdrew about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question. Do you know whether any troops misbehaved or disobeyed orders in any way or at any time during the action?

Answer. I do not know that I can answer that exactly. I know by the reports of my staff officers and so forth. But I saw troops lying there when they had been ordered to go forward immediately after the mine exploded, probably within ten minutes. Colonel Pleasants, who had charge of the explosion, and whose regiment, having built the mine, being relieved from duty on that day, except as a sort of provost guard with orders from the Ninth Army Corps, had volunteered as an aide on my staff, and as soon as the mine was exploded he rushed forward into the crater, and the troops were moving up, and he reported to me that the troops could not be made to move forward—that was, the troops of the First Division. He showed me his hand, which was blistered in driving them up. It was Marshall's brigade, of Ledlie's division.

By the COURT:

Question. What tools were the engineer regiments supplied with?

Answer. Axes, spades, and picks. The engineer regiment I think was supplied particularly with axes to cut down the abatis

Question. Did they move forward?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did they destroy the abatis?

Answer. The chevaux-de-frise on the enemy's lines for 200 or 300 yards was broken down.

Question. Was there any difficulty in passing a brigade or regimental front over our intrenchments and on either side of that crater to the front?

Answer. It might have been done on the left, but not on the right.

Question. What was the difficulty on the right?

Answer. The difficulty on the right was that where you would have to form your troops you would have to pass through a wooded ravine and swamp. A heavy regiment, which charged through in regimental front, I think got very badly broken up. They would have succeeded better farther to the right.

Question. Where did you stay during the attack?

Answer. Most of the time I staid on the hill on this side of the railroad—a point where you can see the ground.

Question. Did all of your troops go into action?

Answer. My troops all went into action except my engineer regiment, which had just moved up to the front.

Question. Did they all get as far as the crater?

Answer. All except one regiment got beyond the crater.

Question. Did you ever go to the crater?

Answer. I never went to the crater myself; I was within about eighty yards of it, just off to the right of it.

Question. At the time your skirmish line was ordered up the hill did any individual members of your division get to the top of the crest?

Answer. I do not think there did. It was reported to me that some did, but having investigated the matter since I am satisfied that they did not.

The Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on 31st of July [August].

NINTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the eighth day were read and approved.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL FERRERO.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE, says:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was commanding the Fourth Division of the Ninth Army Corps (colored troops).

Question. What was their formation for the attack?

Answer. There was no formation further than moving down in rear of the Third Division, as directed in the orders, by the flank, in the covered way.

Question. Was this the most judicious?

Answer. It was the only formation that could be adopted under the circumstances.

Question. Please to state the circumstances.

Answer. There being no position to mass the troops.

Question. Why was there no position?

Answer. On account of there being three other divisions in advance of mine, which would occupy all the available ground where my troops could have been formed.

Question. What orders had you to prepare the parapet for the débouché of troops?

Answer. I had no orders whatever.

Question. State some of the causes of the failure, if you regard it so.

Answer. I do regard it as a failure.

Question. State some of the causes, briefly.

Answer. The failure of the First Division to go forward immediately after the explosion.

Question. Do you attribute their halting and not going forward to misbehavior on their part?

Answer. Not being present there that I could not say. In my opinion there is no reason that I know of why they should not have gone forward.

Question. State the reasons why you arrived at that conclusion.

Answer. I would state that there could have been no obstructions whatever at that time, from the fact that the crater was crowded with troops, in and about it, when my division went through and passed over the obstacles, not only the obstacles occasioned by the explosion, but also the mass of troops in the crater. They went through and passed beyond those troops at a time when there was heavy firing, whereas, those troops that had gone forward on the lead could have gone forward with a very slight loss, in my opinion. I would state that in my opinion the order of the battle for the movements of troops on that day was extremely faulty. If I understand it right, the object to be attained was to gain the crest on Cemetery Hill, and to take advantage of the momentary paralyzation of the troops in and about the crater, caused by the explosion of the mine. It was necessary that the

troops that made the assault should move with the utmost rapidity to gain that crest. I contend that the point of the assault was not properly selected to carry out that object; that the obstructions which the explosion of the mine would naturally create would disorganize the troops and prevent them moving forward with the rapidity that was desired. Furthermore, I would state that the manner in which the troops went in would not lead them to attain the object that was desired. The two divisions that followed the leading division were to have protected the flanks of the same. Now, how could they protect the flank when the leading division (the head of that column) would hardly have reached the crest before the Second Division would have reached the crater, subjecting the First Division to flank fires and to be taken in reverse? And, even had the Third Division, which had the second position in column, have gotten through, it would have taken a long time before the Second Division, which was the third in column, could have reached its proper point to protect the right flank of the First Division. I mean to convey the idea that either other movements should have been made on the flank of the leading division, or that division should have deployed to the right and left, engaging the enemy on the flank, so as to give the assaulting column an opportunity to advance rapidly to the crest of the hill.

By the COURT:

Question. How long was it after the explosion of the mine before the assaulting column moved forward?

Answer. I was not with the leading division; therefore I cannot give you the exact time, but it was very shortly after.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. State to the Court how the Fourth Division (colored troops), your own command, conducted themselves on the occasion.

Answer. I would state that the troops went in in the most gallant manner; that they went in without hesitation, moved right straight forward, passed through the crater that was filled with troops, and all but one regiment of my division passed beyond the crater. The leading brigade engaged the enemy at a short distance in rear of the crater, where they captured some 200-odd prisoners and a stand of colors, and recaptured a stand of colors belonging to a white regiment of our corps. Here, after they had taken those prisoners, the troops became somewhat disorganized, and it was some little time before they could get them organized again to make a second attempt to charge the crest of the hill. About half an hour after that they made the attempt and were repulsed by a very severe and galling fire, and, I must say, they retreated in great disorder and confusion back to our first line of troops, where they were rallied, and there they remained during the rest of the day and behaved very well. I would add that my troops are raw, new troops, and never had been drilled two weeks from the day they entered the service till that day.

Question. If your division had been the leading one in the assault would they have succeeded in taking Cemetery Hill?

Answer. I have not the slightest doubt from the manner in which they went in, under very heavy fire, that had they gone in in the first instance, when the fire was comparatively light, but that they would have carried the crest of Cemetery Hill beyond a doubt.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you go forward with your division?

Answer. I went to our first line of works and there remained to see my command go through. I would state that I deemed it more necessary that I should see that they all went in than that I should go in myself, as there was no hesitation in their going forward whatever. I was at no time at a farther distance than eighty or ninety yards from my division.

Question. Where were you after they had all passed the crater, and were, as you say, at one time half an hour in reorganizing?

Answer. I was immediately in front of the crater on our front line of works. I would also state that one regiment was checked between the crater and our front line unable to get through, and I was at that time making every effort to get that regiment through with the intention of passing through myself as soon as they got past, but it was impossible for me to do so from the crowded state of the troops that were there.

Question. Were the obstructions in front of the first line of works of a character to admit the passage of a horseman or a piece of artillery after the whole corps had passed?

Answer. They would not admit of the passage of either because the parapet of the rifle-pit had never been dug away. I was compelled to remove abatis on our own front, under fire, to get my command through by the flank.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WILLCOX.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in a position to see the operations of the assault before Petersburg on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I commanded the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps. At the time of the explosion of the mine I was at Roemer's battery, just in rear of my Second Brigade, and in good position to observe the assault.

Question. Do you regard the attack as a failure?

Answer. I do.

Question. State some of the causes of it.

Answer. The first and most obvious cause was the failure of the First Division to go forward when there was no firing, for the fire of the enemy was suspended for fifteen to twenty minutes. In the next place I think that the troops that went in support of the leading division should have gone in almost simultaneously with it, and should have gone to the right and left avoiding the crater, but going near it, and then bearing down the enemy's works to the right and left so as to have prevented the enemy bringing flank and reverse fires to bear on the advancing columns. The order of attack stated that my division should wait until the First Division had cleared the enemy's works. For that reason of course the three divisions could not have gone in simultaneously. It was the published order that prevented it in part. The attention of the enemy was not attracted to any other point than the crater. I consider that the third reason. Almost as soon as the enemy's first astonishment was over they concentrated an almost circular fire around the crater. Their field batteries came out in position on different points on the Jerusalem plank road and on Cemetery Hill. They kept up a flank and reverse fire; and a battery in the grove of trees on our right was so situated, the line of the rebel works taking a direction a little re-entering, that almost as soon as they opened fire at all they began to fire nearly in rear of the crater. I would say that at the meeting in General Burnside's tent, where Generals Ord and Meade were present, I supposed it was intended that the two divisions, following the leading division, should move to the right and left, and that the duty of the Ninth Corps was to clear the ground to enable the Eighteenth Corps to move forward. If that plan had been carried out I think it would have been successful, but I do not think that the temporary occupation of Cemetery Hill by a small force would have insured the success of that attack. I think that ultimately they would have been driven out unless we had a large force (two corps at least) to fight a battle at those works. Now, to go back to the interview which General Burnside had with his division commanders where General Meade was present: it was a well understood thing there that this was intended to be a surprise, and it was thought by all the generals, including General Meade himself, that unless it should be a complete surprise it would be a failure; and the written order which was published to the commanders did not fully, in fact did not substantially, give the order of attack as it was understood at this interview—I mean General Burnside's order of attack. At the time the matter was talked over I certainly understood that I was to move down and clear the enemy's works on the left, and then move up toward the Jerusalem plank road. The order stated that I would bear to the left and take a position on the Jerusalem plank road.

Question. What preparations were made and what orders were given to pass troops over the parapet and through the enemy's works?

Answer. None but the written orders before the Court. The abatis, what was left of it when my division passed over, was no obstacle whatever.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you with General Meade during the assault on the 30th of July?

Answer. I was.

Question. What was the substance or language of a dispatch which he received from Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, assistant inspector-general of the Ninth Corps, but addressed to General Burnside, about 5.45 a. m. of that day?

Answer. The substance of the dispatch was, that some of the troops there, I think Ledlie's division, were in the crater and would not go forward, and asking that some other division or some other troops should be sent to go forward to the crest. The main point with me, however, was that his troops were in the crater and were not going forward as they ought to have done.

Question. Relate what passed at the interview between General Burnside and Generals Grant and Meade after the former had been directed to withdraw the troops from the crater and prior to the withdrawal of the troops.

Answer. I recollect the directions to General Burnside, which were that if he could not withdraw his troops with security during the day they should be withdrawn at night; that the best time for the withdrawal of the troops he himself should be the best judge of. My impression is that General Burnside did not wish to withdraw them. He certainly so expressed himself to me after General Meade left, for I did not leave the headquarters of General Burnside the same time as General Meade, but remained there a short time. I do not know whether he so expressed himself to General Meade and General Grant or not. I thought I understood the conditions that existed there, and there was no question in my mind as to the necessity of withdrawing them.

Question. Did you understand it to be his wish to maintain his position in the crater?

Answer. I did not pay much attention to what he said to General Meade and General Grant, but he so expressed himself to me afterward; but inasmuch as he stated no facts which put a different aspect on the condition of things I did not consider that he gave very good reasons for his wish. He certainly differed from General Ord.

Question. Did you hear General Ord give any opinion as to the probable success of carrying the crest if persisted in for a certain time, and, if so, what was it?

Answer. I heard him then or before express the opinion that the time was past; he was averse to it. I did not pay so much attention to what was said at that time, for the reason that the facts were all known and the conclusions come to in regard to them.

Question. Were you at the fourteen-gun battery near which General Burnside had his temporary headquarters on that day?

Answer. Yes; I rode out there. I think it was between 10 and 11 o'clock when I rode out there. I had been there before, and am somewhat familiar with the ground.

Question. Could anything be seen from there with sufficient distinctness to have enabled the commanding general to give orders other than he did from the point occupied by him?

Answer. I think not. I do not think it made any difference whether he was there or whether he was at the point he occupied. In the gratification of a personal wish to see, simply, he might have seen something more, but it would not have made any difference in the conclusions arrived at. He would have understood matters as thoroughly where he was as if he had seen them.

Question. Ought the assault on that day to have been successful?

Answer. I think so; I was confident that it would have been successful.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL HUNT.

Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT, U. S. Volunteers, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, being duly sworn, says in answer to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Please to state in what capacity you were serving during the assault on the enemy's lines on the 30th of July and days preceding it.

Answer. I am chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and had charge of the siege operations on this side of the Appomattox.

Question. Relate briefly what arrangements were made for opposing the enemy's artillery fire on that occasion, and if they were successfully carried out.

Answer. Batteries that had been constructed several weeks preceding the assault had armaments placed in them, from the plank road to the Hare house. There were eighteen siege guns in the line, eighteen large mortars, and twenty-eight Coehorns along in the lines in front, and some eighty field pieces. The object was to silence the fire of the enemy's batteries in the redoubt which formed their salient on the plank road, and especially all of their guns which bore upon the ground in front of the mine. The fire was opened immediately upon the explosion of the mine, and was very successful in keeping down the enemy's fire.

Question. Was the enemy's artillery fire formidable, and particularly directed to the point of our assault, after the explosion of the mine?

Answer. The fire did not become very formidable. It was almost entirely silenced soon after it opened, with the exception of one gun in a battery next to the mine, and a battery on the crest beyond the mine, and a few guns that were used by the enemy on our right of the mine toward the railroad. The gun that was in the work next the mine was so placed that it was protected from all direct fire, and a sufficient number of mortars could not be brought to bear upon it to stop it. No large mortars had been placed to control that battery, as, according to the plan of assault, that work might reasonably be supposed to fall into our hands within ten or fifteen minutes after the explosion. All the guns in that battery were silenced, however, excepting that one. The battery on the crest of the hill, directly in front of the mine, was almost shut up after firing two or three rounds, as we had some heavy guns bearing on it, and a number of field guns. I was not where I could see the fire from our right of the mine. I had Colonel Monroe in charge there, and he reported that the fire was pretty well kept down. On the left they occasionally fired a shot.

Question. Under the circumstances, then, ought not the assault have succeeded?

Answer. I think so. That is, so far as it depended upon us. I do not know what the enemy had behind the crest. The object was to take the crest.

Question. Have you formed any opinion as to the causes of the failure of the assault on that occasion?

Answer. I do not know what other causes might have existed, but I attributed the failure to the want of promptitude in pushing forward assaulting columns immediately on the explosion of the mine. I believed from the first that if that were not done promptly the attack would probably fail.

Question. Was the enemy's fire directed upon the point of attack very formidable at any time so as to prevent reasonably resolute troops from pushing forward?

Answer. I think not. Certainly not within the period within which their advance should have taken place.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT BENYAURD.

Lieut. W. H. H. BENYAURD, U. S. Engineers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you present at the assault on the rebel lines on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was with General Burnside on that morning. I was sent by Major Duane to report to him for duty as an engineer.

Question. Were you in a situation, then, to see the progress of events on that day?

Answer. Not all the time. A portion of the time I was with General Burnside at his headquarters; and then, afterward, I was at different points along the front. I was not in such a position that I could see everything that was going on.

Question. Were there working parties for the assaulting columns, and engineer officers to lead them?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. No arrangements had been made with you by General Burnside for anything of that sort?

Answer. No, sir; not previous to the assault.

Question. Do you know if any arrangements were made for the débouché of our troops from our lines and their passage over the enemy's?

Answer. No, sir. General Burnside did not give me any instructions in regard to taking away the abatis on the rifle-pit on the front line.

Question. Were the obstructions on the enemy's line formidable, and of what did they consist?

Answer. They had a pretty strong abatis in front of their rifle-pits.

Question. Could they have been removed by working parties that usually accompany assaulting columns?

Answer. I did not go near enough to the crater along that line to judge of that, although it appeared to be merely the usual abatis placed in front of works and placed in the usual position.

Question. Did you see the explosion of the mine?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was its effect to clear for any distance, and, if so, how much, the enemy's parapets?

Answer. Only a portion of the parapet was blown down. A portion of it remained standing. I suppose the crater that was formed might have been forty or fifty yards long and perhaps twenty wide.

Question. Was the breach sufficient and practicable for the passage of troops in line?

Answer. I did not go in to look at the crater, and consequently I could not say whether they could go in without further work being done or not. I could not tell how deep it was.

Question. As an engineer, would you criticise that point of attack?

Answer. I had been there working on that front before, and I had frequently expressed the opinion that the enemy could bring a flank fire all along there—that is, their line formed a kind of re-entering there.

Question. Did you ever chance to hear why that point was selected, or do you know?

Answer. I did hear that that mine was made because that hollow in front was a good position to run a mine from.

Question. State briefly some of the causes, in your opinion, of the failure of the assault.

Answer. I think one cause was the way in which the troops were taken in by the flank, passed down these covered ways, one on the right and the other on the left, on which General Ferrero's troops went down. I understand that only a portion of our parapet was taken away, and the troops had to go through by the flank instead of advancing in line. The portion of the ground south of the covered way was the way along which the troops could have advanced in line. The railroad cut being only six feet high in one place, the troops could have easily advanced through that. The troops were not in their proper positions at the time of the assault—that is, a portion of the troops were away back beyond the edge of those woods when they should have been in the hollow.

By the COURT:

Question. Had you been placed in charge of a proper working party, suitably equipped, could you not, immediately after the explosion of the mine, have leveled the enemy's parapets so as to have allowed troops in line of battle to have passed through?

Answer. I think I could. When the enemy afterward had a flank fire between the enemy's line and ours, I offered to General Burnside to run a covered way from our line to the enemy's line, on the right and left of the crater.

(Lines marked on map 66 A and A[1].)

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Would any advantage have ensued from simply holding the crater without advancing farther?

Answer. No, sir; I do not think so.

By the COURT:

Question. Were there any preparations made in the way of collecting gabions, and so forth, so that if the troops had been successful we could have crowned the crest?

Answer. No, sir; not that I know of.

Question. Were tools collected or used—picks, shovels, axes, &c.?

Answer. I did not see any.

The Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on 1st of September.

TENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the ninth day were read and approved.

GENERAL WILLCOX—RECALLED.

By JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. In your testimony yesterday you stated that at the time of the explosion of the mine you were at Roemer's battery. Where were you the rest of the time?

Answer. Immediately after the explosion I started for the head of my column, which was on left and in rear of the First Division. I arrived at the front line of works nearest the crater before the whole of the First Division had crossed. The head of my column had already commenced moving for the crater, and was then occupying the left portion of the enemy's works.

By the COURT:

Question. You stated that General Burnside's order directed that your division should bear to the left, and take up a position on the Jerusalem plank road. What was the cause of the failure to execute this maneuver?

Answer. The First Division was to move on Cemetery Hill. I would state that Cemetery Hill bore rather to the right of my front, so that it was necessary that Cemetery Hill should be occupied before any ground beyond it could be occupied. In pursuance of my original expectation, I had given orders that the leading regiment should turn down to the left in the line of works, and the Twenty-seventh Michigan started down that line. As soon as General Burnside perceived that the First Division was not moving forward, he sent me orders to move forward my division direct upon Cemetery Hill. My idea was to carry out the spirit of what was understood the day before, and my plan was to throw the whole division on the left into line, so that the right would rest on the Jerusalem plank road; and that would have completely protected the flank of the First Division. This movement was begun, but the commanding officer of the Twenty-seventh Michigan was shot, and the way the First Division moved forward by division created more or less confusion; and by the time I received the order to advance on Cemetery Hill, or before that, in fact, the enemy had concentrated such a fire that we could not advance any farther.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. S. G. GRIFFIN.

Brig. Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was at the assault. My command was the Second Brigade, Second Division (General Potter's), Ninth Army Corps.

Question. Did you regard that assault as a failure?

Answer. Yes, sir; I think I should, because we did not hold the ground.

Question. State some of the causes that you attribute this to.

Answer. In the first place I should say that the troops in the front did not advance exactly as they should, nor as far as they should. Probably the best ground was not selected. Then the cause of our not holding the ground was the piling in of so many troops in certain parts of the ground where there was no room for them, and a panic having seized those troops caused the disaster. The enemy concentrated all their fire upon that point as soon as we attacked, which was another great reason, no doubt. We received their fire at that point from all directions, and very soon after we first arrived there it was a very sharp fire.

Question. Why were all the troops directed to that point?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do you think that arrangement was faulty?

Answer. The execution of the plan seemed to be faulty.

Question. Were any arrangements made for passing the troops through the abatis of our line and over the parapet in front of the enemy's?

Answer. For my part, in my brigade I had a pioneer corps, and skirmishers to clear the way for them.

Question. Did your command go beyond the crater?

Answer. It did.

Question. About how far?

Answer. I should judge 200 yards; it might be more or it might be less; it could not have been much less, however; that is as near as I can judge.

Question. Why did you retire?

Answer. My troops were driven back from that point. They afterward retired from the crater under orders. They were driven back from the advanced position at the time the panic seized the negroes, which more or less affected all our troops, and the negroes rushing through them as they did carried them back. The rebels made a very desperate attack at the same time.

Question. If the enemy's parapets had been leveled on each side of the crater or made practicable for the passage of troops what would have been the probable result?

Answer. I am not sure that I can tell what the result would have been. Probably the troops might have advanced more readily and with more force, but it was not a thing easy to do.

Question. Do you know anything that prevented the troops, having attained the crater, from going forward immediately to the crest of Cemetery Hill?

Answer. Nothing more than the sharp fire from the enemy.

Question. What kind of fire?

Answer. All kinds. I would state here that there is another reason why my troops could not go forward. The ground where they were was broken up with covered ways and numerous rifle-pits of the rebels. We had just driven the rebels out, and my troops occupied their places; therefore in that position, disconnected, as many of them were, it was difficult and almost impossible to form them to make a direct charge; but if a column had moved farther to the left I did not see any reason why they should not have gone in.

Question. Suppose you had had working parties to level the works, those working parties being supplied with fascines and other necessary preparations to render a passage practicable, could you not have gone forward then?

Answer. I do not think there was time for that work—it would have taken hours. I think the time to go forward was at the first, because very soon after we went there the enemy concentrated their troops and poured into us at that point a terrible fire from every quarter.

Question. The great mistake, then, was the halting of the troops in the crater?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Whose troops were they?

Answer. General Ledlie's division.

Question. Could the troops have gone over the enemy's parapets on the left of the crater, in line of battle, immediately after the explosion of the mine?

Answer. I think they could; but I could not say positively because my attention was directed more particularly to the right of the crater.

Question. Could they have done it on the right?

Answer. No, sir; on account of those numerous cross lines and pits and covered ways which were full of the enemy even after we arrived there; and others kept pouring in in addition to those that were already there.

Question. When the troops retired from the crater was it compulsory from the enemy's operations or by orders from your commander?

Answer. Partly both. We retired because we had orders. At the same time a column of troops came up to attack the crater and we retired instead of stopping to fight. This force of the enemy came out of a ravine, and we did not see them till they appeared on the rising ground immediately in front of us.

Question. Where was your position during the contest?

Answer. I went up with my brigade, and while we were there I was most of the time in the crater, or near it, with my troops all the time.

Question. What was the forces that came out to attack you—the force that was exposed in the open?

Answer. Five hundred or 600 men were all that we could see. I did not see either the right or left of the line. I saw the center of the line as it appeared to me. It was a good line of battle. Probably if we had not been under orders to evacuate we should have fought them and tried to hold our position; but according to the orders we withdrew.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL HARTRANFT.

Brig. Gen. J. F. HARTRANFT, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was there. My command was the First Brigade of the Third Division (General Willcox's) of the Ninth Corps.

Question. Did you regard the attack as a failure?

Answer. I did.

Question. What, in your opinion, were some of the causes of that failure?

Answer. The massing of the troops in the crater where they could not be used with any effect. I think that the troops, instead of being sent to the crater, should have been sent to the right and left, so as to have moved in line of battle, then they could have advanced in some kind of shape; but after they came into the crater in the confusion they were in, other troops being brought up only increased the confusion, and by that time the enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry had become very annoying, which also made it very difficult to rally and form the troops.

Question. Do you know any reasons why the troops did not go to the right and left of the crater? Were there any physical obstacles to prevent them?

Answer. No; I think troops could have been sent there. The Second Brigade of my division was sent to the left of the crater; they took a portion of the pits. If a vigorous attack had been made on the right and left of the crater I think the enemy's pits could have been taken without any difficulty and the line occupied.

Question. What was the formation of your command in moving forward?

Answer. I formed my command, which was immediately in rear of the First Division (which was the assaulting division), in one or two regiments front—I put two small regiments together—and my instructions were, after I passed through the crater with my advance, to form to the left of the First Division, protecting its left flank while they were advancing, and form my line as the regiments would come up, so as to form a line of battle on the left of the First Division.

Question. If the troops that first went into the crater had not delayed there, could they not, considering the consternation that the explosion of the mine made in the enemy's camp, have got forward to the crest of Cemetery Hill?

Answer. I think they could have moved up to that crest immediately, if they had made no halt at all, under the consternation of the enemy. I think they would have had to re-enforce them speedily in order to hold that hill.

Question. The re-enforcements were there, were they not?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. And there was nothing to prevent that result?

Answer. No, sir. I have thought sometimes that it would have been difficult to have sent troops through the crater in sufficient force to sustain the First Division in

advance on that hill; that the troops would have had, after all, to have been sent to the right and left of the crater, because, very soon after I was in the crater myself, the enemy were seen on the hill about the position we were to take and was moving troops to the right. A dozen rebels were seen in the corn-field. My brigade moved right on after the First Division, and after my fourth regiment had gone forward I went forward myself to the crater. The fifth regiment was then ordered forward and was going up.

Question. Did you remain till the troops retired?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did they retire in confusion?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Driven out?

Answer. They were driven out at the same time that I had passed the word to retire. It was a simultaneous thing. When they saw the assaulting column within probably 100 feet of the works, I passed the word as well as it could be passed, for everybody to retire, and I left myself at that time. General Griffin and myself were together at that time. The order to retire we had indorsed to the effect that we thought we could not withdraw the troops that were there on account of the enfilading fire over the ground between our rifle-pits and the crater without losing a great portion of them, that ground being enfiladed with artillery and infantry fire. They had at that time brought their infantry down along their pits on both sides of the crater, so that their sharpshooters had good range, and were in good position. Accordingly we requested that our lines should open with artillery and infantry, bearing on the right and left of the crater, under which fire we would be able to withdraw a greater portion of the troops, and, in fact, every one that could get away. While we were waiting for the approval of that indorsement and the opening of the fire this assaulting column of the enemy came up, and we concluded—General Griffin and myself—that there was no use in holding it any longer, and so we retired.

By the COURT:

Question. What was the fault owing to—owing to the orders that were given, or to the execution of those orders? Was it that the plan was bad, or that the troops or their commanders behaved badly?

Answer. Not being familiar with all the orders and arrangements I could not say. So far as my own command was concerned we did all that we could do.

Question. Could you have been ordered to have done it in a better way?

Answer. I think if they had gone forward in line of battle it would have been successful. I consulted with General Bartlett, and General Griffin, and Colonel Humphrey, and we were all of the opinion that no more troops should be sent to the crater. After that the colored division passed right through the crater while we were in it.

Question. How did those colored troops behave?

Answer. They passed to the front just as well as any troops; but they were certainly not in very good condition to resist an attack, because in passing through the crater they got confused; their regimental and company organization was completely gone.

Question. What general officers were in or about the crater on the enemy's line during all this time?

Answer. General Griffin, General Bartlett, and myself, of the Ninth Corps; and the general commanding the division of the Tenth Corps that was there (General Turner). I did not see any others, although there might have been others there.

TESTIMONY OF SURGEON CHUBB.

Surg. O. P. CHUBB, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, Ninth Corps, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July?

Answer. I was.

Question. State what you did there.

Answer. I accompanied the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps across the ravine and up to within ten rods of our breast-works, at the point where the troops passed through immediately after the explosion of the mine. I took position in a bomb-proof which had been used as some regimental headquarters, and remained there for the purpose of dressing wounds. This bomb-proof is located at a point about ten rods in rear of our line. Shortly after I took up that position General Ledlie, of the First Division, and Ferrero, of the Fourth, came up to the front of the bomb-proof, and shortly afterward came in and took seats. This was in the morning about half an hour after the explosion of the mine. That was some time before the colored troops came up. The Third Division (General Willcox's) was then lying in a little dip of the ground—lying flat upon the ground to avoid shelling at that point, and General Ledlie's troops of the First Division had crossed over our breast-works and gone over to the fort immediately after the explosion. I saw them go up. I was where I could see the explosion and the movement of the troops as they passed over the space between our works and the fort. Our division, and our brigade of that division, remained in that position for some time. General Ledlie came there and sat down in front of the place where I was; remained there some little time, and afterward went inside and sat down. I could not tell how long, but not a great length of time after he came, General Ferrero came in. His troops were then lying in the covered way and on the flat. They had not yet come up to go into action. While things were in that position our Third Division made a move, charged over the works, some of them went to the fort and some, I believe, came back. Then General Ferrero had brought his division up to that point, and seemed to be waiting for some orders or movement. General Ledlie received orders in my hearing to move his troops forward from where they were then lying. The order came something like this, as near as I can recollect: "The general wishes you to move your troops forward to the crest of the hill and hold it." To the best of my recollection that was the meaning of the order, at least, and I think very near the words. I do not know who the order came from. It was brought by an officer, and I supposed that "the general" meant General Burnside. General Ledlie dispatched an aide or some other officer to order that done. Then shortly afterward came an order to General Ferrero to move his division through and charge down to the city. He replied that he would do so "as soon as those troops were out of the way." He did not designate what troops, so that I understood "those troops" meant the troops that were already there, but this order came two or three times, and the last time it came the order was peremptory "to move his troops forward at once." His answer to the order always was that he would do so as soon as "those troops" were out of the way, and whenever General Ferrero made that answer General Ledlie sent an aide to order the troops out of the way and see that it was done, so that it became my impression that it was his troops that were in the way. These two general officers were in the bomb-proof with me. General Ledlie's troops were in the crater and General Ferrero's were in the rear. After General Ferrero received this last, peremptory order, he went out, General Ledlie went out with him, and the colored troops commenced moving past the door of the bomb-proof—as it was in the track that troops took—and moved up; and I stepped out and saw them go over our works just in front of where General Ledlie's division passed over. Then they passed out of sight of where I was standing, but in a very short time I heard they were coming back, and, sure enough, they poured down all along in that vicinity with a good many white troops mixed with them. About that time General Ferrero returned. I am not positive if General Ledlie returned or not, and in answer to somebody who asked him how the battle was going, General Ferrero said we had lost everything, or something to that effect; that we were repulsed. He said it was nonsense to send a single body of troops (colored or white) forward at one single place, in front of lines held by us, to throw them in the face of a re-enforced enemy, or an enemy who had opportunities to bring other forces to bear. General Ferrero said he thought his division was needlessly slaughtered.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you see General Ledlie when his division advanced?

Answer. No, sir; I did not. Our division was lying in the covered way at the point in our first line of works about opposite the fourteen-gun battery, as it is called, and I had passed up the line of the hill to the crest where I looked over the breast-work and saw those troops move forward, but I could not see everything distinctly because there was considerable distance across the ravine or hollow to his division.

Question. Was there any conversation between those generals and yourself while they were in the bomb-proof bearing on this subject?

Answer. I asked General Ledlie, soon after he came in, if his division had been properly supported. The reason of my asking it was that I thought I heard some

remark of his that led me to think it had not been, and besides I myself was entirely in the dark in regard to the delay, and so I asked him if his division had been properly supported as it was intended, and he said it had.

Question. Did you hear him give any reason for the division halting?

Answer. No, sir. From the efforts he made to have them ordered forward somewhere I judged that it was contrary to his expectations that they did halt. He frequently sent up aides to have them moved forward somewhere, and from the order that came to him I supposed it was to the crest of the hill. The aide who brought the order said, "The general wishes you to move forward to the crest of the hill."

Question. Do you know any reason why he was not with his troops himself?

Answer. No, sir. But during almost the last moments of his stay there he sent an aide to ascertain how things were going on, and remarked that he could not go himself as he had been hurt in the side by a spent ball. I cannot state positively when this occurred; it seemed to be after I first saw him, but I recollect him having mentioned that fact quite late in the forenoon, nearly noon, for the first time. I have a strong impression that he came back there after General Ferrero's troops moved forward, but I could not say so positively.

TESTIMONY OF COL. H. G. THOMAS.

Col. H. G. THOMAS, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was at the assault on the 30th of July, and commanded the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Corps (colored troops).

Question. What was the formation of your troops in going to the assault?

Answer. The formation was by file left in front, which brought us faced by the rear rank when we made the charge.

Question. The head of your troops struck the enemy's line, where?

Answer. I forced my brigade around the right of the crater, contrary to orders, because the crater was so full that no man could get through—that is, I left two staff officers to force them through. I went straight to the front and filed to the right, and went into these rifle-pits in the enemy's line as far as the head of the First Brigade of our division, which I was ordered to support.

Question. Did you get beyond the line of the crater with your troops?

Answer. I did, sir.

Question. How far?

Answer. I should say about between 300 and 400 yards to the right of the crater, and in front of it. I was ordered to support the First Brigade when it made its charge.

Question. Did you get beyond the enemy's line?

Answer. I did, sir. I led a charge which was not successful. The moment I reached the head of the First Brigade I started out the Thirty-first Colored Regiment, which was in front, but it lost its three ranking officers in getting in position, and did not go out well.

Question. What, in your opinion, were some of the causes of the failure of the general assault on that day?

Answer. So far as I can judge from my own stand-point, my utter inability to make a decent charge with my own brigade was the fact that the pits into which we were sent were entirely occupied by dead and dying rebel troops and our own, from the First Division of our corps—General Ledlie's. There was no room for us to move up. We were delayed, I should think, an hour and a half, in the covered way through which we moved, from the fact, so far as I can learn, that the First Division did not make the charge. We were to occupy the pits after they made the charge.

Question. Do you know why the First Division did not go forward?

Answer. I do not, sir.

Question. Did you see any of the appliances for overcoming obstacles that usually accompany troops—working parties with tools?

Answer. I saw no such preparations to remove obstacles in the enemy's line. I had no such assistance.

Question. Do you think the mode of marching up your command was a judicious one—the form I mean?

Answer. No, sir; it was injudicious, for two reasons. First, we moved up by the flank. That I consider injudicious. And secondly, we were ordered up left in front which made us face by the rear rank; which was not a satisfactory way of maneuvering.

Question. Was it a verbal or a written order, and by whom was it issued?

Answer. It was a verbal order issued by General Ferrero about 11 o'clock on the night before. The order to me that night was to go up by division, follow the First Brigade, and to move left in front. But early in the morning I learned from a staff officer whom I sent out to tell me when the First Brigade moved, that it was filing along the covered way. My instructions were to follow the First Brigade. I was detained at least an hour and a half in the covered way by the troops in front, and by the order of the assistant inspector-general of the corps. He, finding the pits into which we were to go full of troops, suspended the other order until he could see General Burnside.

Question. How did your particular command retire from the front?

Answer. In confusion.

Question. Driven?

Answer. Driven back by a charge of the enemy.

Question. And not by any orders?

Answer. No, sir; they received no orders. They were ordered to stop by myself and all my staff officers who were in the pits. When I got into this position on the right of the crater the fire was very severe; there was also a very severe enfilading fire from the right. I attempted one charge without success the moment I reached there. I could not get more than fifty men out. I sent word to General Burnside by Major Van Buren, of his staff—as he was the only staff officer I saw in the pits except my own—that unless a movement was made to the right to stop the enfilading fire not a man could live to reach the crest; but that I should try another charge in ten minutes, and hoped I would be supported. In about eight minutes I received a written order from General Ferrero in pretty near these words, "Colonels Sigfried and Thomas, commanding First and Second Brigades: If you have not already done so, you will immediately proceed to take the crest in your front." It was signed in the ordinary official manner, "By order of General Ferrero: George A. Hicks, captain and assistant adjutant-general." I cannot produce that order because I destroyed it when I was captured in Petersburg. Colonel Sigfried had, I think, already received it as he was in the crater. I sent word to Colonel Sigfried's brigade, on my right, where I supposed the colonel to be, that I was about to charge, that we should go over with a yell, and that I hoped to be supported. I went over with two regiments and part of a third, but I was driven back. The moment they came back the white troops in the pits all left and they after them. I was not supported at all in my charge.

Question. Where was the division commander all this time?

Answer. I do not know. When I went up with my brigade he was in the bomb-proof on the left, with the commanding officer of the First Division. Generals Willcox, Ledlie, and Ferrero were in the bomb-proof on the left.

Question. Was the bomb-proof a good place to see what was going on?

Answer. No, sir; there were places near there where something could be seen, but the earth about the crater prevented almost anything being seen immediately to the left of it. The dirt was thrown up very high. There were, I think, however, places near there where a view could be got.

Question. From what you know of affairs that day is it your opinion that the assault ought to have been successful if the troops engaged in it had performed their duty?

Answer. Going up so late as I did I am not a good judge, but I think, from what I could see at the late hour at which I got in, that if the division that went in first had gone ahead there is no question of our taking the crest on that ridge (Cemetery Hill), hardly with the loss of a man. We waited in the covered way over an hour with almost no musketry on our right. We were detained there; we could not get up.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you ever go over that ground afterward?

Answer. I did, sir.

Question. Under what circumstances?

Answer. I went over it two days afterward, the 1st of August, when the flag of truce was out.

Question. Did you see anything in the nature of the enemy's defenses that would change the opinion you formed on the day of the assault?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you see any obstacles in the nature of the ground?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you have an opportunity of seeing what the enemy had on the top of Cemetery Hill?

Answer. No, sir; I did not have an opportunity of seeing just what they might have had there.

Question. Did you see any works there?

Answer. No, sir; I did not think there were any.

Question. How did the colored troops behave?

Answer. They went up as well as I ever saw troops go up—well closed, perfectly enthusiastic. They came back very badly. They came back on a run, every man for himself. It is but justice to the line officers to say that more than two-thirds of them were shot, and to the colored troops that the white troops were running back just ahead of them.

TESTIMONY OF COL. CHARLES S. RUSSELL.

Col. CHARLES S. RUSSELL, Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. And what was your command?

Answer. I was a lieutenant-colonel, commanding six companies of the Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Thomas' brigade, of Ferrero's division.

Question. Did your command participate in the assault?

Answer. Yes, sir; we left the covered way to make the assault before 8 o'clock, and 10 minutes after 8 part of my regiment, with two others, went over the outside of the enemy's line into what seemed to be a covered way beyond, to go to Cemetery Hill; mine was to have been third in order, but it became second.

Question. How far in advance did you get toward Cemetery Hill?

Answer. Not exceeding fifty yards; we were driven back.

Question. By what?

Answer. I should judge by about from 200 to 400 men (infantry) which rose up from a little ravine and charged us. Being all mixed up, and in confusion, and new troops, we had to come back.

Question. Do you think you could have maintained yourself in that position if you had been supported by troops that were known to have been in the crater at that time?

Answer. No, sir; I do not think we could, considering our condition. There were no two companies together. The officers were shot down and the troops were very much dispirited. They were all in there just as thick as they could possibly stick. The orders were to advance and take the crest of that hill at once, and I went right over with all the men I could gather, supposing that all the rest would follow. Not more than 150 or 200 men out of the three regiments went outside.

Question. Did your troops sustain a good deal of loss in that affair?

Answer. Yes, sir; I lost nearly half; and 7 officers out of 11.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you think that if you had advanced on the right or left of the crater, where the ground was more practicable, you would have done better?

Answer. Yes, sir; I think that if we had gone up there an hour before we could have carried the crest, for there was but little musketry fire at that time.

Question. Where were you during that interval?

Answer. In the covered way in rear of a battery of 4½-inch guns.

Question. Was the division commander around there?

Answer. The division commander was at the head of the division. I saw him when we went into the crater. I passed him and spoke to him. He was then on the left of the first line of rifle-pits built by our people—I mean the most advanced line of rifle-pits.

Question. What did Colonel Sigfried's brigade do?

Answer. That brigade, instead of going into the crater, as near as I can tell, seemed to file to the right. At least that was my impression.

Question. Did they go over the enemy's breast-works?

Answer. I do not know, sir; my impression is that they did not.

Question. I mean the breast-works of which the crater was a continuation.

Answer. No, sir; I do not think they did.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Did you form any opinion as to the cause of that failure?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What was it?

Answer. Delay. It was Lieutenant-General Grant who moved us up, about 5 o'clock, for we had not started from our bivouac in those woods at 5 o'clock. General Grant rode up and asked what brigade that was, and what it was doing there. That was some time after the explosion of the mine and the cannonading had commenced. General Grant told us to move on. The order was not given to me directly; it was given to Colonel Thomas. Then we moved into the covered way and remained there till 8 o'clock.

The Court adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on the 2d of September.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the tenth day were read and approved.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL AMES.

Brig. Gen. A. AMES, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says, in answer to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you present at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. Yes, sir; I was present where I could see the last part of it. I had a division of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

Question. Did your troops experience any interference from the Ninth Corps in moving into position in rear on that occasion?

Answer. Not directly. My division was a support. I understood from the commanding officer of the corps that my troops were held in reserve for any emergency that might arise or a battle that might be fought after we had taken possession of the heights, and at no time were my troops farther advanced than the woods in rear of our own works. At one time I was ordered to take my division in to support General Turner's. The idea was that he was to advance, and I was to carry my division in on his right, being careful not to get in in advance of him, so as to have his left flank interfered with. Upon receiving the order I understood that I was expected to move to the front through the covered way, but I found that there was still a brigade of General Turner's division in reserve, and as I passed through the covered way I saw that it was blocked up by one of General Turner's brigades. As it was intended that I should go to the front with my troops, I first went to see what kind of ground I was to pass over, and found that the covered way was blocked up by troops, as well as in some places by wounded coming to the rear, and in others by men carrying ammunition to the front. When I got to our most advanced position beyond the creek, or bottom, I found that General Turner had a brigade massed there, and that there were evidently more troops in front than could be well handled. I had a conversation with General Turner, and the state of affairs was such that we thought it desirable that General Ord, from whom we received our orders, should know that it was impossible for us to move to the front at once, going down through the covered way, as he intended that we should. I immediately wrote a note to General Ord, requesting him to come down to the front and see the state of affairs for himself; otherwise his orders would probably not be obeyed. I went to the rear and found him, and came down to the front with him, and he then decided that our troops, at least that my division, should not move forward.

Question. Were the arrangements that were made for the passage of troops through the abatis near the parapet to go to the front adequate?

Answer. I think not. I did not examine it in particular, but I was down there when part of General Turner's command went to the front, and, having nothing else to do, I drove some of his men over the parapet, and I found that they experienced great difficulty in getting through the abatis. The place that I refer to was at our right of the mine.

Question. State some of the causes for the failure of the assault on that occasion, in your opinion.

Answer. I then formed the opinion (and I have not seen any cause to change it) that at the time I was there a clear head, where it could see what was going on and see the difficulties at the front, might have corrected a great many of the faults that then existed. I think the trouble was no one person at the front who was responsible, in consequence of which there was no unity of action. It took a long time for commanders in the front to communicate with those in the vicinity of the fourteen-gun battery in the rear, on the top of the high hill. My idea is that everybody appeared to be acting for himself with no particular determination to go any farther than he was compelled to. So far as I could see when I arrived there, that appeared to be the state of the case.

Question. Will you, as far as your observation goes, remark upon the formation of the troops as they went forward, and also as to their preparation with all things needful for pushing over the enemy's line of works and establishing them on the farther side.

Answer. I remained in the rear with my troops until I was ordered to advance, and at this time part of the Tenth Corps had already advanced to our most advanced work,

the rest, as I stated, were in the covered way; and I did not see any of the
x Corps—the white troops of it—make any movements whatever. They had all
ıd forward and occupied the crater before I had gone to the front, so that I am
ant of their formation. I know that the colored troops went down the covered
before the division of the Tenth Corps. It was my opinion, the case being as
s, that the division of the Tenth Corps should not have passed down the cov-
way; that they might have passed down the hill to the bottom, then passed
our works, and then up over the open ground toward the enemy's. I think all
roops should have gone that way. The massing of our troops at our most ex-
e advanced position, and then, crowded as they were, forming them for an advance
ed more or less confusion. It would be likely to do so among the best of troops,
certainly it did in the Ninth Corps. I was going to remark that it was my
on that instead of waiting to have moved down the covered way, it would have
proper for me to have avoided the covered way and moved over the open ground.
e was very little fire upon that ground, and the enemy could have probably
ght but little there at best; and I think the division could have been moved
the hill and up over the open ground without serious loss—no more than might
pected; and then the troops would have been already in position to have acted
some considerable vigor, and with a reasonable hope of adequate results.

uestion. Do you know of, or did you see, anything like fascines,
ons, or such things as are generally used and considered necessary,
ed, for an affair of that kind on the ground?

swer. No, sir. When I saw the difficulty of passing our troops from our most
nced work to the crater, and saw that there was a little depression where the
ıd rose on each side of it (not much to be sure, but almost enough to cover the
s), I recommended to my superiors, General Ord, and also his staff, that men
shovels should go out and throw up, certainly on the left of the crater, on a
rising ground, a rifle-pit or breast-work to cover our men so that they could
from our line of works to the crater without danger; but I learned that there
no tools there for any such work, but it was concluded that these tools should
tained, and afterward Captain Farquhar, of the Engineers, told me that he had
for these tools, and that they would go to work and make this covered way, but
e anything could be accomplished the troops were running back.

uestion. Do you think the plan for the assault was one that with
nary diligence and skill the assault ought to have been successful?

swer. I don't see how ordinary troops, with good commanders and one head to
t, could have possibly failed under the circumstances. It was necessary that
one person should be present to direct the various movements and make them
peration. If there had been perhaps the result would have been different.

uestion. Do you think it would have been any benefit to our arms
ave held the crater simply?

swer. That I think would depend upon our ultimate object. I think it would
been no use to have held the crater if we had remained inactive, or on the de-
ve, as we have done since. If it was our intention to work up to the crest by
ng it would have been so many hundred yards to our advantage.

uestion. Would it not have been difficult to hold the place in con-
uence of the fire that could have been brought to bear upon it; is
that the re-entrant point in the line?

nswer. Yes, sir. The enemy's fire, at least as I saw it, was at least a semi-circle—
t is, a continuation of the line of fire from one side in the direction of the crater
ıld strike the enemy's works on the other, making the line of fire a semi-
:le:

Question. You regard the order to withdraw the troops at the time
was given a judicious one, do you?

Answer. I think so, under the circumstances. I understood that the troops in
crater did not move forward; and that being the case, the sooner they went
k the better.

TESTIMONY OF COL. H. L. ABBOT.

Col. H. L. ABBOT, First Connecticut Artillery, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Did you participate in the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command, and what were your particular duties at that time?

Answer. I did participate in the assault. I was in command of all the heavy guns and mortars, eighty-one in all. I remained most of the time on the left, in charge of the mortar batteries especially. We expected fire from the enemy's salient, and I had sixteen mortars to keep it down, and I remained chiefly there and by Van Reed's battery.

Question. Do you regard the artillery fire on that occasion as very effective, and was it what it ought to have been, and what it was meant to be?

Answer. I do, sir; I think it accomplished all we hoped to do.

Question. Were there at any point obstacles to the fire of the artillery which ought to have been removed?

Answer. Yes, sir; in front of what we call the fourteen-gun battery.

Question. Please to state what they were.

Answer. This battery is nearly in front of the mine, and some trees were growing a little to its left, which masked the fire of the guns upon the next rebel battery to our left of the mine. These trees it was our wish to have removed. They had not been when the battery was first established, because we did not wish to show the enemy what we were doing. As soon as the six 4½-inch guns were in position, I was anxious to have them cleared away.

Question. What measures did you take to effect that?

Answer. I had on several occasions conversations with General Burnside on the subject, in which I referred to the necessity of their being cleared away before we could use the battery to advantage. On the night of the 27th working parties were ordered by him to cut the trees, but they were driven off after accomplishing very little. On the night of the 28th I represented the matter to General Hunt, chief of artillery, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. I went with him to the telegraph office, when he telegraphed General Burnside, I should think about 7 o'clock in the evening, urging him to have the trees removed. One of my captains (Captain Pratt, who commanded the battery, was so desirous of having his field of fire clear that he took some of his own company and cut partially that night. No working parties coming, on the night of the 29th the matter was again raised—by whom I do not know—but General Burnside declined to have any trees cut on that night, lest it might give the rebels an idea of the attack. But a party was formed which did begin to cut as soon as the mine exploded. It partially but not entirely cleared away the trees, and the guns were enabled to do some service, but they could not see one flanking gun, which did us a good deal of harm. I could not see myself from where I was exactly what that gun was doing. I received orders from General Hunt, I should think about 7.30 o'clock, but I cannot be sure as to the exact time to try to turn some of my mortars upon it, as it was making trouble. I did so, and made some good shots in that direction, but I do not think the fire of the gun was stopped. The battery was too far off. The trees that were removed were removed partly by my men and partly by the negroes.

Question. Were you in a situation to tell the Court whether the artillery fire of the enemy was at all effective and how soon after the explosion of the mine?

Answer. It would be very difficult to state positively, on account of the smoke and the noise of our own guns. I do not think that they fired any guns for nearly an hour. I could not detect any, although I was watching carefully at Van Reed's battery, so as to make any alteration in our fire that might be necessary. I am sure they did not fire from the place we expected it most—in front of the Fifth Corps. I do not think they fired during the day from here to do any damage. They fired a few shots *however.* They fired from a 30-pounder at our battery, which, of course, did no

amount to anything. This gun was on the plank road. Over on the right I could not form any exact idea of what they were doing, but I could see that there was certainly no heavy firing. There were only a few straggling shots in that direction. Where we most feared the fire we did not get any at all. The firing that they did, according to the reports I have received, was from a light battery on the crest, and it was once moved from its position by our mortar batteries on our right near the left of the Eighteenth Corps. We expected fire from the two flanks, and we had a heavy fire of mortars to stop both fires.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL MOTT.

Brig. Gen. G. MOTT, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Will you state to the Court what time and under what circumstances you relieved the Eighteenth Corps previous to the assault on Petersburg?

Answer. I left across the James River on the night of the 28th of July. I crossed the river at 9 o'clock, and one of General Ord's aides met me and put me in position before daylight next morning. As soon as it was dark on the night of the 29th I relieved the Eighteenth Corps and one division of the Tenth in the intrenchments, and completed the operation about 11 o'clock.

Question. What did General Ord say to you as to the practicability of making an assault in your front in connection with the operation of the mine?

Answer. He wished me to say to General Hancock (and he said that he had also telegraphed to General Meade) that it was not practicable to make an assault there, on account of a good abatis being in front of the enemy's works, and on account of their being well wired, so that it was impossible for the men to get through.

Question. During the assault of General Burnside through the crater and subsequent to that time did you make any examination to see whether the enemy had left your front or not?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What was the result?

Answer. I sent a staff officer to each brigade commander to instruct them to make a demonstration to see if the enemy had left. General De Trobriand, commanding the First Brigade, attempted to advance his pickets which he had out. In doing so he had 1 officer and 15 men killed. Colonel Madill, commanding the Second Brigade, said he had a position from which he could see if any one left his front, and not a man left since daylight. Colonel McAllister, commanding the Third Brigade, made a demonstration by sounding the bugle for a charge, and snapped some caps, and he immediately received a volley from the enemy's works. He had no pickets out in the daytime.

Question. What time was this?

Answer. I think it was about 7 o'clock; about the time I got a dispatch when General Burnside reported that the enemy had left his front.

The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on the 3d of September.

TWELFTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

After taking testimony of all the witnesses present on this day the proceedings of the eleventh day were read and approved.

MAJOR DUANE—RECALLED.

Question. Were there pontoon trains, sand-bags, &c., in readiness at convenient points near the place of assault on the 30th of July, as ordered by Major-General Meade?

Answer. There were.

Question. Were engineer officers detailed for each corps?

Answer. There were.

Question. You stated in your former testimony that you were near the Fifth Corps at the time of the assault. Were there arrangements made for passing the field artillery through the works in front of that corps?

Answer. I think not. I did not understand that it was part of the plan that the troops of the Fifth Corps should advance through that part of their front. They were to have advanced on the Ninth Corps front. I understood it was intended that they should pass through the enemy's lines opposite the left of the Ninth Corps. I had no conversation with General Meade on that subject. I merely inferred it from what I had heard.

Question. Were the pioneers equipped for destroying the enemy's abatis, and were intrenching tools in readiness for use when required for the Fifth Corps in their progress against the rebel lines?

Answer. I do not know. The pioneers were not under my orders.

Question. Why did not the engineer department take charge of the engineering operations and be responsible for their execution?

Answer. General Burnside took charge of the operations, and I was directed by General Meade not to interfere with them. I had once or twice attempted to send officers to direct the operations and General Burnside would not allow them to do so.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARNES.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in the crater at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. No, sir; I was not in the crater.

Question. Were you near it?

Answer. I was near it—on the outside.

Question. In what formation did your command go forward?

Answer. It will be necessary to state that I did not go forward with my command proper. On the night previous I was in command of the division picket, and on the picket being relieved, in accordance with orders I had received, I followed my command, but did not reach my command proper until after they had moved forward to the assault. I went forward to the crater at the head of the troops of the Fourth Division (colored troops).

Question. What was the condition of things in or about the crater when you arrived there?

Answer. When I arrived at the crater the negro troops were pouring through the opening down into the crater. I hesitated about going in there with them (there was so much confusion at the bottom of the crater), and I remained outside with a captain who had been brigade officer of the day, who was with me. We remained outside the crater until all the negro troops had passed in; then, my orders being to join my command, and seeing a color in the earth-works about 100 yards to the right of the crater, I moved to the right, supposing it might be my color, keeping all the time about 100 yards from the ditch. Arriving at that point, I found it was

not my regimental color, but meeting the commanding officer of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, of the Tenth Corps, I stopped to converse with him. There were in front of me at this time, lying outside the earth-works, negro troops in two lines—that is to say, four deep. They were lying on their faces in line of battle immediately on the outside of the ditch. Directly in front of them was another line of negro troops, in the ditch, mingled with the white troops of the First Division. I did not go into the crater because I was desirous, if possible, of learning where my regiment was before getting in. In justice to myself, I might say that it was a much more exposed position outside the ditch than it was inside, but, as I said before, I desired to find my regiment first. But being unable to do so, I had determined to go in and look for it in the ditch. Just as I was about to step forward, about half a dozen officers of the negro troops rose up and attempted to get their commands out of the work, for the purpose of advancing I should judge, although I knew nothing of what the movements were to be, and therefore only judged so from their actions. About 200 men (white and black) rose right in my front, their officers attempting, as I understood, to advance them, but they immediately fell back, and thereupon the two lines of negro troops that had been lying in front of me near the ditch rose to their feet and went back to the rear, marching over the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, which remained in its position. This was about 100 yards on the right of the crater.

Question. The white troops in the crater belonged to what division?

Answer. They belonged to the First Division (General Ledlie's).

Question. State to the Court, if you know, or give your opinion as to why they hesitated or stopped in the crater and did not go forward.

Answer. Of my own knowledge I do not know.

Question. Did any of the troops of the First Division get beyond the crater toward the enemy?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. In your opinion how did this hesitation or rest in the crater affect the result of the action?

Answer. In my opinion it affected it in this manner: The hesitation and the length of time consumed in reorganizing or rearranging the men for moving forward enabled the enemy immediately in front to be prepared not only for our advance, which they were, but to advance against us, which they did.

Question. Do you know whether the division and brigade commanders were present when the troops halted in the crater?

Answer. No, sir; I do not know of my own knowledge.

By the COURT:

Question. How many troops were there in those two lines which lay just along the enemy's rifle-pit?

Answer. The number from the crater to a short distance to my right was, I should judge, 600 or 700, possibly more. I could not say how many more there might be because of the nature of the ground, there being a descent in the ground beyond which I could not see.

Question. Did they at any time charge up the slope toward Cemetery Hill?

Answer. They did not to my knowledge.

Question. When they rose up and went to the rear, in what order did they go?

Answer. In disorder.

Question. Were those troops again brought forward that day?

Answer. Not to my knowledge. Some of them were rallied in rear of the next line in the rear.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBINSON.

Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON, Third Maryland Battalion, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in the crater at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command on that occasion?

Answer. I was in the crater at the assault, and I formed part of the third line making the assault. The brigade was in three lines. I belonged to the Second Brigade of the First Division.

Question. In what formation did your command go forward?

Answer. In column by battalions.

Question. Did any of your troops get beyond the crater?

Answer. Yes, sir; some of them did. My brigade went to the right of the crater to the breast-work in front of the battery, which was in accordance with the orders from Colonel Marshall the night before.

Question. Did the mass of the troops of the First Division halt in the crater and about it, or did they go forward toward the crest?

Answer. I did not see any of them go forward toward the crest. A majority of them went through the crater perpendicular to our front. I kept to the right.

Question. You know the fact that those troops halted there?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know why they halted?

Answer. I could not positively say why, without it was in consequence of the ground being so small, and so many of them getting together in the crater. There was great confusion in the crater.

Question. Was there not plenty of ground in front—why did they not go?

Answer. Yes, sir; I cannot answer about what transpired on the left. I went to the right and kept up a fire, and advanced as far as I could until I got to an angle in the works which was held by the rebels. I used the Spencer rifle upon them. The battalion numbered only fifty-six men.

Question. Was there confusion at that point of attack, or were the troops in any order?

Answer. I could not see any order at all. There was nothing but confusion in the crater. What was in the covered way beyond the crater toward Petersburg I could not say.

Question. Did you have an opportunity of observing whether efforts were made by division and brigade officers to relieve the troops from this disorder?

Answer. Yes, sir; every effort that could be made was made by Colonel Marshall and myself, for he had given orders that I should be obeyed, as I was next in command. I saw no division commander in the crater at the time.

Question. What was the cause of this confusion that you say existed in the crater?

Answer. I cannot assign any reason for the confusion if it was not as I said the ground being so much torn up and the place being so small, and when they got in there the fire was pretty strong.

Question. What was the nature of the enemy's fire at that time, heavy or otherwise?

Answer. When we got there the fire was not so strong as it was half an hour afterward.

Question. What kind of fire was it, artillery or musketry?

Answer. Both. I would call it a moderate fire. I do not think the heavy fire commenced until after 8 o'clock. I think we had fire there from their mortar batteries.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR RANDALL.

Maj. GEORGE M. RANDALL, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in or about the crater on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was in the crater, and was acting aide to General Ledlie.

Question. In what formation did your division go forward?

Answer. It went forward as I should judge by the flank. They did not go forward in solid column as we expected they would do.

Question. Do you know any reason why they did not?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were you near the head of the column, or were you among the first that got into the crater?

Answer. I was about the second line. I was ordered by General Ledlie to go forward with the advancing column.

Question. Had you an opportunity of observing why the troops halted in the crater?

Answer. Yes, sir. I saw the Fourteenth New York and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery pass through the crater and occupy traverses in rear of the fort. And there they remained.

Question. Were efforts made to urge them forward according to the plan?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. And at a time, too, when they were not in disorder?

Answer. They were very much in disorder when they arrived at the crater. That was just the difficulty. If the regiments had been in their proper places when they arrived at the crater we would have taken the crest of the hill, but they were scattered, and it was impossible to get any of the regiments together. Colonel Robinson and myself attempted to get them forward, but could not do so.

Question. While this was going on was there a fire of any account from the enemy?

Answer. No, sir; there was not much when we first advanced in there.

Question. Please to state in your opinion what it arose from.

Answer. I cannot tell exactly. I suppose it was because when the mine exploded they were so much excited, for when the mine exploded they hardly knew what they were doing. It appeared to be the opinion of all who were there that immediately after the explosion one good regiment in solid column could have gone forward without any difficulty. But we were in there only a short time when the enemy opened on our right and left.

Question. Was the division commander present during this confusion?

Answer. Not in the crater.

Question. It is your opinion that this hesitation affected the result of the action?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know whether there were any pioneers with tools or engineer troops with fascines or gabions ready to come forward to crown the crest in the event of your getting up on Cemetery Hill?

Answer. I think I saw the Twenty-fifth [Thirty-fifth] Massachusetts (First Division), with shovels and spades; I cannot positively say but I think I saw them there somewhere.

By the COURT:

Question. To all appearances were the rebels awake and vigilant before and up to the time of the springing of the mine, or were they apparently asleep and unprepared?

Answer. They appeared to be awake. When I was on the first line—the line that General Willcox's division occupied—shots were continually fired by the enemy from the fort before the mine exploded; they came from the right or left, at least from the immediate vicinity of the fort.

Question. Are you certain they came from the enemy?

Answer. Yes, sir; I am positive of it.

Question. Where was the division commander during the assault?

Answer. He was in rear of the first line—the line occupied by General Willcox's troops. I carried orders to him and found him always in rear of the first line, sitting down behind the parapet.

Question. Do you know any reason why General Ledlie was not with his division in front?

Answer. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL MONROE.

Col. J. A. MONROE, First Rhode Island Artillery, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and in what capacity did you serve?

Answer. I was there as chief of artillery of the Ninth Army Corps.

Question. What preparations were made, such as making openings, for passing field artillery through our line of works when it should become necessary in the front?

Answer. No such preparations were made to my knowledge.

Question. What preparations were made for unmasking our artillery, such as cutting down the trees and obstructions there were in front?

Answer. No preparations had been made immediately before the explosion. Some had been made weeks before. The trees in front of what is known as the "heavy work" were left standing until the morning of the 30th, directly after the explosion of the mine, when a few of the trees were cut down.

Question. Do you understand that some of the batteries were masked by those trees?

Answer. They were not exactly masked, but the trees obstructed the fire of the batteries.

Question. Were you aware that the Fifth Corps artillery was to find its way to the front through openings that were to be made in the Ninth Corps front?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. What have you to say about the fire of the enemy's artillery, as to its commencement and its formidableness on that day?

Answer. It was not severe at all at first. Half or three-quarters of an hour after—it might have possibly been an hour—they had a battery firing which enfiladed our line on the right. That fire came apparently from one or two guns on Cemetery Hill.

By the COURT:

Question. What troops occupied that line?

Answer. I think it was the First Division of the Ninth Corps, which had endeavored to move up toward the crest of Cemetery Hill, by the way of the Chimneys, where there is another battery. The fire of the enemy's battery on Cemetery Hill was not formidable, because the heavy battery of ours kept it almost completely silenced.

Question. Had those trees been removed, could our batteries have played on the enemy's guns on our right of the crater, which were firing across the plain over which our troops were to charge?

Answer. Yes, sir. They could also have fired upon a battery in the edge of the woods, almost in front of the crater, that was enfilading our line.

Question. What is the reason the trees were not cut down?

Answer. I called General Burnside's attention to it three weeks before. I went to the general the night before the explosion of the mine, and tried to get a large party to cut those trees down, and he said no trees should be cut down until the mine should have exploded. I asked him for a detail, and he gave me eighty men, which were to be set at work immediately after the explosion of the mine. I put them to work, two men to a large tree and one man to a small one, and they commenced cutting, but only a few trees were cut down, the party was so small.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN GREGG.

Capt. THEODORE GREGG, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninth Corps, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. I was at the assault on the 30th of July. My command was the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Question. State briefly what you observed about the operations on that day.

Answer. My regiment was in the intrenchments opposite the rebel fort that was blown up. About 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the assault I received orders from Captain Raymond, aide to Colonel Bliss, commanding the brigade, to leave part of the regiment deployed as skirmishers and go back with the remainder to the edge of the woodlands and form on the right of the Fourth Rhode Island, and remain there until further orders. When the explosion took place I was ordered by Captain Peckham, who was also an aide to Colonel Bliss, to follow the Fourth Rhode Island. We marched by the flank, left in front, through the covered way. On arriving at our front line of works opposite the crater the order was given to double-quick across the open plain. On arriving in front of the rebel works we found several regiments lying down on the ground, and a great many men killed and wounded. I then received orders to charge across the crater; I gave the command "face by the right flank," in order to march in line of battle; and on arriving at the edge of the crater I faced again by the left flank, and marched in single file around and in rear of the crater. The crater was filled with the troops of the First and Second Divisions of the Ninth Army Corps. General Bartlett, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, General Griffin, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, and General Hartranft, were in the crater. They appeared to be endeavoring to rally the troops for the purpose of charging forward to some buildings about 400 yards in rear of the crater toward Petersburg, and I believe on Cemetery Hill. I was ordered by General Bartlett to charge across the plain and secure those buildings so that we could use them to operate as sharpshooters against the enemy's artillery. At the same time Captain Peckham ordered me to form in line of battle and then charge down in rear of the enemy's line of rifle-pits on the right—that is to face by the rear rank and charge the enemy in the rifle-pits on the right. As soon

as they should see the colors of the Forty-fifth other regiments of the First Brigade of the Second Division were to charge forward. As soon as I had the regiment formed in line I received an order from General Griffin and other officers to charge to the left of the crater in order to create a diversion in favor of other regiments of the Second Brigade. The crater was filled with troops.

Question. What troops were they?

Answer. I knew them to be troops of the First and Second Divisions by seeing General S. G. Griffin and other officers, as well as men whom I had known before. They were very much mixed up and could not be got forward by their officers. Some officers attempted to rally them and some did not.

Question. Was there any firing at this time?

Answer. There was. The enemy's fire could not reach the men in the crater, but there was heavy firing at this time in front of the crater from field-pieces about those buildings. The enemy also had an enfilading fire of artillery from the fort, situated on our left, and from another battery on our left and at a deep cut in the railroad. I received so many orders from so many different commanders at that time that I did not know which to obey.

Question. Where was your division commander?

Answer. I do not know where he was. I did not see the division commander there at any time during the action. I understood that he was on the ground. He might have been there and in the confusion I not have seen him. Neither did I see our brigade commander. General Potter was our division commander and Colonel Bliss our brigade commander.

TESTIMONY OF SURGEON SMITH.

Surg. H. E. SMITH, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, Ninth Corps, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was in charge of the surgeons on the field of the Third Division, to see that the wounded were attended to and taken to the rear.

Question. Had you an opportunity on that occasion of observing any of the military movements?

Answer. Nothing more than seeing troops advance over our breast-works. I was there when the colored troops were ordered to advance, and heard General Burnside's aide give repeated orders to General Ferrero to take his troops up and charge toward Petersburg. I think he gave the order three times. The third order General Burnside sent to General Ferrero was an imperative order to advance. To the previous orders General Ferrero would make the answer that the other troops were in his way and he could not possibly advance while they were there, and if they would be taken out of the way he would go ahead.

Question. General Ferrero was present?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Any other generals?

Answer. General Ledlie was present. Those were the only generals I saw.

Question. Did General Ledlie make any reply that you heard when this order was given to General Ferrero?

Answer. I did not hear him make any reply or any statement on the subject of that order from General Burnside.

Question. What troops did you understand General Ferrero to allude to as being in the way?

Answer. I did not understand. I supposed they were those troops that had made the charge. The general was in front of a bomb-proof, which had been used as a *regimental* headquarters, and was situated about ten or twelve yards, as near as I *could judge, in* rear of the work. This bomb-proof was fronting to the rear.

Question. Did General Ferrero leave that place and accompany his troops to the front when they left?

Answer. He did. General Ledlie, I think, left the bomb-proof for a very short time. That was about the time of the stampede of the darkeys. Then, I think, both General Ledlie and General Ferrero returned about that time. I am not positive, however, for I was busy seeing that the wounded were being attended to. General Ledlie asked me for stimulants, and said he had the malaria and was struck by a spent ball. He inquired for General Bartlett, as he wanted to turn the command over to him and go to the rear. It was one of General Bartlett's aides, I believe, who replied that he was in the crater.

Question. You say that during the stampede Generals Ferrero and Ledlie returned to the bomb-proof. How long did they remain there?

Answer. General Ferrero remained a very short time. He was exhausted. I think he came in for the purpose of getting some stimulants, too, and I think he went out immediately after I gave him the stimulants. General Ledlie remained some time longer, probably half an hour, I should judge.

Question. You mention stimulants. What were they—hartshorn, materia medica, or what?

Answer. It was rum, I think. I had rum and whisky there, and I think I gave them rum.

Question. How often did you administer stimulants to those two officers during that day?

Answer. I think that once was the only time. I was not in the bomb-proof all the time while they were there. It was perfectly safe in there, but it might not have been outside. I had to go out to look after the wounded.

Question. Were there any brigade or regimental commanders in the bomb-proof—any commanding officers besides those whom you have named?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Name them.

Answer. There was a colonel commanding a brigade of colored troops—Colonel Sigfried, I believe. He came there after the stampede quieted down a little; after the troops stopped going to the rear. Also Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon, of the Twentieth Michigan. He came in from the crater about the middle of the day to see General Willcox to learn if anything could be done to relieve the troops in the crater, as they were suffering very much for water, and also from the artillery fire of the enemy.

Question. What was the reply?

Answer. General Willcox was not there, sir.

Question. How long did the colonel stay there?

Answer. Half an hour, at least. He was very much exhausted in running over. He said he had come through a very heavy fire, and it was almost certain death to come from the crater to that place.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL CARR.

Brig. Gen. J. B. CARR, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and what was your command?

Answer. Yes, sir; I was at the assault. My command was the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and a portion of a colored division, of the one known as Hinks' division of colored troops. I had one brigade of that division.

Question. Had you opportunities of observing the progress of events *on that day? Were you in a situation* to see things?

Answer. Nothing but my own command. I took position in the trenches with my command. I relieved the troops of General Burnside's command, the Ninth Army Corps, on the evening before, with the exception that I had one brigade which I did not put in the front line. I kept that in reserve to fill the vacancy left in our line at the point where the assaulting column was to *débouché* from our intrenchments.

Question. Could you see the formation of the assaulting column?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw it before it made the assault.

Question. What was the formation?

Answer. I should judge it was in column of battalions.

Question. Was that the First Division?

Answer. I think it was, sir. It was very dark, not yet daylight in the morning. I left General Burnside's headquarters at 20 minutes after 3 o'clock, and as I passed going down I could see the column on my left, in column of battalions I should judge. The position I had did not afford me a good opportunity for observing anything but my own immediate command, as I was in the trenches during the engagement and remained there until 12 o'clock that day. At about 8.30 o'clock General Turner, of the Tenth Corps, was ordered to form his division in rear of the intrenchments, and in doing so he found that it would crowd too much on the troops in his front, and that there was no room to get his division in there. He immediately sent for General Ord to come down—I think it was General Ames who called upon General Ord to come down—and see the position of the troops for himself, and he went down to see the position of the troops in the trenches. As General Turner was forming his command an attempt was made by the troops on my right to charge the rifle-pits. I saw a vacancy, a gap, that I thought about four regiments would fill and assist that line of battle that was going over our breast-works to take those rifle-pits. I immediately took command of part of Turner's division and ordered them over the line to join the line of troops then advancing, and told them to charge the rifle-pits in their front, which they did. That was about 200 yards on the right of the crater. After putting those troops in I stepped back from the intrenchments some ten or fifteen yards toward the covered way, and I had scarcely got back to the lower end of the covered way when the stampede began, and I suppose 2,000 troops came back, and I was lifted from my feet by the rushing mass and carried along with it ten or fifteen yards in the covered way. What staff I had with me assisted me in stopping the crowd in the covered way and in putting some of them in position in the second line. Some were in the first line. I left General Potter in the covered way.

Question. Was there any good reason that you know of for this retirement of the troops?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you notice any arrangements that were made for the passage of troops over the parapet and through the abatis of our lines?

Answer. No, sir. There was no abatis in the front where I was, at least, I did not notice any abatis. There was abatis to the right of it.

Question. If you had moved your troops to the front how would you have got through our lines; what mode would you have taken to get them through; what formation would you have adopted?

Answer. I should have formed a column of divisions.

Question. Were there intervals made in our line for the passage of such a column?

Answer. I could not say, sir. All I know is what was in my immediate front. I saw that there were no obstructions to prevent troops passing over our intrenchments to the enemy's work. The rifle-pit I speak of was an advanced work of the enemy where they had a thin line of skirmishers. The main line was behind it.

Question. Did the enemy fire from the main line upon your party that took the pits?

Answer. Yes, sir; briskly with musketry. I do not know the exact hour; but I think that was about 8.30 a. m.

Question. How did those troops of the Tenth Corps that you took forward pass over the parapet of our line?

Answer. They went over by a flank movement.

Question. How long did those troops of the Tenth Corps hold the pits that they took?

Answer. Just as long as I was walking about thirty paces. I had just got into the mouth of the covered way when they came back. I saw officers waving their swords on the pits, but they did not stay a great while.

The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on the 5th of September.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Jones' House, September 5, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, president, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN FARQUHAR.

Capt. F. U. FARQUHAR, U. S. Engineers, being duly sworn, says to questions by JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was present, and was chief engineer on the staff of General Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Corps.

Question. Were you in a situation to observe the operations on that day?

Answer. I was, a portion of the time, after the smoke cleared away.

Question. Did you witness the explosion of the mine?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw the explosion of the mine.

Question. Relate what you saw done unusual on such occasions—occasions of assault; state some of the omissions, if any, and the principal causes which conduced to the failure of the assault.

Answer. At or near 15 minutes before 5 a. m. the explosion of the mine took place. Immediately on the explosion the artillery opened, and I should judge three or five minutes afterward we heard the cheer of the assaulting party. Nothing could be seen from the time of the opening of the artillery for twenty-five minutes or half an hour, when the smoke commenced to clear away. At the time of the explosion the general officers in command were in the covered way in rear of the fourteen-gun battery near what are known as Thomas' Chimneys, I believe. Between half and three-quarters of an hour after the explosion Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, of General Burnside's staff, came from the front and reported that the troops that were in the crater were lying there and could not be pushed forward or gotten out of it. It was fully three-quarters of an hour after the explosion of the mine before the enemy opened any artillery, and then not at all severe. At the time of the explosion Turner's division, of the Tenth Corps, which was under General Ord's command, was lying at or near the mouth of or entrance to the covered way on the right of the fourteen-gun battery. Ames' division, of the Eighteenth Corps, was in rear of that strip of woods which is in rear of the fourteen-gun battery. Both the covered ways on the right and left of this fourteen-gun battery were filled with troops of the Ninth Corps, the negro division being in the left covered way. There seemed to be an unaccountable delay in the advance of the supports to the first assaulting column. I cannot tell the exact time. I did not see the second one go up, but I heard the cheer some time after, how long I cannot recollect. Somewhere between 6.30 and 7 o'clock I went to the front line to which the assaulting columns had started. The ground immediately in front of our salient, from which our forces started, was favorable

for charging over, as the troops were partially protected pretty near all the way up, from the left flanking fire, by a very small ridge; the men could have passed over easily, and there were very few dead or wounded lying on that space between our line and the crater. The men seemed to be lying in the crater and on our side of the crater, but no movements seemed to be taking place. I saw General Turner at that time going to the crater. There seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm or spirit in both officers and men. The negro division filed over our parapet and went into the crater by the flank, exposing their whole line, as they passed over from our line to the enemy's, to the fire from both sides of the crater. At between 9 and 10 o'clock the cross-fire of the enemy in front of the salient had become so severe that hardly a man could pass from our salient to the crater without being hit. At this front line that I went to there seemed to be no person of any authority to meet any emergency that might arise, and in that, in my opinion, lies one of the chief causes of the disaster. The chief causes of failure are, in the first place, that the mine was in the wrong place, because it was in a re-entrant, and, in the second, that there was no officer present to make any new dispositions or movements to meet any emergency that might arise. It seemed to me, so far as I could see, that the troops were not ready to move. They were in the covered way, and so situated that you could not follow the assaulting columns up with the necessary supports. As it was, the assaulting column if it had gone forward would be a mile ahead before the supports could get up. I was present when General Turner sent back a note to General Ord saying that he could not get his troops forward on account of General Burnside's troops being in the way. General Ord then sat down and wrote a letter to General Meade—I believe it was to General Meade—telling him that he would advance Turner's division as soon as General Burnside's troops were out of the way. He showed it to General Burnside, who asked him not to send it, for he would have his troops out of the way immediately; but whether he ever sent it or not I do not know. General Ord then went to the front himself, at the time that General Turner said he could not get his troops forward, and found the same state of things existing—that the covered way was filled up with General Burnside's troops going to the front, and that the wounded were being brought to the rear in the same covered way that the troops going forward to fight were going forward in. There was no reason why the troops should move through the covered way at all. From the position of the assaulting columns and the troops fighting, the enemy could not notice troops passing down the slope of the hill without going through the covered way. The colored troops seemed to be well led, and followed their officers with as much enthusiasm as any other troops that day. They seemed to go about 200 or 250 yards to the right of the crater going toward the enemy's intrenchments. Then there came a halt, and by that time General Turner had got one of his brigades to the front, and he ordered an assault with this brigade. Instead of passing along the edge of the crater as the other troops had done, which gave them a temptation to lie down, he charged to the right of the crater. It was just then that the negroes came back and his men were carried back with them. I went to the front immediately after this affair, where I saw General Turner, and he seemed to be very much distressed about it.

Question. State if there were any means taken for crowning the crest if gained—working parties with fascines, gabions, intrenching tools, &c.

Answer. I can speak only with reference to myself. I had my sappers and miners equipped with tools ready to move with the Eighteenth Corps when it should move.

Question. With the ordinary performance of their duties by officers and men on such occasions, ought not the assault to have been successful?

Answer. It was successful, for the line was carried. It only wanted some person present to tell them what to do afterward. I think that had there been any person of authority at the place, even at our own front line, at the salient, to have given directions at the proper time we had ninety-nine chances in one hundred of being successful in the object expected to be gained. From my own experience I know that it would take you at least three minutes to get to the front through the covered way, because it was so crowded, and three minutes to get back again to where the general was, and then count your time for observation besides; and at that time, when the opposing forces were so close to each other, ten minutes would make a great deal of difference. I think that, with the exception of a lack of enthusiasm, the troops behaved as well as troops ever behaved. What they wanted was handling. Just in front of the crater, in rear of the enemy's line, there was a sort of a redoubt or earthwork upon the hill, from which not a shot was fired. There was not a soul between the crater and that position, and I believe that position was the objective point of

the assault. And I think, had the troops been pushed forward properly, the columns following as one column should have followed another, there would have been no difficulty in the place being carried.

Question. Then there were no physical obstacles in the way of our success?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Is it your opinion that if we had not had the mine we would have been more successful?

Answer. No, sir. The mine of itself was a success. The consternation of the enemy in consequence of the explosion of the mine more than compensated for the flanking fire which they opened upon us. But it was three-quarters of an hour before they opened fire.

Question. Were adequate preparations made for the passage of our troops over our parapets and through the abatis?

Answer. There seemed to be room enough at our salient to pass over—certainly in regimental front.

Question. Could artillery have passed through?

Answer. No, sir. I saw no place where artillery could have passed through at any point within 200 or 250 feet of the salient. I do not know how practicable it was farther to the right or left. Leading up from the hollow to the front the covered ways were very narrow, not at all adequate to the necessities of the occasion for conveying troops to the front. And there was room enough in that hollow to have massed all the troops under cover of darkness. Had that been done, as it was not light when the mine should have exploded, they would have all been in the enemy's lines before they could have been much hurt.

Question. Who gave you orders for preparing the fascines, gabions, and intrenching tools and working parties in the Eighteenth Corps?

Answer. I got them from General Ord. All I had were shovels, spades, picks, and sand-bags.

Question. Did you see General Burnside on that occasion?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw him quite frequently.

Question. Any of his division or brigade commanders?

Answer. I only noticed one division commander.

Question. Name him.

Answer. General Potter. If the others were there I did not happen to see them.

There being no more witnesses in attendance the Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on 6th of September.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Jones' House, September 6, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, president, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the twelfth and thirteenth days were read and approved.

There being no more witnesses[a] present the Court was cleared.

The record of evidence was referred to, and discussions took place, after which the Court adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on the 7th of September.

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[a] The following-named officers, on account of sickness or absence, did not appear as witnesses before the Court: Brigadier-Generals Ledlie, Turner, and Burnham; Colonel Sigfried, and Lieutenant-Colonels Loring and Pleasants.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
September 7, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, president, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

Discussion was resumed, and the Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on the 8th of September.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
September 8, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, president, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

Lieut. A. A. SHEDD, Forty-third U. S. Colored Troops, being duly sworn, says to JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. As aide-de-camp to Colonel Sigfried, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Corps.

Question. Were you in the crater at any time?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were any of your troops there?

Answer. They were; they went in under Colonel Sigfried; they were not all in.

Question. If they halted there, why did they so?

Answer. There were so many troops in before they came; that is one reason.

Question. What efforts were made to push them forward beyond the crater?

Answer. The colonel (Bates) of the Thirtieth Regiment Colored Troops led his through; that is the only one I saw go through the crater.

Question. Was Colonel Sigfried present with his troops in the front all the time?

Answer. He was. He came out when the troops did, about 10 to 11 o'clock.

Capt. E. T. RAYMOND, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, duly sworn, says to JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you at the assault on the 30th of July, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was, as brigade inspector, First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps.

Question. What was your general position on the field on that occasion?

Answer. In the crater a portion of the time; part near the right of our brigade in our works.

Question. Under whose immediate orders were you serving?

Answer. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding the brigade.

Question. Was he with his troops all the time?

Answer. He was. At 7 o'clock we moved down the covered way from in rear of our batteries in front of our reserve camp. Three regiments went into the crater, the remainder of the brigade stopped in the works. About 8 o'clock I was sent into the crater by Colonel Bliss to ascertain why the three regiments in front did not charge, he remaining in the works with four regiments of the brigade. I went, and found the three regiments were formed in the covered way beyond the crater toward Cemetery Hill.

Question. Where did the covered way strike the enemy's pits to the left of the crater?

Answer. Facing their front, it led a little to our right of the crater, tending off a little to the right of Cemetery Hill.

Question. What efforts were made to bring up the regiments which were left in the works, by their commanders?

Answer. The three regiments which went forward were first to charge before the rear regiments were to move forward.

Question. With what part of the brigade was Colonel Bliss?

Answer. With the portion that was left behind; he remained with the last regiment, and did not go forward at all, to my knowledge.

The Court, after discussion with closed doors, adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on the 9th of September.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
September 9, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Major-General Hancock, president, Brigadier-Generals Ayres and Miles, and Colonel Schriver, judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth days were read and approved.

The Court, with closed doors, then resumed the discussion of the testimony, and decided on the following finding and opinion:

FINDING.

After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced the Court find the following "facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the 30th of July:"

The mine, quite an important feature in the attack, was commenced by Major-General Burnside soon after the occupation of his present lines without any directions obtained from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Although its location (and in this the engineers of the army concur) was not considered by Major-General Meade a proper one, it being commanded from both flanks and reverse, the continuance of the work was sanctioned.

It was not the intention of the lieutenant-general commanding or of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, it is believed, to use the mine in the operations against Petersburg until it became known that the enemy had withdrawn a large part of his forces to the north side of the James River, when it was thought advantage might be taken of it in an assault. All the Union troops sent north of the James had been recalled in time to participate in the assault, so that the whole of the forces operating in front of Petersburg were disposable.

The mine was ordered to be exploded at 3.30 a. m., but owing to a defective fuse it did not take place till 4.45.

The detailed order or plan of operations issued by Major-General Meade is in accordance with General Grant's instructions, and was seen and approved by the latter previous to its publication. (It is marked K in the Appendix.)

It is the concurrent testimony that had the order been carried out success would have attended the attack. Also it is in evidence that General Meade met General Burnside and three of his division commanders the day before the assault and impressed upon them that the operation was one of time; that unless prompt advantage were taken of the explosion of the mine to gain the crest it would be impossible to get it or the troops to remain outside of their lines.

That order directed that General Burnside should "form his troops (the Ninth Corps) for assaulting," and that General Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, should support the assault on the right and left respectively.

Major-General Burnside's order (No. 60, Appendix) directed Brigadier-General Ledlie's division, immediately on the explosion of the mine, to be moved forward and crown the crest known as Cemetery Hill. Brigadier-General Willcox was to move his division forward as soon as possible after General Ledlie's, bearing off to the left, and Brigadier-General Potter was to follow and go to the right. Brigadier-General Ferrero was to move his (colored) division next, and pass over the same ground that General Ledlie's did.

Five minutes after the explosion of the mine General Ledlie's division went forward, and it was followed by those of Generals Willcox and Potter, though it is in evidence that the latter did not move in the prescribed order, and that they were not formed in a manner to do the duty assigned them.

General Ledlie's division, instead of complying with the order, halted in the crater made by the explosion of the mine and remained there about an hour, when Major-General Meade received the first intimation of the fact through a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, assistant inspector-general of the Ninth Corps, intended for General Burnside, in which he expressed the fear that the men could not be induced to advance.

This crater was on the enemy's line of works, and was 50 to 60 yards long, 20 yards wide, and 20 to 25 feet deep. It was about 500 yards from the cemetery crest.

General Burnside was then (at 5.40 a. m.) ordered to push forward to the crest all his own troops, and to call on General Ord to move forward his troops at once. It is in evidence that when the order was communicated to General Ferrero, commanding the colored division, he said he could not put in his troops until the troops already in front should be moved out of the way. They did go forward, however, after some delay, but only to be driven back and in their flight to rush impetuously against other troops, destroying their formation and producing disorder.

At 6.10 a. m., inquiry being made of General Burnside if it would be an advantage for Warren's supporting force to go in at once on the left, the answer was "there is scarcely room for it in our immediate front." The importance of the utmost promptness and the securing of the crest at once at all hazards were urged upon him at 6.50 a. m.

At 7.20 a. m. General Burnside reported to General Meade that he was doing all in his power to push forward the troops, and, if possible, carry the crest, and also that the main body of General Potter's division was beyond the crater. It does not appear in evidence, however,

that they ever got any considerable distance, not exceeding 200 yards, beyond the crater toward the crest, whence they were driven back immediately. This was also the fate of the few colored troops who got over the enemy's line for a moment.

At 9 a. m. General Burnside reported many of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps were retiring before the enemy, and then was the time to put in the Fifth Corps. It having just been reported, however, by two staff officers (not General Burnside's) that the attack on the right of the mine had been repulsed, and that none of the Union troops were beyond the line of the crater—the commanding general thought differently, and the lieutenant-general concurring—General Burnside was directed at 9.50 a. m. to withdraw to his own intrenchments immediately or at a later period, but not to hold the enemy's line any longer than was required to withdraw safely his men. This order brought General Burnside to General Meade's headquarters, where he remonstrated against it, saying by night-fall he could carry the crest. No other officer who was present, and who has testified before the Court, concurred in this opinion. The troops in the crater were then ordered to retire, but before it could be effected they were driven out with great loss at 2 p. m. These troops, however, were making preparations to retire, and but for that would probably not have been driven out at that time.

The Fifth Corps did not participate at all in the assault, and General Ord's command only partially, because the condition of affairs at no time admitted of their co-operation as was contemplated by the order of assault.

The causes of failure are:

1. The injudicious formation of the troops in going forward, the movement being mainly by flank instead of extended front. General Meade's order indicated that columns of assault should be employed to take Cemetery Hill, and that proper passages should be prepared for those columns. It is the opinion of the Court that there were no proper columns of assault. The troops should have been formed in the open ground in front of the point of attack parallel to the line of the enemy's works. The evidence shows that one or more columns might have passed over at and to the left of the crater without any previous preparation of the ground.

2. The halting of the troops in the crater instead of going forward to the crest when there was no fire of any consequence from the enemy.

3. No proper employment of engineer officers and working parties, and of materials and tools for their use, in the Ninth Corps.

4. That some parts of the assaulting column were not properly led.

5. The want of a competent common head at the scene of the assault to direct affairs as occurrences should demand.

Had not failure ensued from the above causes, and the crest been gained, the success might have been jeopardized by the failure to have prepared in season proper and adequate débouchés through the Ninth Corps lines for troops, and especially for field artillery, as ordered by Major-General Meade.

The reasons why the attack ought to have been successful are:

1. The evident surprise of the enemy at the time of the explosion of the mine and for some time after.

2. The comparatively small force in the enemy's works.

3. The ineffective fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, there being scarcely any for about thirty minutes after the explosion, and our artillery being just the reverse as to time and power.

4. The fact that some of our troops were able to get 200 yards beyond the crater toward the crest, but could not remain there or proceed farther for want of supports or because they were not properly formed or led.

OPINION.

The Court having given a brief narrative of the assault, and the facts and circumstances attending it, it remains to report that the following-named officers engaged therein appear from the evidence to be "answerable for the want of success" which should have resulted:

I. Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, he having failed to obey the orders of the commanding general.

1. In not giving such formation to his assaulting column as to insure a reasonable prospect of success.

2. In not preparing his parapets and abatis for the passage of the columns of assault.

3. In not employing engineer officers, who reported to him, to lead the assaulting columns with working parties, and not causing to be provided proper materials necessary for crowning the crest when the assaulting columns should arrive there.

4. In neglecting to execute Major-General Meade's orders respecting the prompt advance of General Ledlie's troops from the crater to the crest; or, in default of accomplishing that, not causing those troops to fall back and give place to other troops more willing and equal to the task, instead of delaying until the opportunity passed away, thus affording time for the enemy to recover from his surprise, concentrate his fire, and bring his troops to operate against the Union troops assembled uselessly in the crater.

Notwithstanding the failure to comply with orders and to apply proper military principles ascribed to General Burnside, the Court is satisfied he believed that the measures taken by him would insure success.

II. Brig. Gen. J. H. Ledlie, U. S. Volunteers, he having failed to push forward his division promptly according to orders and thereby blocking up the avenue which was designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow and support his in the assault. It is in evidence that no commander reported to General Burnside that his troops could not be got forward, which the Court regards as a neglect of duty on the part of General Ledlie, inasmuch as a timely report of the misbehavior might have enabled General Burnside, commanding the assault, to have made other arrangements for prosecuting it before it became too late. Instead of being with his division during this difficulty in the crater, and by his personal efforts endeavoring to lead his troops forward, he was most of the time in a bomb-proof ten rods in rear of the main line of the Ninth Corps works, where it was impossible for him to see anything of the movement of troops that was going on.

III. Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Volunteers.

1. For not having all his troops formed ready for the attack at the prescribed time.

2. Not going forward with them to the attack.

3. Being in a bomb-proof habitually, where he could not see the operation of his troops, showing by his own order issued while there that he did not know the position of two brigades of his division or whether they had taken Cemetery Hill or not.

IV. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps. In this, that he remained behind with the only regiment of his brigade which did not go forward according to the orders and occupied a position where he could not properly command a brigade which formed a portion of an assaulting column, and where he could not see what was going on.

V. Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. Volunteers.

The Court is not satisfied that General Willcox's division made efforts commensurate with the occasion to carry out General Burnside's order to advance to Cemetery Hill, and they think that more energy might have been exercised by Brigadier-General Willcox to cause his troops to go forward to that point.

Without intending to convey the impression that there was any disinclination on the part of the commanders of the supports to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the Court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault when the commanding general was not present in person to witness the operations.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, President of Court.
ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate.

The court then adjourned *sine die.*

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, President of Court.
ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate.

APPENDIX.

A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The engineer officers who made a survey of the front from Bermuda Hundred report against the probability of success from an attack there. The chances, they think, will be better on Burnside's front. If this is attempted it will be necessary to concentrate all the force possible at the point in the enemy's line we expect to penetrate. All officers should be fully impressed of the absolute necessity of pushing entirely beyond the enemy's present line if they should succeed in penetrating it, and of getting back to their present line promptly should they not succeed in breaking through. To the right and left of the point of assault all the artillery possible should be brought to play upon the enemy in front during the assault. Thin lines would be sufficient for the support of the artillery, and all the reserves could be brought on the flank of their commands nearest to the point of assault, ready to follow in if successful. The field artillery and infantry held in the lines during the first assault should be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, either to their front or to follow the main assault, as they should receive orders. One thing, however, should be impressed on corps commanders: If they see the enemy giving way in their front, or moving from it to re-enforce a

heavily-assaulted position of their line, they should take advantage of such knowledge and act promptly without waiting for orders from their army commander. General Ord can co-operate with his corps in this movement, and about 5,000 troops from Bermuda Hundred can be sent to re-enforce you, or can be used to threaten an assault between the Appomattox and James Rivers, as may be deemed best. This should be done by Tuesday morning if done at all. If not attempted we will then start at the date indicated to destroy the railroad as far as Hicksford, at least, and to Weldon, if possible. Please give me your views on this matter, and I will order at once.

In this I have said nothing of the part to be taken by the cavalry in case the enemy's lines are assaulted. The best disposition to be made of them, probably, would be to place them on the extreme left, with instructions to skirmish with the enemy and drive him back, if possible, following up any success gained in that way according to the judgment of the commander or orders he may receive. Whether we send an expedition on this railroad or assault at Petersburg, Burnside's mine will be blown up. As it is impossible to hide preparations from our own officers and men, and consequently from the enemy, it will be well to have it understood, as far as possible, that just the reverse of what we intend is in contemplation.*

I am, general, very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your letter per Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock. In reply thereto, I have to state that I yesterday made in person a close and careful reconnaissance of the enemy's position in my front. Although I could not detect any positive indications of a second line, yet from certain appearances at various points, I became satisfied that a second line does exist on the crest of the ridge just in rear of the position of Burnside's mine. I have no doubt of the successful explosion of the mine, and of our ability to crown the crater, effect a lodgment, and compel the evacuation of the enemy's present occupied line; but, from their redoubt on the Jerusalem plank road, and from their position in front of the Hare house, their artillery fire would render our lodgment untenable and compel our advance or withdrawal. The advance, of course, should be made, but its success would depend on the question whether the enemy have a line on the crest of the ridge. If they have, with the artillery fire they can bring to bear on the approaches to this second hill, I do not deem it practicable to carry the line by assault, and, from my examination, together with the evident necessity of their having such a line, I am forced to believe we shall find one there. I can not therefore advise the attempt being made, but should it be deemed expedient to take the risks, and there is undoubtedly room for doubt, I would like a little more time than is given in your note, in order to place in position the maximum amount of artillery to bear upon the lines not assaulted.

In reference to the assaulting force, it will be composed of the Ninth and Second Corps. The Fifth Corps will have to remain in their present position and be prepared to meet any attempt of the enemy to turn

* For version of this letter, as recorded in Grant's letter-book, see Part III.

our left flank, which is not altogether unlikely, particularly if we should fail in our assault and be compelled to withdraw.

I am fully impressed with the importance of taking some immediate action, and am satisfied that, excepting regular approaches, the springing of Burnside's mine and subsequent assault is the most practicable, and I am not prepared to say the attempt would be hopeless. I am, however, of the opinion, so far as I can judge, that the chances of its success are not such as to make it expedient to attempt it.*

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose you a report of Major Duane, which confirms my view. If Wright is soon to return, and we can extend our lines to the Weldon railroad, we could then advance against the salient on the Jerusalem plank road, and make an attempt to carry them at the same time we assaulted in Burnside's front. This was my idea some time ago, and we have been preparing the necessary siege works for this purpose. Under your instructions, however, none of the heavy guns and materials have been brought to the front, and it would take, perhaps, two days to get them up.

G. G. M.

B 2.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
July 24, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date I have the honor to state that the line of the enemy's works in front of General Burnside's is not situated on the crest of the ridge separating us from Petersburg; that the enemy have undoubtedly occupied this ridge as a second line. Should General Burnside succeed in exploding his mine he would probably be able to take the enemy's first line, which is about 100 yards in advance of his approach. Beyond this I do not think he could advance until the works in front of the Fifth Corps are carried, as the Ninth Corps columns would be taken in flank by a heavy artillery fire from works in front of the center of the Fifth Corps and in front by fire from the works on the crest near the Cemetery Hill. I do not believe that the works in front of the Fifth Corps can be carried until our lines can be extended to the left so as to envelop the enemy's line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major Engineers, U. S. Army.

C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, July 24, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your note, brought by Colonel Comstock, is received. It will be necessary to act without expecting Wright. He is now in

* For version of this letter, as received by General Grant, see Part III.

Washington, but it is not fully assured yet that Early has left the Valley, and if Wright was to start back no doubt the Maryland raid would be repeated. I am not willing to attempt a movement so hazardous as the one against intrenched lines against the judgment of yourself and your engineer officers, and arrived at after a more careful survey of the ground than I have given it. I will let you know, however, in the morning what determination I come to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

D.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

More critical examinations from a new signal station would lead to the conclusion that the enemy have detached works on the ridge in front of Burnside, but they have no connected line. This fact increases the chances of a successful assault, and taken in connection with the fact that General Burnside does not now think the enemy have discovered his mine, on the contrary believes they are laying the platforms for a battery right over it, I have suspended the order to load and discharge it to-morrow, as it may yet be useful in connection with further operations. I am afraid the appearance of McLaws' division, together with Wilcox's, previously reported, will prevent any chance of a surprise on the part of our people to-morrow. Yesterday's Richmond Examiner also says your strategic movements are known and preparations made to meet them, referring, I presume, to Foster's operations. There was considerable shelling by the enemy yesterday afternoon all along our lines, brought on, I think, by Burnside's discovering a camp he had not before seen and ordering it shelled. No serious casualties were produced on our side, but the Fifth Corps working parties were very much annoyed and interrupted. With this exception all was quiet.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

E.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

The information you have just sent, and all information received on the subject, indicates a probability that the enemy are looking for a formidable attack either from General Burnside or north of the James River, and that they will detach from Petersburg heavily to prevent its success. This will make your remaining two corps with the Eighteenth relatively stronger against the enemy at Petersburg than we have been since the first day. It will be well, therefore, to prepare for an assault in General Burnside's front, only to be made if further development justifies it. If made, it would be necessary to abandon most of the front now held by the Fifth Corps.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

*For version of this dispatch, as recorded in Grant's letter-book, see Part III.

F.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Telegram, 3 p. m., received. The only preparation that can be made is the loading of Burnside's mine. I cannot advise an assault with the Second Corps absent, for some force must be left to hold our lines and protect our batteries. The withdrawal of the Fifth Corps would prevent any attempt on our part to silence the fire of the enemy's guns in front of the Fifth Corps, and unless these guns are silenced no advance can be made across the open ground in front of the Ninth Corps. It is not the numbers of the enemy which oppose our taking Petersburg; it is their artillery and their works which can be held by reduced numbers against direct assault. I have just sent you a dispatch indicating an attack on my left flank by the enemy. This is my weak point, and a formidable attack turning my flank, would require all my force to meet successfully.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

G.

CITY POINT, *July 28, 1864—12.20 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Your dispatch of 12 m. received. Unless something turns up north of the James between this and night that I do not expect, you may withdraw Hancock, to be followed by Sheridan, and make arrangements for assault as soon as it can be made. We can determine by the movements of the enemy before the time comes whether it will be advisable to go on with the assault. I will put in the Eighteenth Corps or not, as you deem best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 12.20 received. On reflection, I think daylight of the 30th is the earliest time it would be advisable to make the assault. Besides the time required to get up heavy guns and mortars we require the night to make certain preliminary arrangements, such as massing troops, removing abatis from the débouché of the assaulting column, &c. I shall make the assault with the Ninth Corps, supported by the Second. The reserves of the Eighteenth should be held in readiness to take part, and if developments justify it all of Ord's and Warren's commands can be put in.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

I.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have directed General Butler to order General Ord to report to you for the attack on Petersburg. The details for the assault I leave for you to make out. I directed General Sheridan, whilst we were at Deep Bottom last evening, to move his command immediately to the left of Warren from Deep Bottom. It will be well to direct the cavalry to endeavor to get round the enemy's right flank. Whilst they will not probably succeed in turning the enemy they will detain a large force to prevent it. I will go out this evening to see you; will be at your headquarters about 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—If you want to be any place on the line at the hour indicated inform me by telegraph, and I will meet you wherever you may be.

U. S. G.

J.

CITY POINT, *August 1, 1864—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Have you any estimate of our losses in the miserable failure of Saturday? I think there will have to be an investigation of the matter. So fair an opportunity will probably never occur again for carrying fortifications. Preparations were good, orders ample, and everything, so far as I could see, subsequent to the explosion of the mine, shows that almost without loss the crest beyond the mine could have been carried. This would have given us Petersburg with all its artillery and a large part of the garrison beyond doubt. An intercepted dispatch states that the enemy recaptured their line with General Bartlett and staff, 75 commissioned officers, and 900 rank and file, and recaptured 500 of their men.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

K.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

1. As soon as it is dark Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, will withdraw his two brigades under General White, occupying the intrenchments between the plank and Norfolk roads, and bring them to his front. Care will be taken not to interfere with the troops of the Eighteenth Corps moving into their position in rear of the Ninth

Corps. General Burnside will form his troops for assaulting the enemy's works at daylight of the 30th, prepare his parapets and abatis for the passage of the columns, and have the pioneers equipped for work in opening passages for artillery, destroying enemy's abatis, and the intrenching tools distributed for effecting lodgments, &c.

2. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will reduce the number of his troops holding the intrenchments of his front to the minimum, and concentrate all his available forces on his right and hold them prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside. The preparations in respect to pioneers, intrenching tools, &c., enjoined upon the Ninth Corps will also be made by the Fifth Corps.

3. As soon as it is dark Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, will relieve his troops in the trenches by General Mott's division, of the Second Corps, and form his corps in rear of the Ninth Corps, and be prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside.

4. Every preparation will be made for moving forward the field artillery of each corps.

5. At dark Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, will move from Deep Bottom to the rear of the intrenchments now held by the Eighteenth Corps, resume the command of Mott's division, and be prepared at daylight to follow up the assaulting and supporting columns, or for such other operations as may be found necessary.

6. Major-General Sheridan, commanding Cavalry Corps, will proceed at dark from the vicinity of Deep Bottom to Lee's Mill, and at daylight will move with his whole corps, including Wilson's division, against the enemy's troops defending Petersburg on their right, by the roads leading to that town from the southward and westward.

7. Major Duane, acting chief engineer, will have the pontoon trains parked at convenient points in the rear prepared to move. He will see that supplies of sand-bags, gabions, fascines, &c., are in depot near the lines ready for use. He will detail engineer officers for each corps.

8. At 3.30 in the morning of the 30th Major-General Burnside will spring his mine, and his assaulting columns will immediately move rapidly upon the breach, seize the crest in the rear, and effect a lodgment there. He will be followed by Major-General Ord, who will support him on the right, directing his movement to the crest indicated, and by Major-General Warren, who will support him on the left. Upon the explosion of the mine the artillery of all kinds in battery will open upon those points of the enemy's works whose fire covers the ground over which our columns must move, care being take to avoid impeding the progress of our troops. Special instructions respecting the direction of fire will be issued through the chief of artillery.

9. Corps commanders will report to the commanding general when their preparations are complete, and will advise him of every step in the progress of the operation, and of everything important that occurs.

10. Promptitude, rapidity of execution, and cordial co-operation, are essential to success, and the commanding general is confident that this indication of his expectations will insure the hearty efforts of the commanders and troops.

11. Headquarters during the operation will be at the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

L.

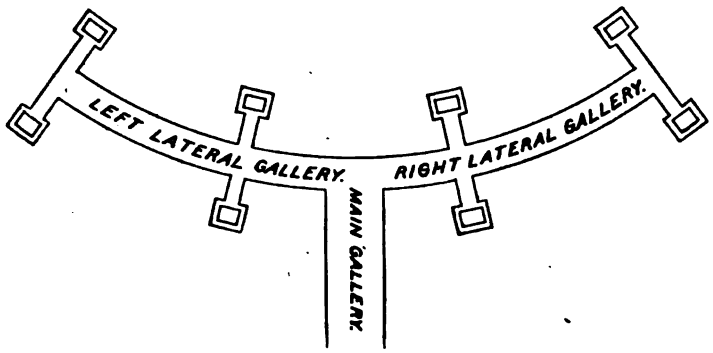
HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of this morning by Captains Jay and Bache, also of a telegram from the commanding general relating to the same subject.

It is altogether probable that the enemy are cognizant of the fact that we are mining, because it has been mentioned in their newspapers and they have been heard to work on what are supposed to be shafts in close proximity to our galleries, but the rain of night before last no doubt filled their shafts and much retarded their work. We have heard no sounds of work in them either yesterday or to-day, and nothing is heard by us in the mine but the usual sounds of work on the surface above. This morning we had some apprehension that the left lateral gallery was in danger of caving in from the weight of the batteries above it and the shock of their firing, but all possible precautions have been taken to strengthen it and we hope to preserve it intact. The placing of the charges in the mine will not involve the necessity of making a noise. It is therefore probable that we will escape discovery if the mine is to be used within two or three days. It is nevertheless highly important, in my opinion, that the mine should be exploded at the earliest possible moment consistent with the general interests of the campaign. I state to you the facts as nearly as I can, and in the absence of any knowledge as to the meditated movements of the army I must leave you to judge the proper time to make use of the mine. But it may not be improper for me to say that the advantages reaped from the work would be but small if it were exploded without any co-operative movement. My plan would be to explode the mine just before daylight in the morning or about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, mass the two brigades of the colored division in rear of my line in column of divisions, double column closed in mass, the head of each brigade resting on the front line, and as soon as the explosion has taken place move them forward with instructions for the division to take half distance, and as soon as the leading regiments of the two brigades pass through the gap in the enemy's line, the leading regiment of the right brigade to come into line perpendicular to the enemy's line by the right companies, on the right into line wheel, the left companies on the right into line, and proceed at once down the line of the enemy's works as rapidly as possible, the leading regiment of the left brigade to execute the reverse movement to the left, moving up the enemy's line. The remainders of the two columns to move directly toward the crest in front as rapidly as possible, diverging in such a way as to enable them to deploy into columns of regiments, the right column making as nearly as may be for Cemetery Hill. These columns to be followed by the other divisions of this corps as soon as they can be thrown in. This would involve the necessity of relieving these divisions by other troops before the movement, and of holding columns of other troops in readiness to take our place on the crest in case we gain it and sweep down it. It would be advisable, in my opinion, if we succeed in gaining the crest, to throw the colored division right into the town. There is a necessity for the co-operation, at least in the way of artillery, of the troops on my right and left. Of the extent of this you will necessarily be the judge. I think our chances of success in a plan of this kind are more than even.

The main gallery of the mine is 522 feet in length, the side galleries about 40 feet each. My suggestion is that eight magazines be placed in the lateral galleries, two at each end, say a few feet apart, in branches at right angles to the side galleries, and two more in each of the side galleries similarly placed, situated by pairs equidistant from each other and the ends of the galleries, thus:



Tamping beginning at the termination of the main gallery for, say, 100 feet, leaving all the air space in the side galleries. Run out some five or six fuses and two wires to render the ignition of the charges certain. I propose to put in each of the eight magazines from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of powder, the magazines to be connected by a trough of powder instead of a fuse. I beg to inclose a copy of a statement from General Potter on the subject.

I would suggest that the powder train be parked in a wood near our ammunition train, about a mile in rear of this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Peirce, chief quartermaster, will furnish Captain Strang with a guide to the place.

I beg also to request that General Benham be instructed to send us at once 8,000 sand-bags to be used for tamping and other purposes.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

M.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

I am instructed to say that the major-general commanding submitted to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies your proposition to form the leading columns of assault of the black troops, and that he, as well as the major-general commanding, does not approve the proposition, but directs that those columns be formed of the white troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

M 1.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I wish you would submit in writing your project for the explosion of your mine, with the amount of powder required, that these preliminary questions may be definitely settled. You had better also look for some secure place in the woods where the powder required can be brought in wagons and kept under guard, thus saving the time it will take to unload it from the vessels and haul it to your camp. Whenever you report as above and designate a point I will order the powder brought up.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

M 2.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inquire whether anything has transpired connected with your mine that leads you to believe that it is in danger from countermining. If it is your conviction that it is so endangered, then the commanding general authorizes you to make every preparation for springing it, but directs that you do not explode it earlier than to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, the 27th, say at 4 o'clock, if not otherwise ordered. The commanding general further directs me to say that the charge of the mine should be determined by the usual rules governing such subjects. It is not intended by the commanding general to follow up the explosion of the mine by an assault or other operation. If, therefore, the mine can be preserved for use at some early future day when circumstances will admit of its being used in connection with other operations, the commanding general desires that you take no steps for exploding it as herein prescribed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

N.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

A dispatch from General Ord refers to the late hour at which his troops will relieve yours in the trenches. The commanding general has informed General Ord that it is not necessary for you to wait for your troops to be relieved in the trenches by General Ord's, before forming them for the assault. They should be formed for the assault at the hour you deem best without any reference to General Ord's troops, who will enter the vacated trenches as soon as they can.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

O.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3.20 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

As it is still so dark, the commanding general says you can postpone firing the mine if you think proper.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P.

NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—3.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The mine will be fired at the time designated. My headquarters will be at the fourteen-gun battery.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Q.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Is there any difficulty in exploding the mine? It is three-quarters of an hour later than that fixed upon for exploding it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

R.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

OPERATOR AT GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS:

Is General Burnside at his headquarters? The commanding general is anxious to learn what is the cause of delay.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.35 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If the mine cannot be exploded something else must be done, and at once. The commanding general is awaiting to hear from you before determining.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.35 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general directs that if your mine has failed that you make an assault at once, opening your batteries.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

U.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What news from your assaulting column? Please report frequently.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

V.

BATTERY MORTON, *July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.*

General MEADE:

We have the enemy's first line and occupy the breach. I shall endeavor to push forward to the crest as rapidly as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

P. S.—There is a large fire in Petersburg.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain, &c.

W.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general learns that your troops are halting at the works where the mine exploded. He directs that all your troops be pushed forward to the crest at once. Call on General Ord to move forward his troops at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

X.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen-Gun Battery, July 30, 1864—5.50 a. m.

General MEADE:

The Eighteenth Corps have just been ordered to push forward to the crest. The loss does not appear to be heavy. Some prisoners coming in.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

Y.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Prisoners taken say there is no line in their rear, and that their men were falling back when ours advanced; that none of their troops have returned from the James. Our chance is now; push your men forward at all hazards (white and black), and don't lose time in making formations, but rush for the crest.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Z.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen-Gun Battery, July 30, 1864—6.10 a. m.

General MEADE:

General Burnside says that he has given orders to all his division commanders to push everything in at once.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

1.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.05 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general wishes to know what is going on on your left, and whether it would be an advantage for Warren's supporting force to go in at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

2.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m. (Received 6.20 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

If General Warren's supporting force can be concentrated just now, ready to go in at the proper time, it would be well. I will designate to you when it ought to move. There is scarcely room for it now, in our immediate front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.50 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Warren's force has been concentrated and ready to move since 3.30 a. m.* My object in inquiring was to ascertain if you could judge of

* Reads 3.20 a. m. in Meade's letter-book.

the practicability of his advancing without waiting for your column. What is the delay in your column moving? Every minute is most precious, as the enemy undoubtedly are concentrating to meet you on the crest, and if you give them time enough you cannot expect to succeed. There is no object to be gained in occupying the enemy's line; it cannot be held under their artillery fire without much labor in turning it. The great point is to secure the crest at once, and at all hazards.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

4.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Several regiments of Burnside's men are lying in front of the crater, apparently, of the mine. In their rear is to be seen a line of battle of a brigade or more, under cover, and, I think, between the enemy's line and ours. The volley firing half hour ago was from the enemy's works in Warren's front.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

5.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received about 7.20 a. m.)

General MEADE:

I am doing all in my power to push the troops forward, and, if possible, we will carry the crest. It is hard work, but we hope to accomplish it. I am fully alive to the importance of it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

6.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What do you mean by hard work to take the crest? I understand not a man has advanced beyond the enemy's line which you occupied immediately after exploding the mine. Do you mean to say your officers and men will not obey your orders to advance? If not, what is the obstacle? I wish to know the truth and desire an immediate answer.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

7.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Since writing by Captain Jay, Captain Sanders has come in and reported condition of affairs. He says Griffin has advanced and been checked. This modifies my dispatch; still I should like to know the

exact morale of your corps. Ord reports he cannot move until you get out of the way. Can't you let him pass out on your right, and let him try what he can do?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

8.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
Battery Morton, July 30, 1864—about 7.35 a. m.

General MEADE:

Your dispatch by Captain Jay received. The main body of General Potter's division is beyond the crater. I do not mean to say that my officers and men will not obey my orders to advance. I mean to say that it is very hard to advance to the crest. I have never in any report said anything different from what I conceived to be the truth. Were it not insubordinate I would say that the latter remark of your note was unofficerlike and ungentlemanly.

Respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

9.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

About a brigade more of our men have moved up to the crater, and then filed off to the right, along the enemy's line. They are still moving to the right.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

10.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8.45 a. m.

General MEADE:

One gun has just been taken out of the mine and is now being put in position. Have not heard anything from the attack made from the left of mine. One set of colors just sent in captured by the negroes.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

11.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

General MEADE:

Many of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps are retiring before the enemy. I think now is the time to put in the Fifth Corps promptly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

12.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding has heard that the result of your attack has been a repulse, and directs that, if in your judgment nothing further can be effected, you withdraw to your own line, taking every precaution to get the men back safely.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

General Ord will do the same.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

13.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

General MEADE:

The attack made on right of mine has been repulsed. A great many men are coming to the rear.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

14.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.35 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I cannot see that we have advanced beyond the enemy's line in the vicinity of the mine. From here it looks as if the enemy were holding a line between that point and the crest.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

15.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general [commanding] directs that you withdraw to your own intrenchments.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

16.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-Generals BURNSIDE and ORD:

You can exercise your discretion in withdrawing your troops now or at a later period, say to night. It is not intended to hold the enemy's line which you now occupy any longer than is required to withdraw safely your men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

17.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you still hold the crater, and, if so, whether you will be able to withdraw your troops from it safely to-night, and also to bring off the wounded. The commanding general wishes to know how many wounded are probably lying there. It will be recollected that on a former occasion General Beauregard declined to enter into any arrangements for the succor of the wounded and the burial of the dead lying under both fires, hence the necessity of immediate and active efforts for their removal in the present case.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

18.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you have any wounded left on the field, and directs me to say that he is awaiting your reply to the dispatch of 7.40 p. m.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

18¼.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—8.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the fact that you have made no report to him upon the condition of affairs in your front since he left your headquarters yesterday, and that you have made no reply to the two special communications upon the subject sent you last night at 7.40 and at 10.40. I am also directed to inquire as to the cause of these omissions.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

18½.

NINTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS.

Your dispatch was received just as I was making out a report of our casualties. I have used every means to get something like accurate reports, but it has been difficult. The rumors are very numerous and

exaggerated. I will send report by messenger. The order to retreat caused great confusion, and we have lost largely in prisoners. General Ord's men on our line were not relieved.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

18¾.

NINTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The loss in this corps, in the engagement of yesterday, amounts to about 4,500, the great proportion of which was made after the brigade commanders in the crater were made aware of the order to withdraw.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

19.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch relative to the loss in your corps yesterday is received. The commanding general requests that you will explain the meaning of the latter part of the dispatch, and again reminds you that he has received no report whatever from you of what occurred after 11 a. m. yesterday.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

19¼.

NINTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864. (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 7.20 p. m. received. Just before the order for withdrawal was sent in to the brigade commanders in the crater the enemy made an attack upon our forces there and were repulsed with very severe loss to the assaulting column. The order for withdrawal, leaving the time and manner of the execution thereof to the brigade commanders on the spot, was then sent in, and while they were making arrangements to carry out the order the enemy advanced another column of attack. The officers knowing they were not to be supported by other troops, and that a withdrawal was determined, ordered the men to retire at once to our old line. It was in this withdrawal and consequent upon it that our chief loss was made. In view of the want of confidence in their situation, and the certainty of no support consequent upon the receipt of such an order, of whose moral effects the general commanding cannot be ignorant, I am at a loss to know why the latter part of my dispatch requires explanation.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

20.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

Your dispatch explanatory of that in relation to the loss in your corps yesterday is received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that the order for withdrawal did not authorize or justify its being done in the manner in which, judging from your brief report, it appears to have been executed, and that the matter should be inquired into by a court. The major-general commanding notices that the time and manner of withdrawal were left to the brigade commanders on the spot. He desires to know why there was not a division commander present where several brigades were engaged, and by whom the withdrawal could have been conducted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

21.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Major-General ORD, *Commanding Eighteenth Corps:*

Your dispatch of 9.25 p. m. is received. The commanding general does not consider it necessary for General Burnside to wait for your troops to relieve his in the trenches. General Burnside can form his troops for the assault without reference to yours, and your troops can file into the trenches at any time after they are vacated. General Burnside is telegraphed to that effect.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

22.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.50 a. m.

Major-General ORD, *Commanding Eighteenth Corps:*

General Burnside is ordered if his mine has failed to open all his batteries and assault at once. You will consider the orders the same as if the mine had exploded, and the assault made in consequence.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Just before this was finished the mine exploded and the batteries opened. It was not sent.

A. A. H.

23.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General ORD, *Commanding Eighteenth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you at once move forward your corps rapidly to the crest of the hill independently of General Burnside's troops and make a lodgment there, reporting the result as soon as attained.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

23¼.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

General MEADE:

General Turner, in my front, reports that the only place I can get out of the line is opposite the crater. It is already full of men who cannot develop. I shall put in my column as soon as I can. It is impossible, by reason of the topography, to charge in the manner you indicate. I must go in by head of column and develop to the right. This is reply to orders from General Meade to push for crest of hill regardless of General Burnside's troops. General Ames makes similar reports.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

23½.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you withdraw your corps to the rear of the Ninth Corps in some secure place.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

24.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-Generals BURNSIDE and ORD:

You can exercise your discretion in withdrawing your troops now or at a later period, say to-night. It is not intended to hold the enemy's line which you now occupy any longer than is required to withdraw safely your men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

25.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.40 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Burnside is directed if his mine has failed to open all his batteries and assault. Upon hearing his batteries open you will open all in your front.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

26.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.50 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Burnside is occupying the crater with some of his troops. *He reports that* no enemy is seen in their line. How is it in your front?

Are the enemy in force there or weak? If there is apparently an opportunity to carry their works take advantage of it and push forward your troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

27.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch just received. It is difficult to say how strong the enemy may be in my front. He has batteries along the whole of it. I will watch for the first opportunity. I can see the whole line well where I am. The enemy has been running from his first line in front of General Burnside's right for some minutes, but [there] seems to be a very heavy line of troops just behind it in high breast-works. There is a battery in front of General Burnside's left, which fires toward the river the same as it did on the 18th of June, and which our artillery fire has but very little effect on.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

28.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just received a report from my line on the center and left. The enemy opened with musketry when our firing commenced, but our own fire kept down, and also that of all their artillery, except in the second line on the main ridge, from which they fire a little. Major Fitzhugh, of the artillery, is badly wounded by a musket-ball in the thigh. None of the enemy have left my front that we can see.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

29.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

What we thought was the heavy line of the enemy behind the line occupied by General Burnside's troops proves, as the sunlight comes out and the smoke clears away, to be our own troops in the enemy's position.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

30.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The signal officer reports that none of the enemy's troops are visible *in their works near the lead-works.* The commanding general wishes

if it is practicable that you make an attack in that direction. Prisoners say there are but three divisions in the works, and but one line of intrenchments, thinly filled with their troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

A dispatch just going to Wilson to make a lodgment on the Weldon railroad and move up along it to the enemy's right flank.

31.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.40 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have all my troops on my right except General Crawford's. I have sent him your dispatch, with directions to do whatever he can on the left with Baxter's brigade and half of Lyle's. Do you mean for me to move Ayres in that direction? The enemy have a 30-pounder battery on the main ridge in my front behind their first line. We cannot make out what this second line is.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

32.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

What about attacking the enemy's right flank near the lead-works with that part of your force nearest to it?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

33.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch respecting attacking the enemy's extreme right received. The commanding general will await General Crawford's reconnaissance before determining whether you should send Ayres also in that direction.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

34.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7.50 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just returned from the scene of General Burnside's operations. In my opinion the battery of one or two guns to the left of General *Burnside should* be taken before attempting to seize the crest. It

seems to me it can be done, as we shall take the infantry fire quite obliquely. This done the advance upon the main hill will not be difficult. I think it would pay you to go to General Burnside's position. You can see in a moment, and it is as easy to communicate with me as by telegraph. It will be some time before we can hear from Crawford.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

35.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I sent your dispatch to General Crawford with directions to do what he could. He says "the lead-works are over a mile from the angle of my picket-line. I do not think an attack upon the enemy's works at or near that point at all practicable with the force I can spare. I can make a demonstration if it is desired. The cavalry are moving and I will have my left uncovered." He sent word he will await further orders. He [is] so far off that I do not think it well to wait anything more he can do, and I renew my suggestion that you take a look at things from General Burnside's headquarters, and direct me either to go in with Burnside or go around to my left with Ayres' division and I do the other thing.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

36.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch is received. The major-general commanding directs that you go in with Burnside, taking the two-gun battery. The movement on the left need not be carried further than reconnaissance to see in what force the enemy is holding his right. The cavalry are ordered to move up on your left, and to keep up connection.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

37.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Just before receiving your dispatch to assault the battery on the left of the crater occupied by General Burnside, the enemy drove his troops out of the place and I think now hold it. I can find no one who knows for certainty or seems willing to admit, but I think I saw a rebel battle-flag in it just now, and shots coming from it this way. I am, therefore, if this [be] true, no more able to take the battery now than I was this time yesterday. All our advantages are lost. I await further instructions, and am trying to get at the condition of affairs for certainty.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

38.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The attack ordered on the two-gun battery is suspended.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

38½.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I find that the flag I saw was the enemy's, and that they have reoccupied all the line we drove them from except a little around the crater, which a small force of ours still holds.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

39.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

General WARREN,
Ninth Corps Headquarters:

A dispatch has been sent to your headquarters rescinding order to attack. All offensive operations are suspended. You can resume your original position with your command.

GEO. G. MEADE.

40.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-Generals WARREN and BURNSIDE:

Signal officers report the enemy returning rapidly from the north side of the James. Every preparation should be made to strengthen the line of works where any obstacles have to-day been removed. The lines should be held strongly with infantry and artillery posted wherever practicable. Available reserves held in hand ready for movement in case it becomes necessary. I anticipate offensive movement on the part of the enemy, and expect it will be by a movable column turning our left and threatening our rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General Hancock will, to-night, resume his former position, and General Ord his, also.

41.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Comdg. Division, in intrenchments of Eighteenth Corps, old headquarters of Eighteenth Corps:

General Burnside is ordered if his mine has failed to open all the batteries on his front and assault at once. Upon hearing his batteries open have all the batteries of the Eighteenth Corps opened.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

42.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.50 a. m.

OPERATOR AT HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS:

Send following message by orderly to General Hancock:

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general wishes you to be about the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps, so that he can communicate with you at any time.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

43.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Burnside reports the enemy's line in his front abandoned, and the prisoners taken say that there is no second line. The commanding general may call on you to move forward at any moment, and wishes you to have your troops well up to the front, prepared to move. Do the enemy's lines in front of Mott's division appear to be thinly occupied, and is there any chance to push forward there?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

44.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

It is not possible to say about the line in front of General Mott, as both parties keep down, firing whenever a head is shown. General Ord left word for me with General Mott that there was no place to assault here, as the line was not only protected by abatis but by wire. This was the decision of himself and his division commanders, and he requested General Mott so to inform me. I know nothing more about it. I will be prepared for your orders.

W. S. HANCOCK.

45.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent out to have General Mott's line examined as far as practicable to see how strong the enemy appear to hold their line in General Mott's front.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

45½.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have directed General Mott to advance a skirmish line to see whether the enemy hold a strong line in his front.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

45¾.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.50 a. m.

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

The brigade next to General Burnside's attempted an advance of a skirmish line just now, and lost the officer in command of the line and several men in getting over the parapet. The enemy's mortars are at work, but they cannot fire much artillery other than this. The other brigades have not yet been heard from. Your dispatch is just received. I will continue to watch the enemy in my front.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

46.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The report from prisoners would indicate weakness in the enemy's line, and that a considerable portion of it has been vacated. If Burnside and Ord gain the crest, the enemy cannot hold in your front, for they will be open to attack from front and rear. It was to take advantage of this contingency that I wanted you to have your troops in hand. The orders to Mott are all right. If the enemy are in force and prepared you will have to await developments, but if you have reason to believe their condition is such that an effort to dislodge them would be successful I would like to have it made. Burnside now occupies their line, but has not pushed up to the crest, though he reports he is about doing so.

GEO. G. MEADE.

47.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

l HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

rt from the Second Brigade, of General Mott's division, shows e enemy are there in some strength, having two batteries which e seldom, owing to the close proximity of our riflemen. The com- g officer of the brigade says he can see every man who leaves his their right, and none have left since daylight. He is using effectively. I will report any change of troops.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

48.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

leneral HUMPHREYS:

ral Mott's remaining brigade deceived* the enemy in their front ing their hats on rammers above the parapet, which elicited spirited volley.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

49.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.25 a. m.

leneral HANCOCK:

sive operations have been suspended. You will for the present force the lines held by the Eighteenth Corps. Make your dis- ns accordingly.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

50.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

leneral SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

ommanding general directs that you keep up connection with in the operations of to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

51.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10 a. m.

ier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

major-general commanding directs that you concentrate your n on the left, somewhere near the plank road, and hold its avail-

*In the original this word is developed. See Part III.

able force ready for prompt movement. The guard left with trains should be merely sufficient to protect them against any small irregular parties of the enemy. The dismounted men should form this guard. Please report your location as soon as established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The patrols and pickets on the north side of the Blackwater should be reduced to the minimum consistent with watching the main avenues of approach.

52.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Jordan's Point:

The commanding general considers that not more than one regiment should remain north of the Blackwater, and that be so posted as to be brought in rapidly to-morrow morning.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

53.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Sheridan is ordered to move at dark to Lee's Mill, and at daylight against the enemy's troops, defending Petersburg on their right by the roads leading to that town from the southward and westward. Your division will accompany him, and the commanding general directs that you be prepared to call in your patrols and pickets early to-morrow morning and move with the Cavalry Corps. You will send a staff officer to meet General Sheridan and receive his instructions.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

54.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Commanding Temporarily Division Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as it is dark you withdraw your command from the intrenchments you are now holding and move to the position of the Ninth Corps, and report to your corps commander. You will call in your pickets upon moving. You will at once report to Major-General Burnside, and receive his instructions as to the route you will take.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

55.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.45 a. m.

Colonel WAINWRIGHT,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Corps, Hdqrs. Fifth Corps:

General Burnside is directed if his mine has failed to open all the batteries on his front and assault at once. Upon hearing his batteries open those of the Fifth Corps will open also.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

56.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—5 a. m.

Maj. B. F. FISHER:

There are no tents or the sign of any force on the right of the enemy's line near lead-works. The two batteries directly in front of station which opened heavily this morning have ceased firing. A large building is burning in the city. I have seen no movement of the enemy's troops.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

57.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major FISHER:

The enemy's infantry has been passing to our right for twenty minutes; first noticed them at a point due west of the station marching in rear of their line. They came out in plain view at a point northwest from station. The column was at least a strong brigade. All the camps, one-quarter mile of lead-works, have been broken up. The largest visible from station has just been broken up, and the troops moved to our right.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

58.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major FISHER:

The enemy are wholly concealed along the line in view of this station. Not one has been seen; only three guns and those in redoubt at Gregory house reply to us.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant, &c.

(Copy sent to General Warren.)

59.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: In compliance with directions received from you to-day, I have the honor to make the following report of the duty performed by the engineer officers during the assault of July 30:

In compliance with directions from the chief of staff, I detailed an officer of engineers for duty with each corps that was ordered to take part in the attack on the 30th of July. Major Michler, who was charged with selecting the position of the column on the right, after having reconnoitered the position, reported to General Ord and was informed that his subordinate generals had already examined the position, were thoroughly acquainted with the ground, and required no further assistance. They had already determined to take the same position indicated by Major Michler. Two engineer officers belonging to the Eighteenth Corps accompanied the movement. Lieutenant Benyaurd (Engineers), who has been on duty on the Ninth Corps front, reported to General Burnside and remained with him during the whole affair. After having consulted with the commanding general of the Fifth Corps as to the direction his column would take, I proceeded to the batteries in front of that corps and assisted Colonel Abbot in directing their fire so as to silence that of the enemy against the assaulting columns. I then repaired to the right of this line. By this time, however, the attack had been abandoned, and my services were no longer required.

Very respectfully,

J. C. DUANE,
Major Engineers.

60.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

I. The mine will be exploded to-morrow morning at 3.30 by Colonel Pleasants. General Potter will issue the necessary orders to the colonel for the explosion.

II. General Ledlie will immediately upon the explosion of the mine move his division forward as directed by verbal orders this day, and if possible crown the crest at the point known as Cemetery Hill, occupying, if possible, the cemetery.

III. General Willcox will move his division forward as soon as possible after General Ledlie has passed through the first line of the enemy's works, bearing off to the left so as to effectually protect the left flank of General Ledlie's column, and make a lodgment, if possible, on the Jerusalem plank road to the left of General Ledlie's division.

IV. General Potter will move his division forward to the right of General Ledlie's division as soon as it is apparent that he will not interfere with the movements of General Willcox's division, and will as near as possible protect the right flank of General Ledlie from any attack on that quarter and establish a line on the crest of a ravine which seems to run from the Cemetery Hill nearly at right angles to the enemy's main *line directly* in our front.

V. General Ferrero will move his division immediately after General Willcox's until he reaches our present advance line, where he will remain until the ground in his front is entirely cleared by the other three divisions, when he will move forward over the same ground that General Ledlie moved over; will pass through our line and, if possible, move down and occupy the village to the right.

VI. The formations and movements of all these divisions, together with their places of rendezvous, will be as near as possible in accordance with the understanding during the personal interviews with the division commanders. The headquarters of the corps during the movement will be at the fourteen-gun battery in rear of the Taylor house. If further instructions are desired by division commanders they will please ask for them at once.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. H. HARRIS,
Captain Ordnance, U. S. Army.

61.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

1. The operations of this army against the intrenched position of the enemy defending Petersburg will be by regular approaches on the fronts opposed to General Burnside's and General Warren's corps.

2. The siege-works will be constructed under the direction of the acting chief engineer of the army, Maj. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, upon plans prepared by him and approved by the commanding general. Those plans that relate to the employment of the artillery will be prepared jointly by the acting chief engineer and the chief of artillery of the army, Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers. Duplicates of the plan of siege will be furnished the commanders of the Ninth and Fifth Corps.

3. The engineer officers and troops of the army will receive their orders from the chief engineer, who will regulate the hours at which they will go on duty.

4. The siege artillery will be served under the direction of the chief of artillery of the army, who will prescribe the hours at which artillery officers and troops go on duty.

5. A general of the trenches will be detailed daily for each of the two fronts designated, where the siege operations are carried on by the commanders of the Ninth and Fifth Corps, respectively.

Guards of the trenches will in like manner be detailed daily from those corps. The strength of the guard will be determined by the commander of the corps furnishing it.

The general of the trenches is responsible for the security of the siege operations, and the police and discipline of the trenches, and will dispose the guard so as to protect the working parties and repel sorties. For armed purposes, as well as for police and discipline, he commands all in the trenches. He will report for instructions at the headquarters of his corps on the day previous to going on duty, and will confer with the officers of engineers and artillery in charge of the trenches and batteries, and visit the localities of the siège-works, so as to make himself familiar with the ground and determine upon the best disposition of the guard. He will go on duty at 8 a. m., and, upon being relieved,

will turn over to his successor, all orders and instructions and information that he is possessed of pertaining to the duties specified. The commander of the guard of the trenches will report to him for instructions at 8 a. m. The guard of the trenches will go on duty at dark. Previous to the commencement of his tour of service the commander will report for instructions to the general of the trenches. The commander of the guard will report hourly to the general of the trenches what is transpiring in front and immediately anything of importance. The general of the trenches will make similar reports to the corps commander, who will transmit anything important to the commander of the army. Upon being relieved the general of the trenches will make a written report to his corps commander of the operations carried on during his tour, which will be forwarded to the commanding general of the army.

6. For the work of the trenches details from the two corps named will be made upon the requisitions of the chiefs of engineers and artillery. These requisitions will specify the character and locality of the work to be performed. An officer of high rank will be detailed daily to take charge of the working parties of each corps. He will be responsible for the faithful and energetic performance of duty by the working parties, and will see that they conform to the directions of the engineer and artillery officers in charge of the works. In the event of an attack he will command the working parties under the orders of the general of the trenches, and as soon after the commencement of his tour of duty as practicable he will report to that officer the manner in which the working parties are distributed. He will report for instructions at the headquarters of his corps on the day before he goes on duty, and will confer with the engineer and artillery officers in charge of the trenches, and receive information from them as to the manner of performing the work, and visit the localities before dark, so as to make himself familiar with the same. He will go on duty at 8 a. m. Upon being relieved he will turn over to his successor all orders, instructions, and information pertaining to the duty that he may be possessed of. Working parties will go on duty just before daylight. They will be equipped for action. Upon being relieved he will make a written report to his corps commander of the work executed by the working parties under his charge, which will be forwarded to the major-general commanding the army.

7. Materials for the siege will be prepared by working parties detailed from the corps not in the trenches, upon requisitions of the acting chief engineer and chief of artillery.

8. The corps will relieve each other in the duties of the trenches should it be found necessary.

9. The acting chief engineer and chief of artillery will report every twelve hours to the commanding general the progress made in the operations. The morning report will include a statement of the work proposed to be executed in the next twenty-four hours following the tour of working duty then going on. These reports will be accompanied by drawings exhibiting the same. Duplicates of these reports will be furnished to the commanders of the corps on whose fronts the operations are conducted.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

62.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 3, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have delayed answering your dispatch until I could get the opinion of my division commanders and have another reconnaissance of the lines made by one of my staff. If my opinion is required as to whether now is the best time to make an assault (it being understood that if not made the siege is to continue) I should unhesitatingly say wait until the mine is finished. If the question is between making the assault now and a change of plan looking to operations in other quarters I should unhesitatingly say assault now. If the assault be delayed until the completion of the mine I think we should have a more than even chance of success. If the assault be made now I think we have a fair chance of success, provided my corps can make the attack and it is left to me to say when and how the other two corps shall come in to my support.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

63.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

GENERAL: Your note by Major Lydig has been received. As you are of the opinion there is a reasonable degree of probability of success from an assault in your front I shall so report to the lieutenant-general commanding and await his instructions. The recent operations in your front, as you are aware, though sanctioned by me, did not originate in any orders from these headquarters. Should, however, it be determined to employ the army under my command in offensive operations on your front I shall exercise the prerogative of my position to control and direct the same, receiving gladly at all times such suggestions as you may think proper to make. I consider these remarks necessary in consequence of certain conditions which you have thought proper to attach to your opinion, acceding to which in advance would not in my judgment be consistent with my position as commanding general of this army. I have accordingly directed Major Duane, chief engineer, and Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, to make an examination of your lines, and to confer with you as to the operations to be carried on—the running of the mine now in progress and the posting of artillery. It is desirable as many guns as possible bearing on the point to be assaulted should be placed in position. I agree with you in opinion the assault should be deferred till the mine is completed, provided that can be done in a reasonably short period—say a week. Roads should be opened to the rear to facilitate the movements of the other corps sent to take part in the action and all the preliminary arrangements possible should be made. Upon the reports of my engineer and artillery officers the necessary orders will be given.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

64.*

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 4, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of last evening. I am very sorry that I should have been so unfortunate in expressing myself in my letter. It was written in haste, just after receiving the necessary data upon which to strengthen an opinion already pretty well formed. I assure you in all candor that I never dreamed of implying any lack of confidence in your ability to do all that is necessary in any grand movement which may be undertaken by your army. Were you to personally direct an attack from my front I would feel the utmost confidence, and were I called upon to support an attack from the front of the Second or Sixth Corps, directed by yourself or by either of the commanders of those corps, I would do it with confidence and cheerfulness. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I have had the utmost faith in your ability to handle troops ever since my acquaintance with you in the Army of the Potomac, and certainly accord to you a much higher position in the art of war than I possess, and I at the same time entertain the greatest respect for the skill of the two gentlemen commanding the Second and Sixth Corps; so that my duty to the country, to you, and to myself, forbids that I should for a moment assume to embarrass you or them by an assumption of position or authority. I simply desired to ask the privilege of calling upon them for support, at such times and at such points as I thought advisable. I would gladly accord to either of them the same support, and would be glad to have either of them lead the attack; but it would have been obviously improper for me to have suggested that any other corps than my own should make the attack in my front. What I asked in reference to calling upon the other corps for support is only what I have been called upon to do and have cheerfully done myself in regard to other corps commanders. If a copy of my letter has been forwarded to the General-in-Chief, which I take for granted has been done, that he may be possessed of my full opinion, it may make the same impression upon him as upon yourself, and I beg that you will correct it; in fact I beg that such impression may be as far as possible removed wherever it has made a lodgment. My desire is to support you, and in doing that I am serving the country. With ordinary good fortune we can pretty safely promise to finish the mine in a week—I hope in less time.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

67.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Acting Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: Please give me, with as little delay as practicable, your views on the expediency of an assault on the enemy's works after a suc-

*Nos. 65 and 66 are maps to appear in the Atlas.

cessful springing of General Burnside's mine, and particularly your views as to the subsequent operations after carrying the enemy's first line and following up a lodgment on the crater of the mine.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
July 24, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that the line of the enemy's works in front of General Burnside is not situated on the crest of the ridge separating us from Petersburg; that the enemy have undoubtedly occupied this ridge as a second line. Should General Burnside succeed in exploding his mine he would probably be able to take the enemy's first line, which is about 100 yards in advance of his approach. Beyond this I do not think he could advance until the works in front of the Fifth Corps are carried, as the Ninth Corps columns would be taken in flank by a heavy artillery fire from works in front of the center of the Fifth Corps, and in front by fire from the works on the crest near the Cemetery Hill. I do not believe that the works in front of the Fifth Corps can be carried until our lines can be extended to the left, so as to envelop the enemy's line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I send you reports of the operations of the 30th ultimo against Petersburg. As the whole matter of our deplorable failure on that occasion has been submitted to investigation I will not make any report myself until after the report of the Court of Inquiry is submitted, and then will probably confine myself to remarks on their proceedings.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations on the 30th ultimo, when an unsuccessful assault was made on *the enemy's works in front of* Petersburg.

Soon after occupying our present lines Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commenced the running of a gallery from his line to a battery occupied by the enemy with a view of placing a mine under this battery. When my attention was called to this work I sanctioned its prosecution, though at the time, from the reports of the engineers, and my own examination, I was satisfied the location of the mine was such that its explosion would not be likely to be followed by any important result, as the battery to be destroyed was in a re-entering part of the enemy's line exposed to an enfilading and reverse fire from points both on the right and left. The mine being completed, and the movement of the Second Corps to the north side of the James having drawn off the greater portion of the Confederate army, the lieutenant-general commanding directed the explosion of the mine, and the assaulting the enemy's works. For this purpose the Eighteenth Corps was placed under my command in addition to the Army of the Potomac. On the 29th ultimo a general order of battle was issued, a copy of which is herewith annexed, marked A,* which will serve to show the plan of the proposed attack.

On the 30th, owing to a defect in the fuse, the explosion of the mine was delayed from 3.30 to 4.45 a. m., an unfortunate delay, because it was designed to assault the crest of the ridge occupied by the enemy just before daylight, when the movement would, in a measure, be obscured. As soon as the mine was sprung the First Division, Ninth Corps, Brigadier-General Ledlie commanding, moved forward and occupied the crater without opposition. No advance, however, was made from the crater to the ridge, some 400 yards beyond, Brigadier-General Ledlie giving as a reason for not pushing forward that the enemy could occupy the crater in his rear, he seeming to forget that the rest of his corps and all the Eighteenth Corps were waiting to occupy the crater and follow him. Brigadier-Generals Potter and Willcox, commanding the Second and Third Divisions, Ninth Corps, advanced simultaneously with Ledlie and endeavored to occupy parts of the enemy's line on Ledlie's right and left, so as to cover those flanks, respectively, but on reaching the enemy's line Ledlie's men were found occupying the vacated parts, both to the right and left of the crater, in consequence of which the men of the several divisions got mixed up, and a scene of disorder and confusion commenced, which seems to have continued to the end of the operations. In the mean time the enemy, rallying from the confusion incident to the explosion, began forming his infantry in a ravine to the right and planting artillery, both on the right and left of the crater. Seeing this, Potter was enabled to get his men out of the crater and enemy's line, and had formed them for an attack on the right, when he received an order to attack the crest of the ridge. Notwithstanding he had to change front in the presence of the enemy, he succeeded not only in doing so, but, as he reports, advancing to within a few yards of the crest, which he would have taken if he had been supported. This was after 7 a. m., more than two hours after Ledlie had occupied the crater, and yet he had made no advance. He, however, states he was forming to advance when the Fourth Division (colored troops), General Ferrero commanding, came rushing into the crater and threw his men into confusion. The Fourth Division passed beyond the crater and made an assault, when they encountered a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, which threw them into inextricable con-

*Here omitted. It appears as Appendix K, p. 134.

fusion, and they retired in disorder through the troops in the crater and back into our lines. In the mean time, in ignorance of what was occurring, I sent orders to Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, who was expected to follow the Ninth, to advance at once on the right of the Ninth and independently of the latter. To this General Ord replied the only débouchés were choked up with the Ninth Corps, which had not all advanced at this time. He, however, pushed a brigade of Turner's division over the Ninth Corps' parapets, and directed it to charge the enemy's line on the right, where it was still occupied. While it was about executing this order the disorganized Fourth Division (colored) of the Ninth Corps came rushing back and carrying everything with them, including Turner's brigade. By this time, between 8 and 9 a. m., the enemy, seeing the hesitation and confusion on our part, having planted batteries on both flanks in ravines where our artillery could not reach them, opened a heavy fire not only on the ground in front of the crater but between it and our lines, their mortars at the same time throwing shells into the dense mass of our men in the crater and adjacent works. In addition to this artillery fire, the enemy massed his infantry and assaulted the position. Although the assault was repulsed and some heroic fighting was done, particularly on the part of Potter's division and some regiments of the Eighteenth Corps, yet the exhaustion incident to the crowding of the men and the intense heat of the weather, added to the destructive artillery fire of the enemy, produced its effect, and report was brought to me that our men were retiring into our old lines. Being satisfied that the moment for success had passed, and that any further attempts would only result in useless sacrifice of life, with the concurrence of the lieutenant-general commanding, who was present, I directed the suspension of further offensive movements, and the withdrawal of the troops in the crater when it could be done with security, retaining the position till night, if necessary. It appears that when this order reached the crater (12.20) the greater portion of those that had been in were out; the balance remained for an hour and a half, repulsing an attack of the enemy, but on the enemy's threatening a second attack, retreated in disorder, losing many prisoners. This terminated this most unfortunate and not very creditable operation. I forbear to comment in the manner I might otherwise deem myself justified in doing, because the whole subject, at my request, has been submitted for investigation by the President of the United States to a court of inquiry, with directions to report upon whom, if any one, censure is to be laid.

I transmit herewith the reports of corps, division, and brigade commanders, giving the details of the operations of each corps.

There are two remarks in the report of Major-General Burnside, which justice to myself requires I should notice. General Burnside has thought proper to state—

> A plan of attack was submitted involving the putting the colored division in advance, and a certain formation of troops, and that this plan was disapproved in these two particulars.

This statement is not accurate. The proposition to place the colored division at the head of the assaulting column was disapproved, but no control was exercised over General Burnside in the tactical formation of his columns. This will be seen by reference to the correspondence that passed upon the subject, marked B and C.*

* Here omitted. They appear as Appendixes L and M, pp. 136, 137.

Again, Major-General Burnside says:

> Peremptory orders from the commanding general directed me to throw in all my troops, and direct them against the crest. Under these orders I directed the Fourth Division (colored) to advance, which division I had hitherto held back, under the belief that these new troops could not be used to advantage in the crowded condition of the portion of the enemy's line held by us.

I presume Major-General Burnside here refers to the dispatch addressed to him at 6 a. m., as follows:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
> *July 30, 1864—6 a. m.*
>
> Major-General BURNSIDE:
>
> Prisoners taken say there is no line in their rear, and that their men were falling back when ours advanced; that none of their troops have returned from the James. Our chance is now; push your men forward at all hazards (white and black) and don't lose time in making formations, but rush for the crest.
>
> GEO. G. MEADE,
> *Major-General.*

It was not intended by that order, nor is there any such construction justified by its terms, to push forward the colored division into the overcrowded crater, there to add to the disorganization and confusion already existing, and the existence of which I was utterly ignorant, but of which it is to be presumed from the extract from his report General Burnside was aware. The order required that the men in the crater should be pushed forward at all hazards to the crest beyond, and when they moved the colored division advanced after them. It will be seen to be the concurrent testimony of all parties that the failure of success was in a great measure due to the injudicious advance of the colored division into the overcrowded crater and adjacent parts of the enemy's line, and to the confusion produced by their retiring a disordered and disorganized mass, after attempting an assault. From the reports transmitted I cannot perceive that the colored troops are open to any more censure for their conduct than the other troops engaged.

I inclose herewith a list of casualties amounting in all, in the Army of the Potomac and Eighteenth Corps, to 4,400 killed, wounded, and missing. Two hundred and forty-six prisoners, 2 colors and 2 guns were captured, but the latter were abandoned in retiring from the crater.

In closing this report I cannot forbear from expressing the poignant regret I experienced at the failure of an operation promising such brilliant results had it been successful. Had the mine been sprung at 3.30 and the crest promptly seized, as it is believed it could have been done in thirty minutes after the explosion, such a force could have been poured onto the crest as to have rendered its repossession by the enemy impossible and thus have rendered untenable all his lines around Petersburg. But the operation was essentially a *coup de main*, depending for success upon the utmost promptitude of movement and the taking advantage of the shock produced on the enemy by the explosion of the mine. The causes of the failure justice to all parties requires I should leave to the Court of Inquiry to ascertain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Armies in the Field.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Army of the Potomac for July 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Corps	.....	2	1	25	.....	.....	1	27	28
Fifth Corps	.....	7	6	24	.....	.....	6	31	37
Ninth Corps	47	363	117	1,506	91	1,819	255	3,688	3,943
Tenth and Eighteenth Corps	6	33	22	281	.....	50	28	364	392
Total	53	405	146	1,836	91	1,869	290	4,110	4,400

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1864.

COLONEL:*

By the 14th [June] the army was massed around Charles City Court-House. Transports having been assembled the Second Corps commenced crossing in them at noon. Brigadier-General Benham, in charge of bridge train, arrived early on the morning of the 14th and proceeded to lay the bridge, the site for which, and the approaches on each side, having been prepared by Brigadier-General Weitzel, chief engineer Department of Virginia and North Carolina. The bridge, over 2,000 feet in length, and the channel-boats anchored in over thirteen fathoms water, was completed by midnight. During this day (the 14th of June) the greater portion of the Second Corps was ferried across the river. In the evening orders were sent to Major-General Hancock to move early the next morning and take position in front of Petersburg. He was, however, authorized to delay for the receipt of subsistence stores, which, in the absence of our supply trains, were to be sent down from Bermuda Hundred. Major-General Hancock moved without the supplies, his leading division, under Birney, reporting to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith about an hour before that officer's attack on the enemy, and by direction of General Smith, Birney took position on the left of General Hinks. Soon after, or about dark, Major-General Hancock arrived with the rest of his corps, and on communicating with Major-General Smith was by that officer requested to place his command in a part of the works captured from the enemy. Late in the evening this day, the 15th, orders were received from the lieutenant-general commanding, then at City Point, to dispatch another corps to Petersburg, when Major-General Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, was immediately put en route for that place, reaching it about noon the next day. At the same time orders were given to Warren to cross his corps at early daylight by the ferries and proceed to Petersburg, he reaching there about dark of the 16th.

Having made these dispositions, early on the morning of the 16th I proceeded to City Point, and from thence to Petersburg, meeting, when

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 188.

about half way to the latter place, the lieutenant-general commanding, by whom I was instructed to take command of the troops then in front of Petersburg, and, if practicable, push the enemy across the Appomattox. At the same time orders were sent to Wright to move up his artillery and one division of his infantry to Petersburg, and to take the other two divisions by water to City Point. Proceeding on I reached Petersburg about 2 p. m., and after communicating with corps commanders orders were given for an assault by Hancock and Burnside at 6 p. m., Smith demonstrating, he having reported an assault not expedient on his front. The assault was made, as directed, by Hancock, and resulted in taking and holding part of the enemy's line. The fighting continued till late in the night, and at early dawn of the 17th of June a gallant assault was made by the Ninth Corps, capturing a redoubt, 4 guns, several colors, and many prisoners. During the night of the 16th Neill's division, Sixth Corps, arrived, relieving Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth, who, accompanied by Major-General Smith, returned to Bermuda Hundred, leaving General Martindale in command of Smith's troops. Warren, with the Fifth Corps, also came up during the night of the 16th, and was posted on the left of the Ninth Corps.

During all of the 17th the enemy was vigorously pressed, Martindale pushing him back on the right, and the whole line gradually advancing. An assault of the whole line was ordered for daylight on the 18th, but on advancing it was found the enemy during the night had retired to a line about a mile nearer the city, the one he now occupies. Orders were immediately given to follow and develop his position, and, so soon as dispositions could be made, to assault. About noon an unsuccessful assault was made by Gibbon's division, Second Corps. Martindale's advance was successful, occupying the enemy's skirmish line and making some prisoners. Major-General Birney, temporarily commanding Second Corps, then organized a formidable column, and about 4 p. m. made an attack, but without success. Later in the day attacks were made by the Fifth and Ninth Corps, with no better results. Being satisfied Lee's army was before me, and nothing further to be gained by direct attacks, offensive operations ceased and the work of intrenching a line commenced, which line is part of that at present held. During these operations the supply trains were crossed at the bridge, covered by Wilson's division of cavalry and Ferrero's division of colored troops.

On the 18th of June news was received from Sheridan, who, on the 16th, was at Walkerton, on the Pamunkey. He reported having reached Trevilian Station, on the Central railroad, near Gordonsville, where he was attacked by Hampton's cavalry, whom he repulsed and drove off. Sheridan then commenced the destruction of the railroad, but was soon interrupted by the return of Hampton, re-enforced with infantry from Gordonsville. Sheridan was again successful in his encounter with these forces, but finding his ammunition being exhausted, the country destitute of supplies, and hearing nothing of General Hunter's movement, he deemed it prudent to abandon the further prosecution of the expedition and accordingly returned. Orders were sent to General Sheridan to proceed to the White House, resupply himself, and then escort to the James the garrison of that place. Sheridan reached the White House just as Hampton was about attacking it, compelling Hampton to retire. After breaking up the depot, Sheridan moved over to the James, sending Gregg's division to cover

the roads toward White Oak Swamp. Hampton fell on Gregg, handling him severely, but he was finally driven off, and the command reached the James and were safely ferried over near Fort Powhatan, on the 29th of June.

On the 21st of June, the Ninth Corps relieving the Second, and the Eighteenth the Sixth, these two corps were moved across the Jerusalem plank road, to which road the Fifth Corps was extended. The Second Corps was placed in position on the left of the Fifth and an effort for several days was made by means of the Sixth Corps to extend the lines to the Weldon railroad. The enemy resisted most persistently, and several skirmishes and small affairs were had, in which, owing to the character of the country, being a dense thicket, and want of knowledge on our part of the topography, the enemy was enabled to defeat our purpose, capturing a number of prisoners and taking from Gibbon's division, Second Corps, four guns. The lines were established about half way to the Weldon road, but before they could be extended, early in July, the Sixth Corps was ordered from this army to Washington. This necessitated a contraction of our lines, the left being drawn in to the Jerusalem plank road and there refused.

On the 22d of June Wilson, with his division of cavalry and Kautz's division, of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, proceeded to Burkeville, the junction of the Danville and South Side railroads, with a view of destroying both these roads and cutting the enemy's communications. Wilson crossed the Weldon road at Reams' Station, destroying the depot and several miles of road, and struck the South Side road about fifteen miles from Petersburg, destroying some twenty-two miles of this road to near Nottoway Station, where he met W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry, and after a sharp fight defeated him. Kautz reached Burkeville on the afternoon of the 23d, where he destroyed the station and track and moved to Meherrin Station, forming a junction at this place with Wilson the 24th of June. The two then destroyed the road as far as Roanoke bridge, a distance of twenty-five miles. At this point the enemy was in position and could not be dislodged. In returning Wilson met on the evening of the 28th the enemy's cavalry in force at the Weldon railroad crossing of Stony Creek, where he had a severe engagement. He then made a detour by his left, and endeavored to reach Reams' Station, presuming it to be in our possession; but he here encountered not only the enemy's cavalry but a strong force of infantry. Being largely outnumbered he was overwhelmed and forced to retire with the loss of his trains and artillery, but succeeded in crossing the Nottoway and coming in on our left and rear, bringing nearly all his command with him. The first intimation I had of Wilson's situation was the intelligence brought by one of his aides, who cut his way through from Reams' Station. The Sixth Corps was immediately sent to that point and Sheridan ordered up with the cavalry, but before the troops could reach there the affair was over and the enemy withdrawn. Although regretting the disaster at the termination of the expedition, the brilliant success of the operation and the heavy injuries inflicted on the enemy were deemed ample compensation for the losses we sustained.

The greater portion of July was devoted to strengthening the line of intrenchments from the Jerusalem plank road to the Appomattox, constructing redoubts and siege batteries. On the 26th of July, this line being held by the Fifth, Ninth, and Eighteenth Corps, the Second Corps, with two divisions of cavalry under Sheridan, the whole under

Major-General Hancock, were crossed to the north side of the James at Deep Bottom. The enemy's works at this point were carried, capturing four guns and a number of prisoners, and a line occupied extending from the James to the Long Bridge and New Market roads. This demonstration drew to the north side of the James the greater portion of Lee's army, only three divisions being left to hold the lines in front of Petersburg. This was considered a suitable time to explode a mine which Major-General Burnside had excavated under one of the enemy's batteries in his front. Accordingly Hancock was withdrawn on the night of the 29th, relieving Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, who was moved in rear and on the right of Burnside. Warren was directed to mass his available force on the left of the Ninth Corps. Burnside was ordered to mass his corps on the night of the 29th, organize his assaulting columns, take down his parapet and clear away the abatis and other obstructions, and make every preparation for an immediate assault as soon as the mine should be sprung, and he was particularly cautioned not to permit his columns to halt in the crater but to press on and crown the crest of Cemetery Hill, which was the important point to seize, for, this being once gained, the mass of men ready to follow would render resistance by the enemy with their diminished force out of the question, and this crest in our possession Petersburg would certainly fall. Every preliminary order was given and 3.30 a. m. of July 30 designated as the hour for springing the mine. Some delay occurred from an imperfect fuse, but the mine was sprung at 4.45. Soon after Ledlie's division moved out and without opposition crowned the crater. The division, however, did not move beyond, but other troops were sent who crowded into the crater and the adjacent parts of the enemy's line found vacated. Finding delay in the movement of Burnside's column Ord was ordered to push forward his corps, but reported it impracticable from there being no débouché from our lines but the one in front of the Ninth Corps, still crowded with troops. The delay in pushing forward to Cemetery Hill enabled the enemy to rally and concentrate his forces, and soon he brought his batteries to bear from several points and opened on the crater. The operation being essentially a *coup de main* and dependent entirely on the prompt movement at the beginning, when 9 o'clock arrived and no advance of any consequence having been effected, I was satisfied a longer continuance of the attack would only result in a useless slaughter of the troops, and they were therefore recalled. Authority was given to Major-General Burnside to exercise his judgment as to the precise time of withdrawal. The troops were withdrawn about 2 p. m., after repulsing several attacks of the enemy, but losing many prisoners in the withdrawal.

I forbear to comment on the failure of an attack that seemed at first to promise the most complete success, because the whole subject, at my request, has been investigated by a court of inquiry, the proceedings of which are now and have been for some time in the hands of the President of the United States.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I. [For statements of casualties, captures of guns, colors, and prisoners from May 5 to November 1, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 195, 196.]

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith the proceedings of a board of officers convened at this place by virtue of Special Orders, No. 205, paragraph 4, Army of the Potomac.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Recorder.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and action of the lieutenant-general commanding.

The points raised by the Board are, in my judgment, valid, particularly so far as expressing an opinion on the facts collected. The Board might be instructed to collect facts without expressing any opinion, but under the circumstances I would prefer not giving any further instructions, but would respectfully suggest the matter be referred to the President of the United States, with the request that he either confirm the powers given to the Board or constitute them into a court of inquiry. I am clearly of opinion the interest of the army and of the country are involved in having an investigation. I am desirous that my conduct, as well as that of all others concerned, should be thoroughly examined. This examination should be immediate and prompt. There is the broad fact, that well-laid plans, executed under the most favorable circumstances, have failed. Yet the absence of official reports, and the difficulty of getting them, prevent my having the necessary knowledge to act in the premises, and it appears that this Board, which was convened to collect the facts on which I might act, is of doubtful legality. I trust you will exercise your influence to induce the President to confer upon the Board the necessary authority, and for this purpose I would suggest an officer being sent to Washington.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Proceedings of a board of officers which convened on the 2d of August, 1864, pursuant to the following orders:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. A board of officers will assemble at such time and place on Tuesday, the 2d instant, as the presiding officer may appoint, to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg on the morning of July 30, 1864. The board will also report whether in their judgment any party or parties are censurable for the failure of the troops to carry into successful execution the orders issued for the occasion.

The board will consist of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, Volunteer service; Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general, recorder.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 2, 1864.

The Board met at 10 a. m., at the headquarters of the Second Corps, agreeable to the notification from Major-General Hancock, the presiding officer.

Present: Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, Volunteer service; Col. E. Schriver, inspector-general, recorder.

The order for the Court was read. At the outset the Board finds itself embarrassed by the requirements of the order, viz, to report upon the facts and circumstances of a failure of the troops to execute certain orders on the 30th of July, and whether any one is answerable therefor.

There is demanded of it a duty, which has always been performed by a court of inquiry, but the powers of which required by law (see Ninety-first Article of War), such as summoning of witnesses and their examination on oath, in presence of those whose conduct may be censured in the finding of the Board, should they desire to appear, it does not possess. This alone would be a bar to legal and just proceeding. But without this obstacle, the Board is of opinion that the Rules and Articles of War especially forbid the institution of a tribunal, by whatever name it may be designated, for an object like that specified in the special order, unless dictated by the President of the United States, or on the demand of the accused, who in this case, although not actually known to exist, may become no less a real personage by the finding of the Board, but who will not have had the privilege of being present throughout the investigation and of confronting witnesses by whose evidence he is placed in the position of an accused party.

The Board, therefore, unanimously directs that these proceedings be submitted to the commanding general.

On motion the Board adjourned until it shall be directed to meet again by the proper authorities.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, President of Board.
R. B. AYRES,
Brigadier-General.
NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers.
ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am compelled from a sense of duty to ask the lieutenant-general commanding that Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, be relieved from duty with this army. The inclosed charges and specifications will show in part the gravamen of the reasons which require I should ask the removal of Major-General Burnside. The whole course of that officer on the 30th ultimo, and subse-

quently, has been of such a character that it is impossible I can properly command this army if he continues in command. The lieutenant-general commanding is himself aware of the difficulty experienced on the 30th ultimo of obtaining any detailed or accurate information from General Burnside of what was actually occurring at the front. At about 5.30 a. m. I had accidentally placed in my hands a dispatch from Colonel Loring, of General Burnside's staff, to General Burnside, written at the crater of the exploded mine, informing General Burnside of the occupation without resistance of the crater by the advance of his corps, but stating his (Colonel Loring's) fears that the men could not be got to advance. Subsequent information from other sources led me to fear the existence of some obstacle of this kind to account for the non-advance of the column in accordance with my orders. Anxious to be advised of the exact condition of affairs, and considering it natural General Burnside should wish to defer any such report as long as he had hope of removing this obstacle, I wrote the dispatch asking to be advised of the truth, meaning the exact or true state of the case, in order that I might be governed by it, as if it was really the case that the column could not be got to advance, my judgment was clear it should be withdrawn before the enemy could mass his troops and arrange his batteries to render, as he subsequently did, that withdrawal not only precarious but disastrous and, as I fear, not very creditable to us.

In reply to this communication I not only received no satisfactory information, but was answered by a personal insult.

After it was determined by the lieutenant-general commanding and myself that it was useless to make any further efforts to advance, orders were given to General Burnside to withdraw, and on his representation of the precariousness of this operation, he was authorized to withdraw at such time and in such manner as would render the movement secure, and he was directed if necessary to hold the position till after dark.

It was represented to me at this time that the crater and adjacent parts of the enemy's lines occupied by us were so overcrowded by our troops that it was impossible any more could leave our lines until an advance was made from the crater. At this time, between 10 and 11 a. m., in conjunction with the lieutenant-general commanding, I left General Burnside's headquarters and returned to my own, where I was in telegraphic communication with him. From that time till 7 p. m. I heard nothing from General Burnside, and, presuming our forces still in possession of the crater, I did not call for any information. At 7 p. m. a rumor reached me that the enemy had driven us out of the work, whereupon I addressed a telegram of inquiry to General Burnside. Not receiving any reply to this telegram, another was sent to General Burnside at 10 p. m., repeating the call for information, to which no more respect or attention was paid than to the first. The night passed without any reply, and about 9 a. m. of the 31st another call was made on General Burnside, and his attention directed to the previous calls. This last likewise failed to elicit any information, and it was not till 9 a. m. of the 1st instant that any report of the withdrawal and the circumstances attending it was made to me by General Burnside, and I then learned for the first time the extraordinary construction General Burnside had placed upon the order to withdraw, which justified apparently, in his estimation, the failure of his command to make any defense to a threatened attack, and this in the face of his acknowledgment that they had just successfully repelled one.

I respectfully submit the foregoing plain statement of facts is of itself sufficient to justify my application for General Burnside being relieved, and to convince the lieutenant-general commanding that I cannot be, and ought not to be, held responsible for the handling of this army where such an extraordinary course is adopted by a subordinate officer.

The lieutenant-general commanding having ordered an investigation into the causes of the recent lamentable failure to take advantage of what I consider one of the most brilliant opportunities for success offered in this war, I have omitted in the charges and specifications now inclosed any charge against Major-General Burnside for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders in the conduct of that affair, although I have reason to believe that in the preliminary arrangements and subsequent handling of his troops his course is open to criticism, if not grave censure. The lieutenant-general commanding is aware Major-General Burnside, although my senior in rank, was placed under my command for the better securing an efficient organization and administration of the forces operating together. Although professing the utmost willingness to serve under my command, General Burnside has nevertheless repeatedly in various ways performed acts and exercised powers inconsistent with his position as a subordinate, and among others was that of assuming the authority to take off of the telegraph wires messages not addressed to him, and thus frequently making public matters which both the lieutenant-general and myself desired to keep secret. This assumption of authority, I regret to say, has continued after my distinctly informing General Burnside such action was irregular and unauthorized. Upon several occasions General Burnside has thought proper to place a construction on my official acts and dispatches utterly inconsistent with the relations existing between us, and not justified by any reasoning based on ordinary charity and common sense. In these cases an appeal to his intelligence, when his passion has subsided, has produced an expression of regret on his part for his unguarded ebullitions of temper, and I should be disposed to treat in the same way his amusing charge of unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct, because in the exercise of my prerogative as commanding general on the field of battle, I wished to be advised of the exact condition of affairs, but my patience and forbearance are exhausted, and I think the time has arrived when General Burnside should understand disrespectful and insubordinate language cannot be used in official communications with impunity. I have no personal feeling in this matter, and fully appreciate the many good qualities of General Burnside, especially his earnest zeal in the discharge of his duties, but it is out of the question, after what has passed, that there can be that harmony and co-operation between us which ought to exist, and I am compelled to ask his relief.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Charges and specifications preferred against Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

CHARGE I.—Disobedience of orders.

Specification 1st.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, being charged with certain important

duties in the action before Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864, and having been duly ordered by his commanding officer, Major-General Meade, in orders dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 29, 1864, to advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and of everything important that should occur in that action and connected therewith within the command of him, said General Burnside, did fail to obey said order, although he was repeatedly called on verbally and in writing to do so. This before Petersburg, Va., on or about the 30th day of July, 1864.

Specification 2d.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, being charged with certain important duties in the action before Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864, and having been duly ordered by his commanding officer, Major-General Meade, in orders dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 29, 1864, to advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and of everything important that should occur in that action and connected therewith within the command of him, said General Burnside, did fail to advise the commanding general, Major-General Meade, of any steps in the progress of the operations, or to make any report of any kind to him between the hours of 11 a. m. July 30, 1864, and 9 a. m. July 31, 1864, although events of importance occurred within that time in connection with said action, within his, said General Burnside's, command. This before Petersburg, Va., on or about the 30th and 31st days of July, 1864.

Specification 3d.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, being charged with certain important duties in the action before Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864, and having been duly ordered by his commanding officer, Major-General Meade, in orders dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 29, 1864, to advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and of everything important that should occur in that action and connected therewith within the command of him, said General Burnside, and having been specifically ordered by his said commanding officer, by telegraph, at about forty minutes after 7 p. m. on the 30th of July, 1864, to report to him (said specific order being in form and manner following)—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you still hold the crater, and, if so, whether you will be able to withdraw your troops from it safely to-night, and also to bring off the wounded. The commanding general wishes to know how many wounded are probably lying there. It will be recollected that on a former occasion General Beauregard declined to enter into any arrangement for the succor of the wounded and the burial of the dead lying under both fires, hence the necessity of immediate and active efforts for their removal in the present case.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

—did fail to give the information required by said telegram, or to make any reply thereto. This before Petersburg, Va., on or about the 30th day of July, 1864.

Specification 4th.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, being charged with certain important duties in the action before Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864, and having been duly ordered by his commanding officer, Major-General Meade, in orders dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 29, 1864, to advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and

of everything important that should occur in that action and connected therewith within the command of him, said General Burnside, and having been specifically ordered by his said commanding officer, by telegraph, at about forty minutes after 10 p. m. on the 30th of July, 1864, to report to him (said specific order being in form and manner following)—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you have any wounded left on the field, and directs me to say that he is awaiting your reply to dispatch of 7.40 p. m.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

—did fail to give the information required by said telegram, or to make any reply thereto. This before Petersburg, Va., on or about the 30th day of July, 1864.

Specification 5th.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, having been ordered by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to relieve at once the troops of the Eighteenth Corps in his (said General Burnside's) line, did fail to relieve said troops. This before Petersburg, Va., on or about the 31st day of July, 1864.

CHARGE II.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In this: That Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Ninth Army Corps, having been ordered by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to assault the enemy's works before Petersburg, and to advance his troops to the crest in his front, and having received from Major-General Meade an official dispatch concluding as follows—

Do you mean to say your officers and men will not obey your orders to advance? If not, what is the obstacle? I wish to know the truth, and desire an immediate answer.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

—did address and send to Major-General Meade, his commanding officer, a dispatch in form and manner following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Battery Morton, July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

Your dispatch by Captain Jay received. The main body of General Potter's division is beyond the crater. I do not mean to say that my officers and men will not obey my orders to advance. I mean to say that it is very hard to advance to the crest. I have never in any report said anything different from what I conceived to be the truth. Were it not insubordinate I would say that the latter remark of your note was unofficer-like and ungentlemanly.

Respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

This in the action before Petersburg, Va., on the 30th day of July, 1864.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Witnesses: Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys; Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord; Maj. Gen. John Gibbon; Brig. Gen. Seth Williams; Capt. William Jay, aide-de-camp; Messrs. Caldwell and Emerick, telegraph operators.

Abstract from tri-monthly returns showing the "present for duty equipped," or effective strength of the armies operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, for June 30, July 20, and July 31, 1864.

JUNE 30.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost Guard (Patrick)	58	774	24	380	.....	.....	82	1,154	1,236
Battalion U. S. Engineers[a] (Mendell).	5	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	301	306
Artillery Park (Hunt)	3	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	108	111
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	761	13,737	2	55	62	1,695	825	15,487	16,312
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	819	15,187	.....	.....	32	1,171	851	16,358	17,209
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	682	14,194	2	47	36	1,391	720	15,632	16,352
Ninth Army Corps (Burnside)	621	13,575	.....	.....	33	1,061	654	14,636	15,290
Cavalry Corps (Sheridan)	.....	.....	594	11,344	20	780	614	12,124	12,738
Total	2,949	57,876	622	11,826	183	6,098	3,754	75,800	79,554
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Brooks)	482	11,697	9	120	24	735	515	12,552	13,067
Eighteenth Army Corps (Smith)	453	11,913	.....	.....	22	800	475	12,713	13,188
1st New York Engineers (Serrell)	6	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	136	142
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	67	1,460	3	140	70	1,600	1,670
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (Rand)	.....	.....	8	65	.....	.....	8	65	73
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,208	56	1,208	1,264
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery B (Choate).	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	111	3	111	114
36th U. S. Colored Troops (Draper)	15	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	646	661
37th U. S. Colored Troops (Chamberlain).	23	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	506	529
Total	979	24,898	84	1,645	108	2,994	1,171	29,537	30,708
Grand total	3,928	82,774	706	13,471	291	9,092	4,925	105,337	110,262

[a] Effective strength of the Volunteer Engineer Brigade (Benham's) not reported on return.

JULY 20.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost Guard (Patrick)	33	834	19	362	.....	.....	52	1,196	1,248
Guards and orderlies	.....	.....	3	74	.....	.....	3	74	77
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	852	33	852	885
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	683	10,641	.....	.....	142	2,854	825	13,495	14,320
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	807	13,900	.....	.....	35	1,192	842	15,092	15,934
Ninth Army Corps (Burnside)	664	13,443	2	50	33	1,080	699	14,573	15,272
Cavalry Corps (Sheridan)	.....	.....	563	10,280	19	731	582	11,011	11,593
Total	2,187	38,818	587	10,766	262	6,709	3,036	56,293	59,329
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Terry)	645	13,508	11	96	27	817	683	14,421	15,104
Eighteenth Army Corps (Marthndale).	417	10,204	.....	.....	44	1,262	461	11,466	11,927
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	78	1,880	3	133	81	2,013	2,094
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	778	39	778	817
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (Rand)	.....	.....	9	157	.....	.....	9	157	166
1st New York Mounted Rifles (Patton).	.....	.....	16	381	.....	.....	16	381	397
1st New York Engineers (Serrell)	5	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	121	126
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A (Simpson).	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	3	90	93
U. S. Colored Troops (at Point of Rocks).	72	2,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	2,258	2,330
37th New Jersey (Grubb)	33	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	573	606
Total	1,172	26,664	114	2,514	116	3,080	1,402	32,258	3,660
Grand total	5,359	65,482	701	13,280	378	9,789	4,438	88,551	92,989

Abstract from tri-monthly returns showing the "present for duty equipped," &c.—Cont'd.

JULY 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:									
Provost Guard (Patrick)	52	733	8	156	.....	.....	60	889	949
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	1,586	59	1,586	1,645
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	767	10,941	.....	.....	125	2,779	892	13,720	14,612
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	817	14,518	.....	.....	37	1,157	854	15,675	16,529
Ninth Army Corps (Burnside)	428	9,127	1	61	32	1,051	461	10,239	10,700
Cavalry Corps (Sheridan)	.....	.....	329	5,768	.....	.....	329	5,768	6,097
Total	2,064	35,319	338	5,985	253	6,573	2,655	47,877	50,532
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	587	11,741	17	261	26	730	630	12,732	13,362
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord)	411	9,688	.....	.....	40	1,194	451	10,882	11,333
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	78	1,880	3	133	81	2,013	2,094
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	762	43	762	805
1st New York Mounted Rifles (Patton).	.....	.....	16	361	.....	.....	16	361	377
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A (Simpson).	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	111	3	111	114
U. S. Colored Troops (at Point of Rocks).	67	2,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	2,183	2,250
37th New Jersey (Grubb)	26	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	476	502
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery E (Mowers).	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	4	120	124
Total	1,091	24,088	111	2,502	119	3,050	1,321	29,640	30,961
Grand total	3,155	59,407	449	8,487	372	9,623	3,976	77,517	81,493

No. 6.

*Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James, &c.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.†

June 12 and 13.—Moved by Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy, to Charles City Court-House.

June 14 to 15.—Crossed James River by boat at Wilcox's Landing.

June 15.—Moved to Petersburg.

June 16.—Assault on the enemy's position near the Friend house, gaining ground and carrying rifle-pits.

June 17.—Major-General Hancock relinquished command to Major-General Birney.

June 18.—Enemy withdrew to another position. At 12 m. unsuccessful attack on enemy's position. At 4.30 p. m. second attack unsuccessful.

June 21.—Moved to the left, crossing Jerusalem plank road to Williams' house; took position on the left; First Division skirmishing with the enemy and capturing prisoners.

June 22.—Unsuccessful attempt to advance the line on the left; loss of prisoners and 4 guns.

* From returns of the commands indicated for June and July, 1864.
† Commanded by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

June 27.—Major-General Hancock resumes command.
June 30.—In position before Petersburg, Va.
July 1.—In position on the line in front of Petersburg.
July 12.—Destroyed the corps line of intrenchments and massed at Williams' house.
July 13.—Moved to vicinity of Deserted House, going in reserve.
July 15.—Second Division placed on left of the line.
July 26.—Moved across Appomattox and James Rivers to Strawberry Plains.
July 27.—Engaged with the enemy, capturing prisoners.
July 28.—Third Division moved back to vicinity of Petersburg.
July 29 and 30.—Returned to vicinity of Petersburg and massed in rear of Ninth Corps. In reserve during the action of the 30th; in the evening returned to vicinity of Deserted House.

First Division.

June 13.—Crossed at Long Bridge and marched to Wilcox's Wharf, on James River.
June 14.—Crossed the James River in transports.
June 15.—Marched to present position, near Petersburg.
June 16.—Assaulted the enemy's works.
June 17.—Assisted General Burnside's corps in capture of redoubts.
June 18.—Assaulted.
June 21.—Marched to the left, near Williams' house; advanced to within one mile and a quarter of Weldon railroad, but were recalled.
June 22.—Advanced, but were obliged to return to first position to prevent being outflanked.
July 2.—Moved to Williams' house, destroying the intrenchments previously held by the division. At 6 p. m. of the same day moved to the junction of the Jerusalem plank and Reams' Station roads, returning to Williams' house at 11 p. m.
July 13.—Moved to position in rear of Fifth Corps.
July 26.—Moved across Appomattox and James Rivers.
July 27.—First Brigade advanced and took the position occupied by the enemy, capturing four 20-pounder Parrott guns.
July 29.—Recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers.
July 30.—Moved in rear of the Eighteenth Corps. At 8 p. m. returned to former position in rear of the Fifth Corps.

First Brigade, First Division.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy at 9 a. m. at Long Bridge; marched in the direction toward Charles City; arrived on the banks of the James at Swynyard's Landing at 4 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.
June 14.—Remained in camp until 11.45 p. m.; moved to the landing.
June 15.—At 2.30 a. m. we embarked; crossed the James and landed at Wind-Mill Point. At 6 a. m. marched about one mile from the landing and bivouacked in an open field all forenoon. At 1.20 we moved, and arrived within three miles of Petersburg at 11.30 p. m.
June 16.—At 3 a. m. moved to within sight of Petersburg, and from thence moved to the left about two miles. At 5.30 a. m. formed the second line for a charge on the enemy's works.
June 17.—At 4 a. m. charged the enemy's works in conjunction with Burnside.

June 18.—At 6 a. m. moved forward and occupied the enemy's works, the enemy having fallen back during the night. At 12 m. we marched to near the railroad, in rear of Petersburg, and took up a position on a crest commanding the railroad.

June 20.—At 10 p. m. we were relieved by a portion of Burnside's troops and moved about one mile to the rear.

June 21.—At 6 a. m. we moved to the left; marched until 2 p. m., and arrived near the Weldon railroad.

June 22.—At 4 p. m. resisted a determined assault of A. P. Hill's corps on our breast-works and captured 40 prisoners.

June 23.—Moved to the left in front and relieved a brigade of the Sixth Corps.

June 24.—At 6.30 p. m. marched back to our old position behind the breast-works, and remained in the second line the rest of the month.

July 10.—At 1 a. m. we moved from our position about two miles to our left and relieved the Sixth Corps picket, and remained on picket until 2 p. m. the 12th.

July 12.—At 5 p. m. we moved out on the Jerusalem plank road, and at 11 p. m. we were ordered back to our old position at Williams' house.

July 13.—At 5.30 a. m. we marched to the right and arrived opposite Petersburg at 10.30 a. m.

July 14.—The whole brigade worked on the trenches.

July 20 to 25.—Worked on the trenches.

July 26.—At 5 p. m. we moved toward the Appomattox. At 11.30 p. m. we crossed.

July 27.—At 1 a. m. crossed the James. Marched a short distance and bivouacked in an open field. At 6 a. m. we threw out skirmishers. At 7 a. m. charged the enemy and captured four 20-pounder Parrott guns and about 20 prisoners. At 11 a. m. we advanced our skirmish line about one mile through the woods.

July 28.—At 6 p. m. we went back about one mile to the edge in the open field, where we charged the battery on the 27th.

July 29.—At 8.30 p. m. we moved back across the James and Appomattox, arriving opposite Petersburg at 5 a. m. of the 30th.

July 30.—Remained all day in supporting distance of the Ninth Army Corps. About 6 p. m. we moved back in the same camp which we occupied before the march across the James.

Consolidated Second Brigade, First Division.

June 14.—Reached the James River at 4 p. m. Threw up breast-works.

June 15.—Crossed the river. Marched all day.

June 16.—Reached a point at 3 a. m. about five miles south of Petersburg. Remained in line until 4 p. m., when the command took part in the charge made by the corps. At midnight made another charge and carried the enemy's works and 4 guns.

June 19.—Moved to the left.

June 22.—Took part in the severe engagement of the corps on the left of the line. Remained in the vicinity building works and strengthening position.

No further movement up to June 30.

July 26.—At 4 p. m. this command marched from camp, in front of Petersburg, Va., in the direction of the Appomattox. Crossed in rear of Butler's line at 8 p. m. Marched all night.

July 27.—Crossed the James River at Deep Bottom at daylight. Formed line of battle and took part in the capture of the enemy's works and 4 guns. Remained at Deep Bottom until the evening of the 30th [29th]; again recrossed the James River. Marched all night and reached a point in rear of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Formed line and remained on reserve during the action of the Ninth Corps of that day [30th]; returned to this camp at 8 p. m.

Fourth Brigade, First Division.

June 13.—Crossed the river at noon, and reached the bank of the James opposite Wind-Mill Point at 5 p. m.

June 14.—Crossed at 9 p. m.; moved a few miles up the river and rested for the night.

June 15.—Marched at noon.

June 16.—At 3 a. m. reached a point within a few miles of the defenses of Petersburg. After a few hours' rest the command advanced and took position on the left of the line. At 6.30 an attack was made on a rebel fort in the left and front, which was not successful. The brigade lost heavily in officers and men. Colonel Beaver, commanding, was wounded severely while at the left of the line directing the advance. After the repulse the brigade fell back to the breast-works.

June 17.—Supported a part of the Ninth Corps in a charge on the enemy's works farther to the right.

June 18.—Advanced half a mile and intrenched.

June 20.—Being relieved by other troops, the brigade withdrew from the line; passed the night near its first position.

June 21.—Marched in the direction of the Weldon railroad. Before taking up a line some sharp skirmishing occurred; breast-works were thrown up and occupied.

June 22.—The lines were advanced some distance, but failed to hold the position, the enemy penetrating to the rear of the line, and the brigade fell back to the rifle-pits, where it remained to the close of the month.

July 12.—The command moved from its old position toward the Williams house, where it laid in line until dark, when it took up a line of march south on the Jerusalem plank road to support Gregg's division of cavalry, returning at midnight to the Williams house.

July 13.—At daylight the brigade proceeded on the road toward the James River, halting about noon in front of Petersburg, where the command halted and remained until the afternoon of the 26th.

July 26.—Took up the line of march; crossed the James River at Deep Bottom to support a cavalry force.

July 30.—Not being engaged with the enemy, it returned to the old place of encampment in the evening, losing only 1 man wounded.

Second Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Gibbon.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy and bivouacked near Charles City Court-House.

June 14.—Crossed James River and reached fortifications in front of Petersburg on the 15th instant, relieving a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Participated in the several engagements with the enemy in front of Petersburg to the 30th instant.

During the month ending July 31 this command occupied a position on the left flank of the army in front of Petersburg until the evening

of the 26th, when, with the corps, it moved to the extreme right of the army, crossing the James River and participating in the skirmishes occurring in that vicinity.

July 29.—Recrossed the James River; marched until daylight of the 30th, when it was assigned position in rear of the Eighteenth Army Corps. On the evening of that day it returned to its former position on the left.

Third Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy and bivouacked near Charles City Court-House until the next day.

June 14.—Crossed James River.

June 15.—Marched to and reached fortifications around Petersburg, relieving a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Participated in the engagements before Petersburg with the division until the close of the month.

During the month [of July] this brigade occupied a position upon the left flank of the army in front of Petersburg until the evening of the 26th, when, with the corps, it broke camp and took up the line of march to the James River.

July 27.—Arrived at Jones' Neck at early dawn; crossed the river; participated in the skirmishes occurring there.

July 29.—Recrossed the river at dusk; marched all night, reaching Petersburg at daylight of the 30th.

July 30.—Massed in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, ready, if necessary, to render its services in the engagement of that day, but were not called upon. At night the brigade again returned to its former position on the left.

Third Division.

June 13.—Crossed the railroad at Dispatch Station at 5 a. m., and the river at Long Bridge, resting at Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, at 6 p. m.; threw up earth-works.

June 14.—Moved at 10 a. m. to the river and commenced crossing to Wind-Mill Point, which was accomplished by 4.30 p. m., and the troops massed near the Wilcox house.

June 15.—Two regiments moved at 7 a. m. as far as Cocke's Mill (or Powell's Creek), where they awaited the remainder of the division, which arrived about 11 a. m. During the remainder of the day the march was steady and severe, and the head of the column arrived near the ground where General Smith was engaged at 6.15 p. m., and at midnight the whole command was in position in front of the works which the enemy had evacuated.

June 16.—Attacked at 6 a. m. with one brigade; at 6 p. m. with the division, and intrenched on the advanced position gained.

June 17.—Major-General Birney was placed in command of the corps, and Brigadier-General Mott in command of division.

June 18.—Advanced at daylight, crossing two lines of the enemy's works, and coming upon them strongly intrenched near the New Market race-course; intrenched. At 4.30 p. m. the First and Second Brigades, commanded by Colonel Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Colonel Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery, respectively, charged the enemy's works and were repulsed with great

loss. The Third and Fourth Brigades reported to General Gibbon in the morning, and participated in an attack made by his division (Second) about noon.

June 20.—Relieved at midnight by Ninth Army Corps; moved to left and rear about one mile and massed.

June 21.—Marched at 8 a. m., crossing the Norfolk railroad and taking position on the west of the Jerusalem plank road.

June 22.—Advanced to take new line, which we were intrenching, when, at 4 p. m., the enemy turned the flank of the division on our left, which caused us to fall back to the point occupied in the morning.

June 23.—Advanced at 9 a. m., and found the enemy had retired. Retained this position without change of importance until the 30th instant.

July 1 to 11.—Division occupied the breast-works, right connecting with the Fifth Corps, with no firing of importance by us or from the enemy.

July 12.—Division, except the picket-line, withdrawn from the intrenchments at about 3 a. m. by way of the Jones house and plank road, massing about one mile to the left and rear, near the Williams house.

July 13.—Moved to the right about three miles and encamped in rear of the Fifth Corps; remained in camp performing fatigue duty until the 26th.

July 26.—At 5 p. m. broke camp and marched, crossing the James River, via Point of Rocks and Jones' Landing.

July 27.—Arrived at Deep Bottom at daylight and attacked the enemy.

July 28.—Recrossed the James River at 9 p. m.

July 29.—Relieved the Eighteenth Corps in the trenches.

July 30.—At dark returned to our former camps in rear of the Fifth Corps.

First Brigade, Third Division.

June 12.—Accompanied the army on the march toward Petersburg.

June 14.—Crossed the James River.

June 16.—Participated in a severe conflict with the enemy, in which it was successful, our troops behaving nobly, since which time we have occupied the front line of the works, holding the center of the division.

Nothing of interest occurred up to July 26, when the brigade broke camp and marched toward the James River, crossing the Appomattox about 11 p. m.

July 27.—Arrived at the James River, near Deep Bottom, at daylight. We immediately crossed the James River and attacked the enemy; had a brisk skirmish, in which the brigade lost 4 officers and 44 men.

July 28.—Recrossed the James at night and marched until daylight.

July 29.—At dark we relieved General Turner's division, of the Eighteenth Corps, in the trenches.

July 30.—We were relieved at night, and returned to our present camp.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

June 12.—We received marching orders, and the same night the brigade started with the rest of the division for James River.

June 13.—Arrived at the river at night.

June 14.—Crossed to the south side of the James River. The Fourth Maine, whose term of service expired on the 13th, was relieved by Special Orders, No. —, dated headquarters Second Army Corps, June 14, 1864. No records were left showing the number discharged, but those who were not sent to Maine for that purpose were transferred to the Nineteenth Maine, Second Division, Second Army Corps. The loss by expiration of term of service and transfer amounted to 474. The same day the brigade marched for Petersburg, where it arrived the same night.

June 16.—In the afternoon a charge was made upon the enemy's works, which resulted in our driving their front line and securing a position near their works. Col. Thomas R. Tannatt, commanding brigade, was wounded. Loss in the brigade was 274. Col. R. McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the brigade.

June 18.—The brigade made another charge at 4 a. m., driving the enemy through the woods toward Petersburg and gaining a position on the plank road leading to that place. Here the brigade was temporarily assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce during the operations of to-day. At noon another charge was made with the intention of taking the enemy's earth-works in our front, which were about 350 or 400 yards distant. The charge in this respect was unsuccessful, owing to the murderous fire of musketry, grape, and canister sweeping through the open field in our front. But the brigade gained two points 100 yards in advance and on the right and left of our line, respectively, where rifle-pits were immediately constructed, which enabled us to throw up strong earth-works in that position afterward.

June 20.—The brigade was relieved from this position at night.

June 21.—The brigade, with the rest of the division and corps, marched farther to the left, taking up a new position on the left of the Fifth Corps, an advanced position. The division on our left was forced back by the enemy, which necessitated our falling back to the first line of earth-works, with a loss of killed, wounded, and missing. In the evening the brigade was ordered to charge across an open field in our front, a distance of 250 yards, to a piece of woods, which was very successful.

June 25.—Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce was assigned to the command of this brigade.

July 1.—Brigade encamped in line of earth-works near Petersburg, where we remained until the 12th.

July 12.—We leveled the works in our front and withdrew from that portion of the line. The brigade then moved to the rear and established camps, remaining in that position until the 23d.

July 23.—Orders came for us to occupy the earth-works on the left of the line, encamping in the rear of a redoubt at that point.

July 26.—The brigade, together with the rest of the division, went on a reconnaissance to the north side of the James River toward Richmond. Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce, then commanding the brigade, who had been ill for several days, was sent to the hospital at City Point, which left Col. Daniel Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery, in command; we marched all night.

July 27.—At daybreak crossed the James River. After a short rest we were moved into position, and an action was commenced with the enemy without, apparently, the least exertion on our part. As we advanced the enemy retreated, as they usually do when this division advances. Skirmishing was kept up all day with a view to developing their position and strength.

July 28.—Our position was changed somewhat, and we intrenched preparatory to an attack of the enemy; but as they concluded that discretion is the better part of valor, they did that valiant deed and left us alone. On this date the First Maine Heavy Artillery was temporarily transferred to the First Brigade, and the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers transferred to this brigade, Col. H. J. Madill, of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania, assuming command of the brigade. At night we were ordered back to the south side of the James River, which order was executed, getting into position at daybreak.

July 29.—In the evening we marched to the front lines and relieved a part of the Eighteenth Corps in the trenches.

During the engagement of the 30th we had sharp skirmishing with the enemy, in which our loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. The same evening we were relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and returned to our former camp, that we occupied on the 26th, arriving there on the morning of the 31st, where we remain at the present time.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

June 13.—At 10.30 a. m. crossed the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge and marched in the direction of James River.

June 14.—At 10 a. m. marched to the banks of the river. At 2 p. m. commenced crossing in transports from Wilcox's Wharf. At 6.30 p. m. the command had crossed the river and halted at a point two miles distant from Wind-Mill Point.

June 15.—Marched in the direction of Petersburg, arriving in front of that place about 10 p. m.

June 16.—Went into position in front of the enemy's works and intrenched. At 4 p. m. advanced on the enemy along the Petersburg road. At 9 p. m. intrenched the position gained during the advance.

June 18.—At 4 a. m. advanced upon the enemy and took possession of another line of rifle-pits. At 4 p. m. the brigade made an assault on the enemy's works in front of Hare's house with heavy loss.

June 20.—Moved to the left and rear about one mile and massed.

June 21.—At 10 a. m. marched three miles to the left, crossing the Petersburg and Suffolk Railroad; went into position and threw up a line of works to the left of Second Division of this corps; advanced skirmishers and discovered the enemy's works in our front.

June 22.—Moved to an advanced position in front of the works we had occupied and commenced to intrench. About 4 p. m. the enemy made an attack upon the troops of the First Division of this corps, which occupied a position in our immediate left, causing them to fall back in confusion. The enemy then advanced upon our rear and flank and the brigade fell back to the position occupied yesterday. Remained in this position until the present date [June 30].

July 1 to 12.—Remained in camp in front of Petersburg.

July 12.—Moved to the left one mile and massed on the Jerusalem plank road near the Williams house.

July 13.—Moved to the right about two miles, and went into camp in rear of the Dunn house.

July 26.—Marched at 4 p. m., crossing the Appomattox River at 10.30 p. m., arriving at the banks of the James River at Deep Bottom about daylight, and went into position near the point of crossing.

July 28.—Recrossed the river at 9 p. m.; marched until 3.30 a. m. of the 29th, and massed the brigade near the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

July 29.—Marched at dark and occupied the works in front of the enemy vacated by the Eighteenth Army Corps.

July 30.—At 9 p. m. was relieved by the troops of the Eighteenth Army Corps and marched to our present position.

Artillery Brigade, commanded by Maj. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

June 13.—Arrived at the James River.

June 15.—Six batteries moved with the corps, arriving at Petersburg.

June 16.—Engaged; the remaining batteries arrived at 4 p. m.; also engaged. Engaged till June 23 more or less in the numerous assaults on the works around Petersburg.

Quiet the remainder of the month; now near the Jerusalem plank road, three miles from Petersburg.*

Moved from the neighborhood of the Jerusalem plank road to the Deserted House; in camp until the 26th.

July 26.—Moved across the James River to Deep Bottom.

July 27.—Four batteries engaged.

July 29.—Recrossed the James River.

July 30.—Lay in reserve during the assault.

July 31.—Returned to former camp near the Norfolk road.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.†

June 13.—Moved out to White Oak Swamp, and skirmished with enemy. At 7 p. m. set out for Charles City Court-House; marched all night.

June 14.—Reached Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Crossed James River at Wind-Mill Point, and marched until after midnight, arriving at Petersburg.

June 17.—Part of corps engaged in supporting Ninth Corps.

June 18.—Advanced against enemy; drove him to his intrenchments and made heavy assault at 3 or 4 p. m.; took up position close to enemy's lines. Remained in this position skirmishing with the enemy daily during rest of the month.

During the past month [July] the corps has been in position in front of Petersburg, Va. It has been constantly engaged in constructing works for the purpose of advancing the siege, and in holding the left flank of this army.

July 30.—The artillery and a portion of the corps were engaged with the enemy during the assault upon his works by the Ninth Corps.

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin.

June 13.—In the morning crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and resumed the march for Charles City Court-House the same evening.

June 14.—Reached the James River.

June 16.—Crossed the James River near Wilcox's Landing; resumed the march for Petersburg, going into position near that place the same evening.

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* End of the June record.

† Commanded by Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren.

The division participated in the assault made on the interior line on the 18th instant. From that time up to the present date [June 30] the command has remained in front of the enemy at this place.

[*July 31.*]—Since June 30 the division has remained in front of Petersburg, performing picket duty and constructing earth-works and batteries.

First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

June 13.—It crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and halted for the day on the south side of the river; at night-fall it again moved forward.

June 14.—Encamped in the afternoon near Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Crossed the James River in the morning on transports at Wilcox's Landing, and marched in the direction of Petersburg.

The brigade participated in the assault made on the interior line of the enemy's works on the 18th instant. From that time to the present date [June 30] the command has remained in the front line of earth-works. No enlisted men have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps during the month.

[*July 31.*]—The brigade still occupies the position it held at date of last monthly return, and the troops of the command have been engaged in doing picket duty and building breast-works and batteries.

Third Brigade, First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett.

July 1 to 31.—In the trenches before Petersburg, Va.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres.

Two brigades (Second and Third) occupied the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., until the 27th and 28th [July], when they were relieved by the First Division, the First Brigade being already in reserve.

July 30.—The division was marched to the support of the Ninth Corps, and held in reserve during the assault upon the enemy's line.

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Nathan T. Dushane, First Maryland Infantry.

June 13.—Crossed the [Chickahominy] River at 4 a. m., and moved in a westerly direction about two miles.

June 14.—Brigade marched to Charles City Court-House, at which place we remained during the 15th.

June 16.—At 11 a. m. brigade crossed James River on board transports, and extended our march in direction of Petersburg.

June 17.—The brigade moved up to the trenches.

June 18.—At 3 a. m. the brigade was ordered to support General Cutler, occupying the extreme left of the army; were ordered by General Cutler to form in line of battle, throwing out skirmishers, and advanced on the line to find the enemy; pressed forward and found him. We sustained a loss of 6 killed and 19 wounded. At 2 p. m. we joined our division, and took position on the south side of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. Remained in camp until 5 p. m. of the 22d, when

the brigade was ordered to report to the Jones house, and from there to General Birney, commanding Second Army Corps, who ordered the brigade to the support of General Barlow; returned to camp during the night.

June 23.—At 5 p. m. the brigade was ordered to report to General Wright, commanding Sixth Army Corps, at Williams' house; were placed in line on the extreme left of the army, protecting the flank; threw up earth-works. At 12 o'clock, midnight, the brigade was ordered to take position on the left of Williams' house, where it remained until 5 p. m. of the 24th, when it rejoined division.

June 25.—At 8.30 p. m. the brigade relieved the Third Brigade, which was occupying the trenches in front of the enemy, at which place the brigade remained during the balance of the month. The brigade remained in the trenches until the 28th [July], when it was relieved and moved to the rear, and encamped.

July 30.—It marched to the front, supporting the Ninth Army Corps, which made an assault on the enemy's works. At 10.30 a. m. brigade returned to camp.

Third Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery.

June 13.—In the morning crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge.

June 16.—Crossed the James River on transports.

June 18.—Advanced on the enemy's works at 4 p. m.; engaged them and established our line about 350 yards in advance, and encamped in front of Petersburg and commenced building works.

June 30.—Position unchanged.

July 1 to 27.—This command has occupied the rifle-pits in front of Petersburg, Va.

July 27.—Was relieved from the rifle-pits and sent to the rear in reserve.

July 30.—Ordered to the front as a reserve for the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps. At night was again ordered to the rear in reserve.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge at 1 a. m.; halted at daylight in line of battle; advanced about 6 a. m. in support of the cavalry (General Wilson), about three miles, near the Charles City Cross-Roads. At 10 p. m. moved to Saint Mary's Church and halted for the night.

June 14.—Continued our march at 6 a. m., passing Ladd's Store and Georgetown; halted at 11 a. m. about one mile from Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Broke camp at daylight; marched three miles to James River; embarked at plantation landing on transports; landed at Wind-Mill Point on the south side of the river; marched to within three miles of Petersburg; halted at 2.30 a. m.

June 17.—At 11 a. m. advanced three-quarters of a mile to the outer works of Petersburg; formed line of battle; at dark advanced in support of First Division, Ninth Army Corps (General Ledlie), Third Brigade in front, the First and Second Brigades in supporting distance; captured the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, colors and all.

June 18.—Commenced advancing to our left at 4 a. m.; advanced our lines about a mile, crossing the Suffolk railroad; threw up intrench-

ments; remained in line, much annoyed by sharpshooters, until June 24, when we were relieved by General Willcox's division, Ninth Army Corps; moved to the left about three miles; relieved General Gibbon's division, Second Corps.

June 28.—Portion of our line thrown forward, making close connection with the Second Army Corps.

June 30.—In line of battle on the Jerusalem plank road.

July 12.—The division was withdrawn from intrenched line in front, connecting on the right with Griffin's (First) division. The First and Second Brigades occupy the large and small redoubts on our left flank, the Third Brigade in reserve; position of picket-line unchanged.

July 13.—Two hundred men of the Second Corps picket, connecting with the left of Third Division picket, relieved by same number from Second Brigade.

July 14.—Relieved all of the Second Corps picket-line from the Jerusalem plank road near Williams' house, on the left, to the point of woods where the line breaks to the rear on the right by Third Brigade.

First Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Col. Peter Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

June 13.—Took position near White Oak Swamp bridge; skirmished during the day, and after dark marched to Saint Mary's Church, bivouacking.

June 14.—Encamped near Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Crossed the James River, and halted three miles from Petersburg.

June 17.—Remained in reserve.

June 18.—Advanced and drove the enemy's skirmishers across the Norfolk railroad into their works; threw up intrenchments, connecting with the Ninth Corps on the right. Remained in this position until the morning of the 24th, losing many men daily from the close proximity of the enemy's works.

June 21.—Moved to the left; relieved a portion of the Second Corps, on the Jerusalem plank road, where the brigade remains at this date, June 30.

[*July 31.*]—Since July 1 no movements or changes of importance have transpired. The command has been engaged in building fortifications. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, three men, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, four men, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, one man. Total, eight enlisted men.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

June 13.—Brigade ordered to relieve the cavalry; Ninety-fourth New York deployed as skirmishers, the enemy opening on them; threw up breast-works and remained in position all day. At dark marched to Saint Mary's Church.

June 14.—Reached that point at 4 a. m. At 6 a. m. started, reaching Charles City Court-House.

June 15.—Remained in same position.

June 16.—Moved at 3 a. m.; crossed the James River on transports; rested two hours. At 2 p. m. marched on the road leading to Petersburg.

June 17.—Arrived near that city at 8 a. m.; at the outer works of Petersburg in the evening; marched to the left in support of Ninth Corps; returned same night to former position.

June 18.—Marched to left, formed in line of battle, and advanced on the position held by the enemy. At 4 p. m. brigade and one of the First Division pressed forward. On getting out of the woods behind the bank (where the line had been formed) the enemy opened a heavy fire. Losing heavily, and not being supported, the brigade fell back behind the bank, remaining until dark, then retired to the next crest and threw up a line of breast-works, working all night.

June 19.—Lay behind the works all day.

June 20 to 26.—Same position.

June 26.—Moved at 12 p. m., relieving the Third Brigade, taking position in their works on the Jerusalem road.

June 30.—Remained in same position.

July 1.—In intrenchments on Jerusalem plank road; remained until July 11; moved to the rear one mile, leaving a detachment as picket.

July 17.—Brigade commenced building abatis.

July 18.—Built breast-works on the left, connecting with Second Corps.

July 29.—Received orders at 12 p. m. to prepare for an attack; troops under arms at 3 a. m. [30th]; this brigade not engaged.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy in the morning with Wilson's cavalry; engaged the enemy near White Oak Swamp from 2 to 10 p. m., then marched to near Saint Mary's Church.

June 14.—Arrived at that place in the morning, making a distance from Providence Church of twenty-five miles; marched to Charles City Court-House, a distance of five miles.

June 16.—Moved at an early hour; crossed James River at Wind-Mill Point on steamers; marched until the morning of the 17th, a distance of twenty-two miles, and encamped near Petersburg, Va. In the evening had an engagement, and captured a number of prisoners, arms, &c.; had daily skirmishes with the enemy until the 22d.

June 23.—Crossed the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad and relieved a brigade of the Second Corps, under a galling fire of artillery and musketry; remained in rifle-pits until the end of the month.

[*July 31.*]—The entire brigade has been engaged doing picket and fatigue duty daily to the left of the Jerusalem plank road up to the 14th, at which time they relieved a division of the Second Corps, doing picket duty at the extreme left of the line the remainder of the month.

Fourth Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy at 5 a. m. at Long Bridge; marched at 5 p. m. as train guard, and bivouacked about two miles from Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Moved at 4.30 a. m. to cross the James River; embarked at 10.30 o'clock, and landed on south side about three miles above Wind-Mill Point. At 3.10 p. m. moved on Petersburg; bivouacked at house of Mr. Burchett, about two miles beyond Prince George Court-House.

June 17.—At 7 a. m. moved one mile and a half to the front; encountered the enemy, when we intrenched; shelling all day; loss slight.

June 18.—Moved at 4 a. m.; passed the enemy's outer and second line of works, which they had abandoned during the night. At 3 p. m.

made an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works in front of us; loss very heavy; intrenched at 10 p. m.; have occupied the same ground since; loss each day from sharpshooters has been very heavy.

No movement of the division has been made since last report [for June]. Heavy details have been furnished during the month for fatigue duty, digging trenches, roads, &c.

July 30.—Engaged the enemy with musketry during operations of Ninth and Eighteenth Army Corps, without leaving the trenches.

First Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Col. Edward S. Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

The brigade was engaged in the action of Bethesda Church [May 31], and participated in the skirmishing, marching, and fighting of the corps from that time to the end of the month [June], at which time it is in the works southeast of Petersburg.

June 11.—Those of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers whose term had not expired were transferred to the Independent Battalion Wisconsin Volunteers, and the remainder left for Wisconsin to be discharged the service.

[*July.*]—Participated in the siege of Petersburg.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

June 13.—Crossed the Chickahominy at 5 a. m. at Long Bridge; marched at 5 p. m. as train guard, and bivouacked about two miles from Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Moved at 4.30 a. m. to cross the James; embarked at 10.30 o'clock, and landed on south side about three miles above Wind-Mill Point. At 3.10 p. m. moved on Petersburg; bivouacked at house of Mr. Burchett, about two miles beyond Prince George Court-House.

June 17.—At 7 a. m. moved one mile and a half to the front; encountered the enemy, when we intrenched; shelling all day; loss slight.

June 18.—Moved at 4 a. m.; passed the enemy's outer and second line of works, which they had abandoned during the night. At 3 p. m. made an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works in front of us; loss very heavy; over 300 killed and wounded; about 1,300 engaged; intrenched at 10 p. m.; have occupied same ground since; loss each day from sharpshooters has been very heavy, amounting in all to 102 men.

June 28.—Were relieved from line by Bragg's brigade, and moved into woods in rear of line.

Artillery Brigade, commanded by Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery.

June 13.—Crossed Chickahominy at daylight; marched three miles; left at evening; marched all night, to Charles City Court-House; distance, fifteen miles.

June 14 and 15.—Headquarters at Wilcox's house.

June 16.—Crossed James River below Wind-Mill Point; marched to near Petersburg; arrived on the morning of the 17th; distance, thirteen miles; three batteries engaged.

June 18.—Fought all day; lines advanced about one mile.

June 19.—Before Petersburg; headquarters at Avery's house. No general engagement has taken place since this date.

[*July.*]—Nothing of importance transpired prior to the 30th instant, when all the batteries of this command were engaged with those of the enemy.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.*

June 13.—Crossed Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge and encamped.

June 14.—Moved to Charles City Court-House.

June 15.—Remained at Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Moved to vicinity of pontoon bridge and intrenched; at night Second Division crossed pontoon bridge and reported to General Meade. The First and Third Divisions embarked on transports for Bermuda Hundred and reported to General Butler.

June 18.—Remained in General Butler's department.

June 19.—Crossed the Appomattox; joined Army of the Potomac; took position on right of the line.

June 20.—In same position.

June 21.—At night moved to extreme left of line.

June 22.—Moved out about two miles; had slight skirmish.

June 23.—Had another skirmish and fell back afterward to original line.

June 24.—Advanced skirmish line to position of previous day.

June 25 to 28.—In same position.

June 29.—Moved to Reams' Station.

June 30.—Destroyed three miles of railroad; at night moved back to Tucker house, on Jerusalem plank road.

July 1.—Camp near Warwick Swamp.

July 2.—Returned to original position on left of the line, near Petersburg.

July 6.—Third Division marched at daylight to City Point and embarked for Baltimore.

July 10.—First and Second Divisions embarked at City Point for Washington.

First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. William H. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry.

[*June 30.*]—The brigade has been engaged in all the battles in which the Sixth Corps participated, from Cold Harbor, Va., to and before Petersburg, Va.

July 9.—The brigade left Petersburg, Va., for Washington, D. C., by transports, and arrived July 11, since which time the brigade has been attached to the Department of West Virginia.

Second Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Emory Upton, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry.

June 13.—Crossed Chickahominy at 7 p. m. and encamped; guarded artillery and trains during the march.

June 14.—Resumed the march; at 7 p. m. reached James River near Fort Powhatan.

June 17.—Took transports at Wilson's Wharf at 1 a. m.; disembarked at Bermuda Hundred at 6 a. m. and marched to Point of Rocks.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

June 19.—Marched at 5 a. m. for Petersburg; relieved Stannard's brigade at 10 p. m. and constructed rifle-pits along his skirmish line.

June 21.—Relieved by Stannard's division and marched to left of Second Corps.

June 29.—Marched to Reams' Station to support Wilson's cavalry, and returned to the Jerusalem plank road on the 30th.

July 1 to 9.—Remained in camp near the Jerusalem plank road.

July 9.—Moved to City Point.

July 10.—Embarked for Washington.

Third Brigade, First Division, commanded by Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

June 14 and 15.—On fatigue duty opposite Fort Powhatan.

June 16.—In the evening shipped on board transports.

June 17.—In the morning landed at Bermuda Hundred; remained within the lines of General Butler's army until the morning of the 19th.

June 19.—Marched to the front of Petersburg; on picket on the banks of the Appomattox from that time until the evening of the 21st; moved that night with the rest of the corps to a position on the extreme left of the army, having been relieved by the Eighteenth Corps.

Changed positions frequently between the 21st and 25th.

June 29.—Moved out toward Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; on that day and the next, with other troops of the division, effectually destroyed several miles of that road.

July 2.—Left bivouac on the Jerusalem plank road, and returned to the position on the left of the army.

July 9.—Marched to City Point.

July 10.—On the evening of this day and morning of the 11th the command was shipped on board of transports, arriving at Washington on the 12th.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill.

June 13.—Left trenches at 7 p. m. and marched all night.

June 14.—Marched all day to the west bank of the Chickahominy.

June 15.—Moved to Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Marched to and crossed James River.

June 17.—Arrived near Petersburg and relieved Eighteenth Corps.

June 18.—Assaulted the enemy and carried a line of works.

June 21.—Moved to a position south of the Jerusalem plank road.

June 22.—Charged the enemy and established a line.

June 29.—Moved to Reams' Station to support cavalry.

June 30.—Remained near Reams' Station.

July 1.—Marched from Reams' Station back to old camp near Jerusalem plank road.

July 9.—Marched at 9 p. m. to City Point.

July 10.—Embarked at 11 a. m. for Washington.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts.

June 13.—Marched, by way of Via's, Hopkins' Mills, Providence Church, Emmaus Church, to Jones' Bridge, Chickahominy; after crossing about three-quarters of a mile encamped for the night.

June 14.—Marched at 4.45 a. m. by way of Vaiden's Cross-Roads, and encamped about three miles from Charles City Court-House.

June 15.—Moved camp about one mile.

June 16.—Moved about one mile and a half from landing at Powhatan Point and threw up works to cover crossing of the James River. At 4.45 p. m. reached the landing and embarked on transports, landing at Bermuda Hundred, and marched to the intrenchments midway between the James and Appomattox Rivers.

June 17 and 18.—Remained in same place.

June 19.—Marched across the Appomattox to a position in rear of the line fronting Petersburg.

June 20.—Remained in same place.

June 21.—Marched at 4.40 p. m.; crossed the Petersburg and Weldon [Norfolk and Petersburg?] Railroad; went into position west of the plank road, near Williams' house.

June 22.—Threw up works; some skirmishing about dark; advanced the lines about one mile.

June 23 to 28.—Remained at same place.

June 29.—Marched at 2 p. m., striking Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Reams' Station at 7.30 p. m.

June 30.—Threw up works and destroyed railroad. At 4.30 p. m. marched back to where we last left the plank road, near Williams' house.

July 1.—Remained near the plank road.

July 2.—Returned to old camp near Williams' house.

July 3 to 6.—Remained at same place. At 7 a. m. of the latter day the division moved out of their works and marched to City Point. At 2 p. m. embarked on transports for Baltimore.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

June 14.—Encamped near Charles City Court-House.

June 16.—Embarked in transports for Bermuda Hundred; landed at Point of Rocks.

June 17.—Took position in the works of Bermuda Hundred.

June 19.—Moved across the Appomattox to Petersburg.

June 21.—Moved to extreme left of the line, near Weldon railroad; intrenched.

June 22.—Heavy skirmishing until evening, when we charged to Weldon railroad, but found no enemy in force.

June 23 and 24.—Were outflanked and fell back to our former position near Williams' house.

June 29.—Marched to Reams' Station.

June 30.—Marched back to within three miles of Williams' house.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.*

June 13.—Moved at 11 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge and halted for the night. The Fourth Division marched to New Kent Court-House.

June 14.—Marched to James River and encamped near Wilcox's Landing; Fourth Division marched beyond Slatersville.

June 15.—Crossed the James River at night, and moved in the direction of Petersburg. Arrived in front of the latter place at 6 p. m. [16th]. The Fourth Division marched to the Chickahominy River.

June 16.—Fourth Division crossed the Chickahominy; marched to the James River and encamped.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

June 17.—Attacked the enemy in front of Petersburg. The Second Division made an attack at 3 a. m. and carried the enemy's position, capturing 4 guns, 3 stand of colors, and several hundred prisoners. The Fourth Division crossed the James River.

June 18.—Attacked the enemy and gained a position across the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. Loss in Third Division quite severe. The Fourth Division arrived at the front.

June 19.—Engaged in intrenching and strengthening position.

June 30.—Hold about the same position as on the 19th, since which time the troops have been engaged in skirmishing and strengthening line of works.

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie.

June 12.—The Fourth and Tenth U. S. Infantry, in accordance with telegram from headquarters Army of the Potomac, were transferred to the Fifth Corps. On the evening of the same day the division left the intrenchments near Cold Harbor and marched all night.

June 13.—Arrived at Tunstall's Station at daybreak; started again at 11 a. m., and halted for the night near Jones' Bridge, over the Chickahominy.

June 14.—Marched to James River; encamped about two miles below the pontoon bridge, and remained there until the night of the 15th.

June 15.—Soon after dark started and marched all night and until 6 p. m. the next day, arriving in front of Petersburg.

June 17.—Advanced at daybreak in support of the Second Division. This division not engaged until late in the p. m., when they charged, with severe loss, and took a line of works interior to those captured by General Potter, but in the night were obliged to leave them again on being attacked, as both flanks were entirely unprotected. The enemy, however, retired before morning to the line of works they now hold.

June 18.—In accordance with authority from headquarters Ninth Army Corps, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Third Maryland, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers were transferred from the Second Brigade to the First; the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers from the First to the Second, and the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery and Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery from the Third to the Second, by Special Orders, No. 27, of these headquarters. The division remained in reserve until the night of the 20th, when they relieved General Barlow's division, Second Army Corps, in the trenches, where they still [June 30] remain, the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, on their left, and General Turner's division, Tenth Army Corps, on their right.

July 1 to 29.—Remained in trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., with constant sharpshooting and artillery practice, strengthening the works and erecting new ones, especially a mortar battery near the left of the line held by the division.

July 21.—Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the general commanding the division, was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, to which the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers was transferred from the Second Brigade. The Third Maryland and One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers were transferred from the First to the Second Brigade, to the command of which Col. E. G. Marshall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, was assigned.

July 29.—The division was relieved by Brigadier-General Carr's division (colored), of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and formed in column of assault behind the line held by General Potter, commanding Second Division.

July 30.—Took part in the action of the exploded fort in front of Petersburg, Va., forming the advance of the charging column. The division suffered very severely, both brigade commanders being captured, among other casualties.

July 31.—Remained in rear, and after dark returned to the old position in the trenches, relieving General Carr's division.

Second Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Ebenezer W. Peirce, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry.

June 12 to 16.—Marched across the Peninsula.

June 17.—Severe action in front of Petersburg.

June 18.—Brigade reorganized.

June 21 to 30.—In front line on right of Ninth Corps, intrenching, picketing, skirmishing, and sharpshooting. This brigade was organized June 18 by order of Brigadier-General Ledlie.

July 1 to 29.—In First Division line before Petersburg, Va., intrenching, picketing, and sharpshooting.

July 29.—Moved to line of Third Division for assault.

July 30.—Action of the exploded fort; moved back to old camp.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter.

June 15.—Moved at dark and crossed James River about midnight.

June 16.—Reached position near Petersburg; division held in support of Barlow's division, Sixth [Second] Corps, in attack on enemy's lines at 6 p. m.; two brigades slightly engaged.

June 17.—Division attacked at 3 a. m. with bayonet; carried enemy's position, capturing 4 guns, 3 colors, and several hundred prisoners; loss slight.

June 18.—Advanced lines one mile; enemy falling back. First Brigade attacked in afternoon and pushed lines well up to enemy's front, crossing Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad.

June 30.—Division in intrenched position before enemy's lines around Petersburg. More or less skirmishing night and day. Occasionally heavy artillery fire from both sides.

During the month the division has been in position before the enemy's works around Petersburg.

July 30.—A mine, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and excavated by the enlisted men of the regiment, was sprung successfully. The division, in concert with the other divisions of the corps, charged the enemy's position, carried his first line of rifle-pits, and advanced to a position overlooking a ravine as ordered. Being unsupported, the division fell back to the original lines.

First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

June 14.—Arrived at camp near James River, Va.

June 15.—Left there.

June 16.—Arrived near Petersburg, Va., where we still [June 30] remain.

[*July.*]—Engaged in siege operations in trenches before Petersburg, Va.

July 30.—Assault on enemy's works.

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin.

June 12.—At night quietly withdrew from the works in front, moving in the direction of James River.

June 15.—Crossed the river at night.

June 16.—Arrived in front of the enemy's works at Petersburg in the afternoon.

June 17.—At daylight the brigade made a most splendid and successful assault upon the works of the enemy, carrying the works and capturing 2 pieces of artillery and about 375 prisoners. Since then the lines have been gradually advanced, and the brigade now holds a very strong position in close proximity to the rebel lines.*

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox.

June 15.—Crossed James River at Wind-Mill Point on pontoon bridge. Ordered to Petersburg to support of Eighteenth Corps.

June 16.—Took up position in front of Petersburg at 4 p. m.; Christ's brigade in position on left of army; Hartranft's brigade ordered to support of Birney's division, Second Corps.

June 17.—Formed for assault at 9 a. m.; attacked at 12 m. Failed to carry the works, but gained and held some ground to the front and left of Second Corps; supported First Division, Ninth Army Corps, with one brigade. At 5.30 p. m. in second assault captured 1 stand of colors (Thirty-fifth North Carolina) and 100 prisoners. Loss during day heavy.

June 18.—Pressed forward at daylight; soon became engaged. At 12 m. charged the enemy's line and carried a deep-cut track of Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad one mile from Petersburg. At 4 p. m. assaulted enemy's new line; failed to take it; loss in killed and wounded severe.

June 19.—Held all ground gained and intrenched heavily. Were relieved from front line by Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

June 20.—Relieved General Mott's division, Second Corps, on King George Court-House road at Hare house; opened fire from battery on Petersburg.

June 23.—Erected work for artillery within 200 yards of enemy's main line, and built abatis along whole line under heavy fire.

June 24.—Moved to the left and relieved General Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, on front line, under fire.

June 25 to 29.—Engaged in strengthening and straightening lines and getting artillery in position, building abatis, &c.

June 30.—Mortar battery, four guns, put in position.

Since June 17 division constantly under fire, losing more or less men every day.

Since June 20 in the trenches without support. The Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers assigned to division June 2, Second Brigade.

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*End of the June record. No itinerary for July on file.

The Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry (dismounted) assigned to division June 9, from First Division, Second Brigade. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers assigned to division June 11, First Brigade. The Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted) assigned to division June 29, First Brigade.

July 1.—The division was in the trenches in front of Petersburg and remained there, defending the line and fortifying the position, until July 25, when one brigade (Humphrey's) was taken to the rear, on being relieved by a brigade of the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps (colored), Colonel Sigfried commanding.

July 26.—Humphrey's brigade (Second) was moved to the left of the army, on the Suffolk road, and occupied works held by the Second Corps.

July 29.—Humphrey's brigade (Second) withdrawn from the left and moved to the rear of the First Brigade.

July 30.—The division was engaged in the assault on the enemy's lines at the crater, supporting the First Division of the corps; carried a portion of the enemy's breast-works on the left of crater by a front attack and captured 100 prisoners; First Brigade dug up two pieces of artillery from the crater produced by the blowing up of the enemy's fort and turned them on the enemy. The division helped to repulse two attacks, losing quite heavily in killed and wounded. At 3 p. m. returned from works captured into our original lines by orders.

July 31.—One brigade (Second) is on the front line repairing damage done to our works by charging over them; First Brigade (Hartranft's) in camp in the rear.

First Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft.

June 15.—Crossed the James River at Wind-Mill Point at midnight and marched to within three miles of Petersburg, where we halted at 4 p. m. of the 16th and formed our line of battle. At dusk we were moved to the right to support Birney's division, of the Second Corps.

June 17.—We advanced this morning and charged the enemy's works at 2 p. m., but owing to a severe flank fire of artillery and musketry from the left, and our line of direction being too much to the right, we withdrew with severe loss and supported the First Division, which made an advance at the same point during the night.

June 18.—At 5 a. m. the whole line made an advance for about a mile, the enemy having withdrawn from our immediate front during the night. At 12 m. we made another advance to the railroad, and at 3.30 p. m. attempted to storm the enemy's works, which was not accomplished. Remained here until midnight, when we were relieved by the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. Loss in this brigade very heavy.

June 20.—Moved about a mile to the right, and relieved Mott's division, of the Second Army Corps.

June 24.—Were relieved by troops of the Tenth Army Corps and we in turn relieved Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, on the left of the position held by us on the 18th. Here we still [June 30] remain, having advanced our line and thrown up heavy works.

This brigade held its own position under fire of the enemy before Petersburg, Va., up to July 30. During the month a great amount of labor was performed by the troops in fortifying and strengthening the lines, erecting bomb-proofs, digging covered ways, &c. The entire loss of the brigade from the 1st to the 29th, inclusive, on the line was 17 killed and 106 wounded.

July 30.—The command took part in the assault made by the Ninth Army Corps on the enemy's works. The loss sustained was as follows: Killed, 5 officers and 67 men; wounded, 14 officers and 248 men; missing, 4 officers and 127 men. At night the troops were withdrawn and put into camp about one mile in the rear of our lines.

Second Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry.

June 15.—Crossed the James River at night.

June 16.—About noon arrived in front of Petersburg.

June 17.—Participated in the charge made by the division.

June 18.—Were engaged again, losing heavily. Colonel Christ, commanding brigade, was wounded, when the command was assumed by Colonel Raulston, Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry. He was wounded also, and Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Volunteers, was assigned to the command on the 19th by order of General Willcox, commanding division. The Second Michigan Volunteers was transferred from the First to this brigade the same day.

Since the 19th the brigade has been in the trenches in front of Petersburg. No general engagement has taken place.*

July 1.—Occupied the advance line on the extreme left of the Ninth Corps line in front of Petersburg. Remained here, nothing occurring worthy of note until the 25th.

July 25.—The brigade relieved by a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, and a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, moved to the rear a short distance and encamped in the open field.

July 27.—Received orders to report to Brigadier-General White, commanding Fourth Division; marched to the extreme left of our line and occupied a position, our left resting on the old Norfolk road.

July 29.—Orders were received to recall pickets and be ready to march at dark. Moved at 9 p. m. toward our old position and halted near the headquarters of the Fifth Corps from 10.30 o'clock until about 3 a. m. next morning, when we moved toward the front.

July 30.—Participated in the assault on the enemy's line in front of Petersburg; made one charge, which was partially successful. The loss of the brigade on this day was: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men; wounded, 13 commissioned officers and 99 enlisted men; missing, 5 commissioned officers and 85 enlisted men. Aggregate loss, 218.

July 31.—Occupy the front line, formerly held by the First Brigade of this division, excepting the First, Second, and Twentieth Michigan Regiments, which have been relieved, having suffered severely in yesterday's engagement.

Fourth Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero.

June 13.—Marched to New Kent Court-House.

June 14.—Marched to and beyond Slatersville.

June 15.—Marched to Chickahominy River.

June 16.—Crossed Chickahominy River; marched to and encamped on the James River.

June 17.—Crossed the James River.

June 18.—Marched to the front.

June 19.—Rejoined the Ninth Corps.

* End of the June record.

June 20.—Relieved Second Corps in the second line of intrenchments.
June 23.—Relieved by part of Tenth Corps, and took position in rear of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.
June 27.—Marched to Prince George Court-House.
June 30.—Took up position on left of army, relieving the Sixth Corps.
July 2.—Left camp on Jerusalem plank road and marched nine miles, taking up position on Norfolk road.
July 9.—Moved to extreme left of line beyond Jerusalem plank road.
July 12.—Moved near Norfolk road.
July 30.—Took part in the charge on the enemy's works; fought two or three hours; were repulsed and lost heavily.

First Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Col. Joshua K. Sigfried, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

June 13.—Marched to New Kent Court-House; ten miles.
June 14.—Marched to and beyond Slatersville; six miles.
June 15.—Marched to Chickahominy River; four miles.
June 16.—Crossed Chickahominy and encamped on James River opposite Wilcox's Landing; nineteen miles.
June 17.—Crossed James River; three miles.
June 18.—The brigade ceased to-day guarding the trains of the army and moved up to the front; marched twenty-two miles.
June 19.—Marched two miles near front and rejoined Ninth Army Corps.
June 20.—Relieved Second Corps in second line of intrenchments.
June 23.—Part of Tenth Corps relieved brigade, and it took up position in rear of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.
June 26.—Reviewed by General Ferrero.
June 27.—Marched to Prince George Court-House; four miles and a half.
June 30.—Took up position on left of army occupied by Sixth Corps; marched seven miles to-day.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Col. Henry G. Thomas, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops.

June 13.—Went to New Kent Court-House.
June 14.—Went to Diascond bridge.
June 15.—Started for the Chickahominy; went a short distance and staid all night.
June 16.—Crossed the Chickahominy River and went to within one mile of the James River.
June 17.—Crossed the James River; moved a mile and went into camp.
June 18.—Marched up near Petersburg.
June 19.—Moved a little farther to the left of the line.
June 20.—Went into the works in front; remained until the night of the 23d.
June 23.—Moved to the rear and left of our old position, where we lay until the 27th.
June 27.—Marched to Prince George Court-House.
June 30.—Moved to near Jerusalem plank road, on the extreme left of our lines.
July 1.—Were near Jerusalem plank road.

July 2.—Moved up on the Norfolk pike, where we remained until 11 p. m. of the 9th, when we moved to the left of the Second Corps. Remained until the 12th, when we went back on the Norfolk pike and built a redoubt. Remained in this position until the 22d.

July 22.—Moved up to the old camp-ground near corps headquarters, where we remained until the 27th. We again went to the left near the redoubt. Remained until the night of the 29th, when we moved up to the rear of our corps; went into column and lay there until morning, when we went into the engagement of the 30th and lost very heavily. Came out and went into camp near where we left in the morning and staid until August 1.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert.

June 7 to 27.—Was engaged in expedition to vicinity of Gordonsville, fighting the enemy at Trevilian Station June 11 and 12, rejoining the army via Spotsylvania Court-House, Bowling Green, Walkerton, King and Queen Court-House, Dunkirk, White House, Jones' Bridge, and Wilcox's Landing; crossed the James River on ferry, and moved to Prince George Court-House to assist General Wilson, encamping at Reams' Station on the night of June 30.

First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. George A. Custer.

June 13 to 20.—En route to White House.
June 20 to 25.—En route to James River.
June 26 and 27.—In camp.
June 28.—Crossed the James River at Wind-Mill Point.
June 29.—Moved to Prince George Court-House, Va.
July 1.—On an expedition beyond Prince George Court-House, Va.
July 3.—Went into camp at Light-House Point; in camp until the 23d.
July 24.—Started on an expedition to Deep Bottom, on the James River; no casualties; returned to City Point, Va., and went into camp.

Second Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry.

June 13.—Marched by Twyman's Store, Shady Grove Church, Spotsylvania Court-House, Bowling Green, Newtown, Clarksville, and Walkerton to King and Queen Court-House, arriving at that point on the 18th.
June 19.—Marched by Walkerton and Clarksville to Dunkirk; crossed the Mattapony on the 20th, and marched by King William Court-House to Lanesville on the same day.
June 21.—Crossed the Pamunkey at White House and engaged the enemy near Saint Peter's Church.
June 22.—Marched to Jones' Bridge and crossed the Chickahominy.
June 23.—Engaged the enemy on the Long Bridge road.
June 24.—Marched by Charles City to James River.
June 25.—Marched to Wyanoke Landing.
June 27.—Crossed James River to Wind-Mill Point.

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* *Commanded by Maj. Gen.* Philip H. Sheridan.

June 28.—Marched to Prince George Court-House.

June 29.—Marched to Jerusalem plank road; thence back to Lee's Mill.

June 30.—Marched to Jerusalem plank road.

[*July.*]—The brigade encamped near Light-House Point until July 14, when ordered on picket to the left of the army, near Reams' Station, Weldon railroad.

July 27.—Crossed the James River at Jones' Neck.

July 28.—Engaged the enemy (in conjunction with Wilcox's division of infantry*) near New Market; captured 2 battle-flags and 74 prisoners.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg.

June 13 to 19.—On march to White House.

June 20.—Crossed the Mattapony and encamped at White House.

June 21.—Crossed the Pamunkey, and skirmished with and drove the enemy's cavalry, who had attacked the train the previous day.

June 22.—Encamped near Tunstall's Station and fought the enemy.

June 23.—Marched to Chickahominy; crossed at Jones' Bridge, and encamped near Saint Mary's Church.

June 24.—Moved to Saint Mary's Church and took position; enemy in front. This division was ordered to hold cross-roads until train had passed Charles City Court-House; position attacked by the enemy, with Fitz. Lee's and Hampton's divisions of cavalry, and held for some time; finally driven back with heavy loss. Capt. W. Phillips, First Maine Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters on my staff, was killed at Saint Mary's Church on the 24th. To say of this officer that he was a true gentleman, an excellent soldier, is but a slight tribute to his memory.

June 25.—Encamped near Wilcox's Landing, on James River.

June 26 to 28.—In camp; First Brigade crossed the river on ferry-boats; Second Brigade crossed and encamped back of Fort Powhatan.

June 29 and 30.—On march to Templeton's, on Jerusalem plank road, about four miles from Reams' Station; portion of command under Colonel Stedman, Sixth Ohio, sent to Freeman's Bridge, over Nottoway River.

July 1.—Marched to Warwick Swamp, on Jerusalem plank road; bivouacked at Templeton's.

July 2.—Marched from Templeton's to Prince George Court-House and encamped.

July 4.—Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to within four miles of Jordan's Point.

July 6 to 11.—Picketing about Prince George Court-House and Light-House Point.

July 11.—At 6.30 p. m. broke camp and marched during the night.

July 12.—Reached left of the army about 5 a. m. and moved out on plank road; First Brigade moved out to Reams' Station; Second Brigade moved out on plank road; met the enemy and drove him across Warwick Swamp; command camped on plank road.

July 13.—Marched to Warwick Swamp; took position at Lee's Mill and established picket-line toward Jerusalem plank road.

July 14.—Quiet; in camp; enemy made slight demonstration on Reams' Station road near Proctor's Store.

July 15.—Quiet.

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*So in original, but Devin was engaged with Wilcox's Confederate infantry.

July 16.—Relieved by First Division; marched back to near Jordan's Point and went into camp.

July 17.—Quiet.

July 18 and 19.—Quiet; Captain Treichel's appointment as assistant commissary of musters confirmed by War Department; is ordered to enter upon the duties of the office in place of Captain Phillips, First Maine Cavalry, killed in action; Captain Harper, First New Jersey Cavalry, appointed provost-marshal; Doctor Rezner, acting surgeon-in-chief, relieved by Doctor Marsh, U. S. Army.

July 20.—Quiet.

July 21.—Quiet; camp inspected by corps and division inspectors.

July 22.—Camp inspected by commanding general.

July 23.—Quiet.

July 24 and 25.—Quiet; ordered to supply ourselves with four days' rations and two of forage.

July 26.—At 5 p. m. marched from camp to Appomattox; crossed and proceeded to Jones' Neck, on James River, marching all night.

July 27.—Crossed James River in rear of Second Corps and moved out toward Malvern Hill; bivouacked at Allen's Chapel.

July 28.—Moved out toward Riddell's Shop; the enemy attacked us with large infantry force, driving us back and capturing one gun, but afterward retreated, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss in the fight was 108 killed, wounded, and missing. Being relieved by our infantry, returned to Allen's Chapel.

July 29.—Quiet; division in line of battle all day; the First Brigade dismounted and the horses sent across the river; at night began crossing to south side of the river and marched all night.

July 30.—Still marching; crossed Appomattox at 6 a. m.; passed in rear of the Ninth Corps, going toward Lee's Mill; took position; met the rebels, consisting of a portion of Butler's brigade, and after a sharp skirmish drove them away and obtained water for our animals; relieved by First Division at 11 p. m.

July 31.—First Brigade marched to and took position on Norfolk railroad, picketing in front and connecting on right with First Division; Second Brigade took position at Prince George Court-House and established line with First Brigade. The line of this division perfect from railroad to James River; division headquarters near Prince George Court-House.

First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr.

July 1 to 11.—The brigade was engaged in doing picket duty.

July 11.—Moved toward Reams' Station, where it encountered the enemy on the forenoon of the following day, driving him a considerable distance with but slight loss to the command; withdrew the same night and was again engaged in picket duty.

July 26.—Moved, in conjunction with the rest of the corps, across the Appomattox and James Rivers, encountering the enemy [28th] near to Malvern Hill, where a heavy engagement took place. The enemy, being for the most part infantry, succeeded in driving back our skirmishers and capturing one gun from Dennison's battery, which the command was unable to bring off.

July 30.—The brigade recrossed the rivers mentioned above, and marched to take position on the left of the army, where it is engaged *on picket duty at the close of the month.*

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

June 22.—Having crossed the river at White House, skirmished with the enemy the greater part of the day near Black Creek with considerable loss.

June 24.—Engaged at Saint Mary's Church with considerable loss; estimated number of miles traveled, 275.

July 1.—In camp near Lee's Mill.

July 4.—Moved to Light-House Point.

July 10.—Received orders to report to Colonel Bryan, commanding cavalry detachment at army headquarters.

July 11.—Went on picket on the left of infantry.

July 17.—Moved to Light-House Point and went into camp.

July 26.—Broke camp and crossed the Appomattox; next day crossed the James River.

July 28.—Had one squadron engaged with the enemy near Malvern Hill; 4 men wounded.

July 29.—On picket.

July 30.—The enemy drove in our pickets, but not the reserve; 3 men wounded. The same night withdrew to south side of James River.

July 31.—Crossed the Appomattox and marched to Lee's Mill, where the enemy were found in position on the opposite side; were held in reserve as a support for the battery; marched during the month 100 miles.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

June 11.—Advanced to Trevilian Station and fought; 3 men wounded. Remained there until midnight, when we marched, via Po River, Bowling Green, Spotsylvania Court-House, to Mattapony River, near West Point, where we encamped on the night of the 18th.

June 19.—Marched to Dunkirk.

June 20.—Marched to White House and crossed the river; dismounted before daylight of the 21st.

June 22.—Marched to near Jones' Bridge.

June 24.—Moved to Saint Mary's Church and engaged the enemy; 1 officer and 19 men wounded; 2 officers and 27 men missing. Moved at night to Charles City Court-House.

June 25.—Marched to near James River and remained until June 29; crossed river in transports and encamped near Fort Powhatan.

June 30.—Marched, via Prince George Court-House, to near Templeton's, and made scout after Third Division.

July 1.—Reached Prince George Court-House and moved to Templeton's, from which place made scout to near Nottoway River in search of Third Cavalry Division, and returned to Templeton's same day.

July 2.—Marched, via Prince George Court-House, to near City Point and encamped.

July 4.—Moved to near Jordan's Point and camped.

July 5.—On picket near Prince George Court-House.

July 6.—Marched to near Jordan's Point.

July 11.—At dark marched to infantry, on Jerusalem plank road.

July 12.—Moved toward Proctor's farm, via Jerusalem plank road, and met the enemy; 10 men wounded and 3 officers and 28 men captured or wounded and taken prisoners.

July 13.—Marched to Lee's Mill and established picket-lines.

July 17.—Went to camp near Jordan's Point.

July 24.—Marched to near junction of Norfolk railroad and road to Lee's Mill and picketed; 2 men wounded on post by guerrillas.

July 25.—Marched to camp near Jordan's Point.

July 26.—Left camp at 6 p. m. and marched, via Point of Rocks, to Jones' Neck.

July 27.—Crossed James River on pontoon bridge and formed on right of Second Corps, near New Market road.

July 28.—Moved to near Malvern Hill and met the enemy's infantry (Longstreet's and Hill's troops) about three miles from James River; 2 men killed and 4 wounded; captured 13 of the enemy. After the enemy retreated we returned to near James River and encamped.

July 29.—Formed in line of battle (dismounted) in front of pontoon bridge and sent horses to the rear. At 5 p. m. mounted regiment and moved to near river-bank and encamped.

July 30.—Recrossed James River at 2 a. m. and marched, via Point of Rocks and Cedar Level, to Lee's Mill, where we met the enemy and drove him a mile or two from Warwick Swamp. At 10 p. m. moved to Prince George Court-House and encamped there about 7 a. m. on the 31st.

July 31.—At 10 a. m. marched on Light-House Point road two miles in direction of that place, and picketed on roads in that vicinity.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

June 21.—Reached White House.

June 22.—Skirmished with the enemy at Macon's Mill.

June 23.—Marched to Jones' Bridge.

June 24.—In the battle at Saint Mary's Church, in which Lieut. Col. George H. Covode was mortally wounded; Lieutenant Young missing.

June 30.—At Prince George Court-House.

July 1.—Regiment near Lee's Mill.

July 2.—Moved and encamped two miles from Prince George Court-House.

July 4.—On picket at Prince George Court-House.

July 5.—Relieved and joined brigade near Light-House Point; a scout under Lieutenant Paul sent to ascertain the fate of Colonel Covode.

July 7.—A party under Captain Parke recrossed, bringing the remains of Colonel Covode into our lines.

July 8 to 11.—In camp, when we broke camp, marching all night, passing to the left of our army.

July 12.—Moved on the Jerusalem plank road; the Second and Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry on a reconnaissance; attacked by a brigade just across Warwick Swamp and driven back across the swamp, the Second losing heavily, the Fourth very lightly; on picket on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad.

July 13.—Relieved and encamped near Lee's Mill.

July 16.—Reported to Colonel Bryan for picket; relieved and marched all night, going to our old camp near Light-House Point.

July 26.—At 5 p. m. left camp, and marching all night crossed James River on the morning of the 27th.

July 27.—On picket near New Market road; lost 2 men in action.

July 28.—The regiment was not engaged.

July 29.—Lay in dismounted line all day. At 11.30 p. m. moved out, *passing over our lines to Lee's Mill*, where some force was met.

July 30.—The regiment lightly engaged, Captain Martin's command repelling a saber charge; moved at night.

July 31.—Encamped at 4 p. m. near Prince George Court-House.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

June 12.—Regiment on picket; 9 p. m., relieved by Tenth New York Cavalry, and taking the advance, moved toward North Anna.

June 14.—Crossed the North Anna; moved to Corbin's Bridge, on Po River; regiment on picket at Todd's Tavern; twenty-four miles.

June 15.—Moved by Spotsylvania Court-House to beyond Weed Tavern and encamped; twenty miles.

June 16.—Marched through Bowling Green; moved to White House road, near the Mattapony, and encamped; thirty miles.

June 17.—Moved, via Newtown, Chapel Hill, and Edwards' Store, to near Weavertown [Walkerton] and encamped; eighteen miles.

June 18.—Moved by Weavertown [Walkerton] to beyond King and Queen Court-House and encamped; fourteen miles.

June 19.—Regiment detailed to escort prisoners and wagons to West Point; eighteen miles.

June 21.—Crossed Mattapony on transports.

June 22.—Moved from West Point to White House; rejoined brigade and encamped; twenty-one miles.

June 23.—Moved from White House, crossed Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, to near Charles City Court-House; fifteen miles.

June 24.—Moved out on road to Malvern Hill; met the enemy's pickets at Saint Mary's Church; drove them one mile; Companies D, I, F, and H dismounted. At 3 p. m. the enemy advanced upon our lines with heavy force of cavalry and infantry, driving in our lines; regiment charged on enemy, driving them to woods; regiment was then dismounted and engaged the enemy, but the enemy having received reenforcements the whole line was compelled to fall back beyond Hopewell Church and encamped near Charles City Court-House.

June 25.—Moved to Douthat's Landing and went into camp; fifteen miles.

June 26 and 27.—In camp.

June 28.—Crossed James River and encamped near Fort Powhatan.

June 29.—Moved at 5 p. m. toward Prince George Court-House, reaching that place at daybreak.

June 30.—Marched to Blackwater and encamped; thirty miles.

July 1.—At Lee's Mill; moved out to Proctor's farm; regiment went out to support Second Pennsylvania on reconnaissance to the Nottoway River; returned to near Proctor's farm and went on picket on the road to Sussex Court-House; twenty miles.

July 2.—Moved back through Prince George Court-House toward Jordan's Point and encamped; eighteen miles.

July 4.—Regiment ordered to report to Col. T. M. Bryan, commanding cavalry, on Jerusalem plank road, and went into camp at McCann's house; eighteen miles.

July 5 to 9.—Regiment on picket on Lee's Mill, Gurley, and plank roads; regiment was relieved and moved back to camp.

July 10.—Relieved from duty with Provisional Brigade.

July 11.—Moved back to near Light-House Point and went into camp; fifteen miles. At 7 p. m. regiment moved toward front; six miles.

July 12.—Moved out on Jerusalem plank road; regiment went on scout to Lee's Mill; returned to plank road at 12 p. m.; thirty-six miles.

July 13.—Moved out to Lee's Mill and encamped; seven miles.

July 14 to 16.—In camp.

July 16.—Moved to near Light-House Point and went into camp; twelve miles.

July 23.—Regiment went on picket to Prince George Court-House; six miles.

July 25.—Regiment relieved and moved into camp; six miles.

July 26.—Broke camp near Light-House Point; moved to Point of Rocks, crossed the Appomattox, and encamped; eight miles.

July 27.—Moved toward James River; crossed, moved on road to Malvern Hill, and encamped on Allen's farm; six miles.

July 28.—Moved toward Malvern Hill; command was engaged with the enemy; regiment made a reconnaissance over the battle-field, and at 3.30 p. m. moved back to Allen's farm and encamped; thirteen miles.

July 29.—Command dismounted; formed line of battle; brigade massed in close column at 4 p. m.; regiment returned at 7 p. m.; moved out one mile and a half; remained in line until 9 p. m.; moved back and encamped; four miles.

July 30.—1 a. m. broke camp on Allen's farm; moved to and crossed James River; moved toward Point of Rocks, crossed the Appomattox at that point, and moved out to Lee's Mill; regiment on picket; twenty-five miles.

July 31.—Command moved back to Prince George Court-House and went into camp; ten miles.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

June 24.—Met the enemy at Saint Mary's Church, with loss of 2 killed, 14 wounded, and 28 missing.

June 30.—In camp near Prince George Court-House.

July 1.—Fell back from the Blackwater and encamped near City Point, Va.

July 5.—Moved camp to Light-House Landing.

July 12.—Took up line of march in direction of Petersburg, Weldon and Danville Railroad. At this point the regiment was ordered to protect the right flank of the First Brigade, which was then attacking the enemy. We lay in line from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. We were then ordered back to the brigade and detailed for picket on the plank road. During the night a squadron under Lieutenant Brown made a scout in the direction of the enemy's lines, driving in their pickets, capturing 2; returned to camp without any loss.

July 16.—Again joined the brigade and fell back to the vicinity of the Blackwater, where we remained until the 17th, when we were relieved by the First Division and ordered to move to our old camp near Light-House Landing. Here we remained until the 20th, when the regiment was detailed on picket in the vicinity of Prince George Court-House.

July 23.—Relieved by the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry and returned to our old camp.

July 25.—Ordered to be ready to march with all available force at a moment's notice in the direction of James River, with a view to crossing, which we did on the same night; crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James at Turkey Bend.

July 27.—Moved out some two miles from the river and engaged the enemy, and fell back to the pontoon the same evening.

July 28.—The regiment remained in line of battle until 4 p. m., when it was ordered to relieve the First Maine Cavalry, which was then picketing in the vicinity of Malvern Hill.

July 29.—At 12 p. m. were ordered to be ready to fall back at any moment, and at 2 a. m. withdrew our pickets and recrossed the river at the above-mentioned point. Marched toward the Blackwater, where division attacked the enemy and regiment was ordered to support brigade battery. From here we fell back to our present camp [Prince George Court-House].

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

June 13.—Encamped on north bank of North Anna River.

June 14.—Encamped near Todd's Tavern; lost 1 man on picket.

June 15.—On march and encamped at 9 p. m.

June 16.—Encamped near Sparta.

June 17.—Encamped near Walkerton.

June 18.—Encamped near King and Queen Court-House.

June 19.—Encamped at Dunkirk.

June 20.—Crossed Mattapony River and encamped at White House.

June 21.—Crossed Pamunkey River; dismounted and engaged the enemy near Tunstall's Station; no casualties; at dusk returned for our horses.

June 22.—On scout to Webb's house.

June 23.—Destroyed railroad bridge across Pamunkey, and formed rear guard on march to Charles City Court-House, where encamped.

June 24.—Engaged with enemy near Saint Mary's Church; formed rear guard on leaving field; lost 1 killed, 7 wounded, 3 missing.

June 25 to 28.—In camp back of Fort Powhatan.

June 29.—5 p. m., on march.

June 30.—On scout; encamped at Templeton's.

July 1.—Encamped near Lee's Mill; went on scout to Nottoway River.

July 2.—Marched with brigade to near Prince George Court-House.

July 4.—Changed camp to near Light-House Point.

July 7.—Went on picket to Prince George Court-House; relieved by Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry same day.

July 8.—In camp near Light-House Point.

July 11.—Marched to Jerusalem plank road.

July 12.—In line of battle near bridge on plank road.

July 13.—Marched to Lee's Mill.

July 14.—Relieved Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; on picket at Old Shop Church.

July 16.—Relieved by First Cavalry Division; marched to camp near Light-House Point.

July 26.—Crossed the Appomattox River; marched to Jones' Neck.

July 27.—Crossed James River and encamped.

July 28.—Marched to near Malvern Hill; had a fierce encounter with the enemy; lost 14 men and 1 officer wounded and 3 men killed.

July 29.—In line of battle dismounted.

July 30.—Marched with brigade back to Lee's Mill.

July 31.—Marched to camp at Prince George Court-House.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson.

June 13.—Drove him [enemy] across White Oak Swamp bridge; engaged him there until relieved by a brigade of General Crawford's division; advanced on New Market road, meeting enemy at cross-roads; sharp and obstinate fight during the day, resulting in severe loss to the enemy; withdrew from near White Oak Swamp during the night; marched to Saint Mary's Church and bivouacked.

June 14.—Marched to near Harrison's Landing, where the two brigades were joined; drew rations and then posted one brigade near Phillips', the other at Saint Mary's Church, holding the country across from the James River to the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge.

June 15.—Pushed out strong reconnoitering force from both brigades toward their respective fronts; sharp fight near Smith's Store by Colonel McIntosh's brigade, without results.

June 17.—Crossed the James River near Fort Powhatan; moved beyond Prince George Court-House and bivouacked.

June 18.—Moved to Zion Church, near the Blackwater, and encamped until June 22.

June 21.—General Kautz, with 2,500 men, reported for duty with the division.

June 22.—At 2 a. m. broke camp and moved to Reams' Station, destroying the track there and depot; thence to Dinwiddie Court-House, skirmishing with the enemy in our rear; thence to Ford's Station, on South Side road, and bivouacked for five hours, destroying the track completely all along the march, and burning all railroad buildings, water-tanks, &c., 2 locomotives, and 30 cars.

June 23.—At 2 a. m. marched toward Burkeville Station, General Kautz in the advance. The Third Division encountered General W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry on the railroad between Blacks and Whites Station and Nottoway Creek; brisk and obstinate fighting from 2 p. m. until dark; punished the enemy severely; withdrew at daylight.

June 24.—Marched by way of Hungarytown to Meherrin Station, where General Kautz's command again joined the division, having completely destroyed all railroad property at Burkeville Station and the track from Burkeville as far as Meherrin, and thence to Keysville; bivouacked at Keysville until daylight.

June 25.—Took up the march toward Roanoke Station, continuing the destruction of the railroad track, saw-mills, depots, &c., as far as the Roanoke or Staunton River; arriving at the bridge at 6 p. m., we engaged the enemy with General Kautz's command. Simultaneously with our attack upon the bridge a division of cavalry attacked our rear (the same met and defeated by us on the 23d instant at Nottoway Creek), compelling Colonel Chapman to form line of battle; slight skirmishing ensued, with little consequence.

June 26.—At 12.30 a. m. withdrew from position, moving past the enemy's fortifications eastward to Wylliesburg, where we halted and fed. At 7 a. m. took up the march to Christianville, and thence to within five miles of Saffold's Bridge, where we bivouacked.

June 27.—Crossed the Meherrin early in the morning; marched on road to Smoky Ordinary and bivouacked at night near Great Creek.

June 28.—Took the road to the Nottoway River at the Double Bridges; crossed there at 2 p. m.; halted two hours; marched toward Stony Creek, where we came up with the enemy's (Hampton's and W. H. F. Lee's cavalry) advance. A general engagement followed, in

which the enemy at first were driven by our men, who held the ground gained, notwithstanding frequent and spirited assaults by the enemy in largely superior numbers. Toward daybreak on the 29th moved via Stony Creek to Reams' Station; heavy attack on our rear by the enemy in great force, the brigade of Colonel Chapman losing many killed and wounded. At Reams' Station found enemy's infantry and artillery in position; tried to cut through, but failed. Began retrograde movement toward Jarratt's Station at 3 p. m., after destroying and leaving our train. Marched all night; crossed the Double Bridges at 12 m.

June 30.—Struck the Weldon railroad at early dawn; marched eastward on country roads to Peters' Bridge, on the Nottoway River; bridge destroyed; forded the river and halted two hours. At 6 p. m. took the road to Waverly; traveled all night; reached Blunt's Bridge, on the Blackwater, at about midnight.

July 1.—Found the bridge destroyed over the Blackwater; built a bridge; crossed by single file in three hours; marched beyond Cabin Point and went into camp.

July 2.—Joined Cavalry Corps in camp at Light-House Point, picketing alternately with the divisions the Prince George Court-House road and the left of the army.

July 29.—Moved near Jerusalem plank road, picketing the left of the army.

July 30.—Massed the command near Allen's house, preparing to attack the enemy's right; order countermanded; command went into camp near Westbrook.

Reserve Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

June 7 to 27.—Engaged in expedition to vicinity of Gordonsville, fighting at Trevilian Station on the 11th and 12th, rejoining the army via Spotsylvania Court-House, Bowling Green, Walkerton, King and Queen Court-House, Dunkirk, White House, Jones' Bridge, and Wilcox's Landing; crossed the James River by ferry and moved to Prince George Court-House to assist General Wilson, encamping at Reams' Station on the night of the 30th.

ARTILLERY.*

Brigadier-General Hunt was placed in charge of siege operations in front of Petersburg and south of the Appomattox June 27. During the month of July the Fourth Regiment New York Foot Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding, was engaged in constructing field-works and in preparing materials for the siege, the regiment having reported to chief of artillery Army of the Potomac July 14. Siege operations against the city [Petersburg] were pushed from south side of Appomattox.

July 30.—Under instructions from the chief of artillery, fire was opened on the enemy's works from all the batteries south and east of Petersburg at about 4.30 a. m., immediately after the explosion of a mine under the advanced salient of his line. The cannonade was renewed during the day as circumstances required.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.†

June 13.—All bridge material—about 3,100 feet—in charge of Captains Lubey, Henderson, and Robbins, sent to Fort Powhatan, on the James River, by order of Lieutenant-General Grant.

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* Commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt.
† Commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham.

June 14.—The brigadier-general commanding went up to near Fort Powhatan by order, first, of General Butler and afterward by General Meade; completed bridge of some 2,200 feet (104 boats) across the James at Fort Powhatan.

June 15 to 17.—Occupied in crossing the army.

June 18.—At 3 a. m. finished taking up the bridge—rafted and brought it to City Point by order of General Meade; disembarked and went into camp on the banks of the Appomattox.

June 19.—Occupied in overhauling and arranging pontoon rafts.

June 20.—Sent Captain Lubey, with thirty-six boats, to lay a bridge at Jones' Landing, which was done without difficulty on the 21st.

June 23.—The Fifteenth New York Engineers engaged in building a road from the landing at City Point to the quartermaster's corrals; finished on the 27th.

June 29.—Orders from General Grant to prepare and hold ready a bridge of twenty boats subject to the order of General W. F. Smith.

July 1.—Canvas train of twelve boats, with trucks, &c., arrived from Washington.

July 21.—A detail from the Fifteenth Regiment at work on the defenses at City Point, and continued at work through the month.

July 22.—A train of thirty boats with material sent to Captain Lubey, at Jones' Neck.

July 26.—A bridge of thirty-six boats, under Captain Slosson, laid at Broadway Landing, on the Appomattox.

July 29.—A bridge of thirty-six boats, under Lieutenant O'Keefe, sent to Deep Bottom.

July 30.—Bridge returned, not being required.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.[*]

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

June 14.—Major-General Gillmore relieved by special orders this date, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

June 17.—Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks assigned to command of the corps by special orders this date, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

June 19.—Corps reorganized by special orders this date, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

June 20.—Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, with Third Brigade of First Division, took permanent position on the left bank of the James at Deep Bottom.

June 23.—The Second Division temporarily assigned to duty with the Eighteenth Corps before Petersburg.

July 15.—Resignation of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks accepted, Special Orders, No. 238, Adjutant-General's Office.

July 18.—Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry temporarily assigned to command of the corps, Special Orders, No. 61, Armies of the United States.

July 21.—Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney assigned to command of the corps, Special Orders, No. 64, Armies of the United States.

July 30.—The Second Division, Tenth Corps, Brigadier-General Turner commanding, supported the assaulting column of Major-General Burnside upon the enemy's works at Petersburg.

July 31.—The Second Division relieved from duty with the Eighteenth Corps before Petersburg and returned to Bermuda Hundred.

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[*] *And other forces of the Department of* Virginia and North Carolina.

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

June 14.—Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry assigned to temporary command of the Tenth Corps; Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster assigned to temporary command of the division.

June 16.—Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, with Eighteenth Corps, attacked and carried outer line of defenses of Petersburg. General Beauregard's force withdrawn for the defense of that city from the works in front of our lines, which were immediately occupied by the troops of this division and the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Ames and Turner, the whole force being under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry. The troops of this division were then pushed out upon the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, which they held against the advance of Lee's army, marching from the north side of the James River to the relief of Petersburg until near night-fall, when they were withdrawn by order of Major-General Butler. The brigades of Brigadier-Generals Ames and Turner, thus covered by this division, tore up and destroyed over two miles of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad near Port Walthall Junction. At night our picket-line was stationed in that portion of the rebel works nearest our intrenchments.

June 17.—The enemy advanced heavy columns against the center of our picket-line, which was driven in, thus giving them possession of the works abandoned by Beauregard on the morning of the 16th. An attack made upon the right of the picket-line was repulsed with loss. General Lee in person said by prisoners to have directed attack on the center.

June 21.—Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks having been assigned to command of Tenth Corps, Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry resumed command of the division, and Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster assigned to command of Third Brigade, with which he crossed James River at Deep Bottom, and intrenched to cover the pontoon bridge at that point.

Second Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Joseph R. Hawley, Seventh Connecticut Infantry.

June 16.—Participated in the advance on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. The aggregate loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 203.

June 17.—The Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Infantry were attacked while endeavoring to hold the original picket-line, and though they inflicted severe loss on the enemy they suffered themselves to the extent of near 70.

[*July.*]—The brigade has not moved during the month. It has held the extreme right of the Bermuda Hundred line of intrenchments, and has been engaged in performance of picket duty.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. John W. Turner.

This division was organized per general orders, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated June 19, 1864, and was stationed at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, Va.

June 23.—The division reported for temporary duty to Major-General Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., and was at once placed in the trenches on the left of the corps, where it has remained up to the present time [June 30].

[*July.*]—This division was temporarily attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps during the month.

July 1 to 29.—On duty in the front, near Petersburg, Va.

July 30.—The division supported the assaulting column of Major-General Burnside against the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., in which action it lost 312 killed, wounded, and missing.

July 31.—Returned to camp near Hatcher's, Va., and assigned to duty in the line of intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred.

First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. N. Martin Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry.

This brigade was organized by virtue of general orders, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, June 21, 1864.

June 23.—Marched from Point of Rocks to the advance line of our forces before Petersburg, Va., where it has since [to June 30] remained.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

June 12.—Received orders to proceed to the White House, where the brigade embarked for Point of Rocks, rejoining Tenth Army Corps.

June 13 to 22.—Holding intrenchments in front of the enemy, on picket, and other similar duties.

June 23.—Marched to front of Petersburg, Va., arriving at daybreak, and immediately went into rifle-pits, and have ever since been engaged in heavy skirmishing and constantly suffering under the fire from the shells of the enemy. In this position this report [dated June 30] leaves the brigade.

[*July 1.*]—The monthly return for June left this brigade in the intrenchments in front of Petersburg, Va., where it sustained a heavy fire during the entire night.

July 2.—Lieut. Col. William B. Coan, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, assumed command of the brigade by order of Brigadier-General Turner.

July 6.—Deserter informed that the enemy intended to charge that night; no assault.

July 7 to 25.—Constant skirmishing along picket-lines, with intervals of heavy shelling, &c., and occasional casualties.

July 26.—Enemy opened a very heavy fire of artillery.

July 29.—Received orders to move at dark, taking position in rear of Ninth Corps, some distance to the left of our former position.

July 30.—The brigade was advanced some 200 yards and close to the enemy's works. Got into position to charge, when the troops on the left gave way and the brigade was compelled to fall back. Then, after holding the intrenchments for over two hours, were relieved by the Third Brigade and ordered back to its old position.

July 31.—Ordered to proceed to City Point; order countermanded, and directed to proceed to intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, where it now remains.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Orris S. Ferry.

Division organized by general orders from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated June 19, 1864. First Brigade

stationed on the James River at Fort Powhatan, Wilson's Wharf, and Bermuda Landing; Second Brigade doing duty on the left of the line of intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred.

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

June 12.—Left Cold Harbor.
June 13.—Embarked at the White House for Bermuda Hundred.
June 15.—Arrived near Petersburg, Va.

First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

During the month [July] this brigade has been doing duty in the trenches near Petersburg, Va.

July 29.—The command moved at 6 p.m. from the trenches and went to the support of the Ninth Army Corps.

July 31.—Returned to its old position at 12 p. m.

Second Brigade, First Division.

June 12.—Marched from Cold Harbor to White House.

June 13.—Embarked on transports and set sail for Bermuda Hundred.

June 14.—Arrived at Bermuda Hundred; disembarked and marched to the front.

June 15.—Crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks; moved up the right bank of that river and participated in the attack on Petersburg. The brigade assaulted and carried Battery No. 5, capturing 1 color, 5 guns, 200 prisoners, many small-arms, and an amount of camp equipage.

June 17.—Marched back to Bermuda Hundred.

June 21.—Returned to Petersburg and remained there to the end of the month, participating in the siege of that city.

The brigade retained its position on the right of the lines before Petersburg until the night of the 29th [July], when the command was relieved by a portion of the Second Corps and moved to the left of the Ninth Corps, relieving a portion of that corps at daylight on the 30th.

July 30.—During the engagement of this day the brigade held a portion of the line immediately on the left of Reservoir Hill. Late in the night were relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps.

July 31.—At daybreak returned to former position, on the right of the lines.

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Griffin A. Stedman, jr., Eleventh Connecticut Infantry.

June 12.—Left Cold Harbor and marched to White House.

June 13.—Embarked on transports and arrived at Bermuda Hundred.

June 14.—Since this date have been engaged in the siege of Petersburg, Va.

During the last month [July] the brigade has been lying in the trenches near Petersburg, Va.

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*Commanded by Maj. Gen. William F. Smith.

July 30.—It participated in the assault upon the enemy's lines by General Burnside, the officers and men showing by their coolness and bravery a zeal for the cause which cannot be surpassed by any other brigade in the service.

Third Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.

This brigade during the month [July] performed the duty of guarding the intrenchments and breast-works in front of the enemy, alternating forty-eight hours on duty, forty-eight hours in camp.

July 29.—Under orders, this brigade, with the rest of the Eighteenth Army Corps, marched in the evening to the left of the line to support General Burnside.

July 30.—In the morning the Ninth Army Corps, under Major-General Burnside, made an assault on the enemy's line, the Eighteenth Army Corps, including this brigade, supporting the Ninth Corps. This brigade was not called into action, but was for a short time exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy, in which the casualties were small, as appears in detail on this report. In the evening the brigade returned to camp.

Third Division.

June 15.—Colonel Duncan's brigade and the First [U. S. Colored] Regiment and Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, of the First Brigade, engaged the enemy before Petersburg with considerable loss.

June 19.—The above troops were withdrawn to Point of Rocks, where the remaining regiments of the division were encamped. The First and Second Regiments Colored Cavalry were ordered to report to me for duty, and the division was reorganized by general orders, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, June 19, 1864.

June 21.—The division was moved to the front before Petersburg, where it is now doing picket and fatigue duty.

June 28.—The Thirty-seventh [U. S. Colored] Regiment and the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry were detached from the First Brigade and ordered to report to department headquarters.

[*July.*]—The division has been on duty in the trenches before Petersburg and on picket on the Appomattox during the month.

July 1.—General Hinks relinquished command of the division, and Colonel Holman, First U. S. Colored Troops, assumed command, which he retained until the 27th, when he obtained a thirty days' leave of absence. Col. S. A. Duncan, of the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, assumed command until relieved by Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, July 29, in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 91, current series, from corps headquarters.

July 29.—In the evening the Second Brigade relieved a portion of General Ledlie's division, of the Ninth Corps, and were held in reserve during the engagement of the 30th, returning to their former position on the night of the 31st, having suffered a loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 3 officers and 14 men wounded.

First Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward A. Wild.

June 15.—The First U. S. Colored Troops was the only regiment of this brigade which participated in the battle before Petersburg of this date.

June 16.—Brigade headquarters were moved from Wilson's Wharf to Point of Rocks.

June 21.—The brigade moved from Point of Rocks to the field near Petersburg, Va., where it has been and is now [June 30] doing picket duty upon the line of Appomattox River.

Second Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Col. Samuel A. Duncan, Fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

The Second U. S. Colored Cavalry assigned to Second Brigade per General Orders, No. 31, headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, June 22, 1864.

June 14.—The brigade moved over the Appomattox; encamped near Spring Hill.

June 15.—Marched toward Petersburg; found the enemy in rifle-pits at Baylor's farm, four miles from Petersburg. Brigade formed and advanced in line of battle; charged and captured the works with one piece of artillery; moved on toward the city; reached the enemy's main works at Jordan's farm, two miles and a half from the city, at 6 p. m., with Brooks' division on the right; charged and took these works, this brigade capturing Batteries Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, with 5 pieces of artillery; remained near the front under fire until the 19th.

June 19.—Moved across the Appomattox; encamped near Point of Rocks.

June 22.—Crossed the Appomattox and marched to the front.

[*July.*]—Brigade remained during the month in front of Petersburg, Va.; did duty in trenches for twenty-six days of the month; was not engaged in any military operations of importance.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

June 21.—Division left Point of Rocks, and reported same day to General Wilson at Mount Zion Church.

June 22.—Left at daylight for Reams' Station (Petersburg and Weldon Railroad), which station and railroad were destroyed; from thence to Ford's Station, on same railroad, destroying locomotives, station, and road at that place. Left at midnight for junction of Petersburg and Richmond and Danville railroads, which was also destroyed.

June 23.—Left junction at daylight, and during the 24th and 25th destroyed all that portion of the road as far as Roanoke Station.

June 27 to 29.—Occupied in returning to our lines, the last day of which had a severe engagement with the enemy, losing a large number of men.

June 30.—Went into camp on the James River, above Bermuda Hundred.

July 1 to 26.—The division remained in camp near Jones' Landing, on the James River.

July 27.—Under command of Major-General Sheridan crossed the James River to Deep Bottom.

July 28.—Took part in the cavalry engagement near Malvern Hill.

July 30.—Recrossed the James River and returned to camp near Jones' Landing; same day crossed the Appomattox near Point of Rocks and reported to Major-General Sheridan.

July 31.—Stationed at Lee's Mill, doing picket duty.

* Commanded by Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz.

First Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

June 15.—Attacked the enemy's works in front of Petersburg and were repulsed.

June 17.—Returned to camp, having marched sixty miles.

June 21.—Left camp on raiding expedition with Generals Kautz's and Wilson's divisions; destroyed the Petersburg and Lynchburg, Petersburg and Weldon, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

June 25.—Attacked the enemy at Staunton bridge and were repulsed.

June 29.—Was attacked by an overwhelming force near Reams' Station, in which affair this brigade lost 21 officers and 550 men.

June 30.—Reached camp near Jones' Landing; marched 400 miles.

MEMORANDUM.—At the date of signing the report the aggregate loss has been reduced in this brigade by arrival from the scene of the conflict on the 29th to 7 officers and 231 enlisted men.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

June 15.—The brigade again advanced upon Petersburg; engaged the enemy, and returned to camp on the 17th. Loss, 1 officer killed, 1 wounded; 4 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded.

June 21 to 30.—On raid under General Wilson; participated in the destruction of Reams' Station, 20 miles of railroad track on the Weldon and Petersburg road; Ford's, Wilson's, Blacks and Whites, and Nottoway Stations, and railroad track on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad a distance of 30 miles; [Burkeville] Junction, Keysville, Meherrin, Drake's Branch, and Roanoke Stations, saw-mills, shops, turnouts, and over 40 miles of track on the Richmond and Danville road. En route destroyed a large amount of Government stores, 2 locomotives, a number of platform and other cars, and made a most effectual destruction of the railroad. Engaged the enemy at Staunton River railroad bridge, and on returning at Reams' Station, where the brigade suffered very heavily. Loss, 19 officers and 670 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing, 712 horses, and 2 mountain howitzers (12-pounders).

July 1 to 26.—Brigade stationed near Sherman's Landing, on James River.

July 27.—Crossed James River at Strawberry Plains and participated [28th] in cavalry engagement at Deep Bottom under General Sheridan.

July 30.—Recrossed James River and proceeded to camp at Jones' Neck; crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and arrived at Lee's Mill, seven miles southwest of Petersburg, on the 31st, where the brigade is now doing picket duty.

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.*

SUB-DISTRICT OF NEW BERNE.

[*June.*]—An expedition under the immediate command of Col. P. J. Claassen, commanding One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers and New Berne outposts, and consisting of detachments of One

* Commanded by Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer.

hundred and thirty-second New York, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Third New York Light Artillery (four pieces), and Companies B and D, Twelfth New York Cavalry, went to the immediate vicinity of Kinston, N. C.; returned with a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded; captured 5 officers and 48 men, with a number of horses, mules, and other property.

SUB-DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.

June 20.—The One hundred and fifty-eighth New York, Ninth Vermont, with one section of Battery C, Third New York Light Artillery, Lieutenant Jones; one section of Battery C, First U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Wilson; First Squadron, Twenty-third, and Company E, Twelfth New York Cavalry, and Company L, First North Carolina Volunteers (mounted), marched from Croatan via Pollocksville, Young's Cross-Roads, and Jacksonville. At the same time 100 men of the Ninth Vermont landed at Snead's Ferry, destroyed the ferry-boats, took prisoners, &c.; returned on the 26th, having captured about 25 prisoners, horses, arms, &c.; destroyed 2 ferry-boats and 1 schooner loaded with salt and turpentine. Several brisk skirmishes occurred on the road.

No. 7.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

JUNE 15–30, 1864.

[With exceptions noted in particular cases, the roster of organizations is given as it stood June 30. As far as shown by the records (which are more or less confused and incomplete) the succession of brigade and superior commanders is given for the whole period represented.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Lieut. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.							
ESCORT, ETC.							
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th U. S. Infantry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.							
1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80th New York Infantry (20th Militia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
68th Pennsylvania Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114th Pennsylvania Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Provost Guard	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

*Joined June 22; for losses June 15 to 21, see First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, p. 224.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ENGINEER BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.							
15th New York (five companies)							
50th New York (five companies)							
BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.							
Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.							
GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.							
Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry.							
ARTILLERY.*							
Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.							
ARTILLERY PARK.							
Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.							
15th New York Heavy Artillery, Company F							
SIGNAL CORPS.							
Capt. BENJAMIN F. FISHER.							
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.†							
ESCORT.							
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M							
ENGINEERS.							
Maj. WESLEY BRAINERD.							
50th New York (1st Battalion)							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
28th Massachusetts‡		4		20		3	27
26th Michigan		4	1	18	1	1	25
5th New Hampshire	1	9	1	54		8	73
2d New York Heavy Artillery	1	27	7	211	1	59	306
61st New York		4	1	26		7	38
81st Pennsylvania	1	5	1	17		1	25
140th Pennsylvania	1	5	2	20	1	2	31
183d Pennsylvania		3		24		6	33
Total First Brigade	4	61	13	390	3	87	558

* All organizations of artillery are entered in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

† From June 18 to 27 Maj. Gen. David B. Birney commanded the corps, General Hancock being physically disabled. During the same period Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott commanded the Third Division, and Col. Daniel Chaplin the Third Brigade of that division.

‡ Transferred from the Second Brigade June 20.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
*Second Brigade.**							
Col. PATRICK KELLY.†							
63d New York (six companies)	.....	5	2	27	.....	19	53
69th New York (six companies)	1	2	3	19	1	17	43
88th New York (three companies)	1	2	1	19	1	31	55
116th Pennsylvania	.....	5	3	32	2	28	70
Total Second Brigade	2	14	9	97	4	95	221
Third Brigade.							
Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.							
39th New York	.....	3	1	24	.....	24	52
52d New York‡	.....	9	4	39	.....	2	54
57th New York	.....	7	10	35	.....	1	53
111th New York	.....	14	2	43	.....	18	77
125th New York	2	9	5	39	.....	30	85
126th New York	4	4	4	17	.....	3	32
Total Third Brigade	6	46	26	197	.....	78	353
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.§ Lieut. Col. JOHN HASTINGS. Col. JOHN FRASER.‖ Lieut. Col. JOHN HASTINGS.							
2d Delaware (five companies)	.....	3	2	12	1	28	46
7th New York Heavy Artillery	1	32	7	145	11	305	501
64th New York	.....	2	1	8	1	20	32
66th New York	1	5	2	11	6	47	72
53d Pennsylvania	.....	10	1	32	3	53	99
145th Pennsylvania	.....	5	2	27	10	101	145
148th Pennsylvania	1	4	6	19	3	43	76
Total Fourth Brigade	3	61	21	254	35	597	971
Total First Division	15	182	69	938	42	857	2,103
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Provost Guard.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.¶ Maj. WILLIAM F. SMITH. Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.**							
19th Maine	.....	4	2	8	1	60	75
15th Massachusetts	.....	1	1	4	4	63	73
19th Massachusetts	.....	1	1	8	6	186	202
20th Massachusetts	.....	4	.....	15	2	49	70
1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7th Michigan	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
1st Minnesota (two companies)	.....	4	1	17	.....	22	44
42d New York	.....	.....	.....	11	2	91	104
59th New York (four companies)	.....	1	1	10	4	57	73
82d New York (four companies)	.....	1	1	8	.....	111	121
184th Pennsylvania	.....	17	2	20	8	176	223
36th Wisconsin	.....	16	5	102	.....	.....	123
Total First Brigade	1	50	14	207	27	816	1,115

* Consolidated with the Third Brigade to form the Consolidated Brigade June 27. The latter was commanded by Col. Clinton D. MacDougall June 27 to 30.

† Killed June 16.

‡ Detachment 7th New York attached.

§ Wounded June 16.

‖ Assigned June 21 and captured June 22.

¶ *Relieved* June 22, and assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, June 24.

** *Assigned* June 27.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
*Second Brigade.**							
Col. JOHN FRASER.† Maj. TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.							
152d New York	.....	.....	.....	8	4	28	40
69th Pennsylvania	.....	10	1	19	1	72	103
72d Pennsylvania	1	5	1	10	1	37	55
106th Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	76	3	82	167
Total Second Brigade	1	20	3	113	9	219	365
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut	.....	2	.....	9	.....	2	13
1st Delaware	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4
12th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
10th New York (six companies)	.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	11
108th New York	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	8
4th Ohio (four companies) ‡ 8th Ohio‡	.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	23
7th West Virginia (four companies)	.....	.....	2	12	.....	1	15
Total Third Brigade	.....	7	4	58	.....	9	78
Fourth Brigade.§							
Col. JOHN RAMSEY.‖ Col. JAMES P. MCIVOR. Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.¶ Col. JAMES P. MCIVOR.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery	1	41	14	247	1	4	308
155th New York	2	15	3	59	.....	.....	79
164th New York	.....	5	3	51	.....	4	63
170th New York	2	20	5	106	1	2	136
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery)	1	18	6	69	1	9	104
Total Fourth Brigade	6	99	31	532	3	19	690
Total Second Division	8	177	52	910	39	1,063	2,249
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.‖ Col. HENRY J. MADILL.							
20th Indiana	.....	5	2	42	.....	.....	49
17th Maine	1	13	2	67	.....	4	87
40th New York	1	13	3	26	.....	2	45
86th New York	1	.....	1	13	.....	2	17
124th New York	1	1	.....	17	.....	1	20
99th Pennsylvania	2	5	.....	27	.....	.....	34
110th Pennsylvania	.....	2	4	17	.....	2	25
141st Pennsylvania	1	3	1	16	.....	3	24
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	6	3	35	2	26	72
Total First Brigade	7	48	16	260	2	40	373

* Broken up and its regiments assigned to the First and Third Brigades June 26.
† Assigned to Fourth Brigade, First Division, June 21.
‡ Ordered home for muster-out June 25; veterans and recruits assigned to 4th Ohio.
§ Changed to Second Brigade June 26.
‖ Wounded June 16.
¶ *Assigned June 20 and killed June 23.*

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.* Maj. LEVI B. DUFF. Maj. JOHN WILLIAN. Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.† Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.‡							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	1	30	15	207	6	188	447
5th Michigan	.....	17	2	52	2	19	92
93d New York	.....	5	3	17	.....	11	36
57th Pennsylvania	1	4	2	17	1	6	31
63d Pennsylvania	1	8	2	28	.....	15	54
105th Pennsylvania	.....	8	4	21	1	9	43
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	8	1	20	.....	5	34
Total Second Brigade	3	80	29	362	10	253	737
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
1st Maine Heavy Artillery	6	84	24	435	.....	31	580
16th Massachusetts	.....	2	.....	23	.....	2	26
5th New Jersey	.....	5	3	42	.....	4	54
6th New Jersey	.....	6	1	33	.....	5	45
7th New Jersey	1	5	1	42	2	40	91
8th New Jersey	.....	5	3	28	.....	11	47
11th New Jersey	1	6	.....	43	1	16	67
115th Pennsylvania§	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	12
Total Third Brigade	9	113	33	650	3	114	922
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
11th Massachusetts (five companies)	1	1	.....	18	.....	.....	20
71st New York	.....	5	2	13	.....	3	23
72d New York (three companies)‖	1	2	1	10	.....	.....	14
73d New York	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
74th New York (six companies)	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....	10
120th New York	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	8
84th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	15
Total Fourth Brigade	2	14	6	71	.....	3	96
Total Third Division	21	255	84	1,343	15	410	2,128
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL. Maj. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F)	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th New York Heavy¶	1	15	1	87	.....	.....	104
1st New York Light, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 11th Battery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
New York Light, 12th Battery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	11
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th United States, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
5th United States, Batteries C and I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	1	20	1	113	.....	9	144
Total Second Army Corps	45	634	206	3,304	96	2,339	6,624

* Wounded June 16.
† Assigned June 16.
‡ Assigned June 24.
§ Transferred to 110th Pennsylvania June 22.
‖ *Attached to* 120th New York.
¶ *1st and 2d* Battalions assigned, respectively, to First and Second Brigades, Third *Division, June 25.*

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
ESCORT.							
Lieut. WILLIAM H. WHEELER.							
1st Michigan Cavalry (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
PROVOST GUARD.							
Capt. HENRY W. RIDER.							
5th New York (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.* Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.							
121st Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	6	.....	1	10
142d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	12
143d Pennsylvania	.....	7	3	42	.....	.....	52
149th Pennsylvania	.....	3	1	23	.....	.....	27
150th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	20	.....	.....	24
187th Pennsylvania	.....	23	6	159	.....	1	189
Total First Brigade	.....	41	10	261	.....	2	314
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
22d Massachusetts†	.....	7	.....	19	.....	.....	26
32d Massachusetts	.....	11	2	26	.....	.....	39
4th Michigan‡	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	8
62d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
91st Pennsylvania§	.....	11	1	67	.....	.....	79
155th Pennsylvania§	1	11	.....	65	.....	.....	77
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	11	5	81	.....	1	98
Total Second Brigade	1	55	9	274	.....	1	340
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
20th Maine	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	8
18th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
1st Michigan	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
16th Michigan‖	.....	6	.....	21	.....	.....	27
44th New York	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	12
83d Pennsylvania	.....	11	2	9	.....	2	24
118th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total Third Brigade	1	26	4	56	.....	2	89
Total First Division	2	122	23	591	.....	5	743
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

* Wounded June 18.

† 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

‡ Ordered home for muster-out June 19; veterans and recruits transferred to 1st Michigan.

§ *Transferred from First Brigade,* Second Division, June 15.

‖ *Brady's company Michigan* Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.*							
Staff			1				1
5th New York		11	1	17		4	33
140th New York		1	1	17	1	2	22
146th New York		4		13			17
4th United States†		1	3	4			8
10th United States (three companies)		1	1	6			8
11th United States (six companies)		9	1	15		1	26
12th United States		3		20			23
14th United States		1	1	22			24
17th United States				3			3
Total First Brigade		31	9	117	1	7	165
Second Brigade.							
Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.							
1st Maryland		5	1	7			13
4th Maryland		3	2	3			8
7th Maryland		4		18			22
8th Maryland		1		5			6
Purnell Legion (Maryland)		4		14			18
Total Second Brigade		17	3	47			67
Third Brigade.							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York Heavy Artillery		7		84		1	92
15th New York Heavy Artillery	1	10	2	71			84
Total Third Brigade	1	17	2	155		1	176
Total Second Division	1	65	15	319	1	8	409
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
Staff			1				1
16th Maine		1	2	14			17
13th Massachusetts		2		15			17
39th Massachusetts		8	2	21			31
104th New York		3		25		1	29
90th Pennsylvania		4	1	21			26
107th Pennsylvania		4	3	20			27
Total First Brigade		22	9	116		1	148
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES L. BATES.‡ Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.							
12th Massachusetts§		6		22			28
84th New York		6	1	22		2	31
97th New York		5	1	48		2	56
11th Pennsylvania		1	1	23			25
88th Pennsylvania		3	1	18			22
Total Second Brigade		21	4	133		4	162

* Assigned June 20.

† Transferred to headquarters Armies of the United States June 22.

‡ Relieved (expiration of term) June 25.

§ Ordered home for muster-out June 24; veterans and recruits transferred to 39th Massachusetts.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES CARLE.							
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves)	1	12	5	38	.....	.....	56
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves)	.....	8	4	47	.....	.....	59
Total Third Brigade	1	20	9	85	.....	.....	115
Total Third Division	1	63	22	334	.....	5	425
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
Provost Guard.							
Lieut. HENRY NAEGELY.							
Independent Battalion (Wisconsin)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
First Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
7th Indiana	2	7	2	39	.....	5	55
19th Indiana	.....	10	3	45	.....	.....	58
24th Michigan	1	7	3	33	.....	1	45
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters	.....	4	.....	12	.....	1	17
6th Wisconsin	.....	7	2	38	.....	10	57
7th Wisconsin	1	11	5	47	.....	.....	64
Total First Brigade	4	46	15	214	.....	17	296
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2d Delaware	1	8	4	52	.....	.....	65
4th Delaware	.....	21	4	87	.....	.....	112
78th New York	.....	10	3	28	.....	.....	41
95th New York	.....	8	1	36	.....	1	46
147th New York	1	9	1	46	.....	.....	57
56th Pennsylvania	1	10	1	33	.....	.....	45
157th Pennsylvania	.....	7	2	31	.....	.....	40
Total Second Brigade	3	73	17	313	.....	1	407
Total Fourth Division	7	119	32	530	.....	18	706
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
1st New York Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st New York Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st New York Light, Battery D	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
1st New York Light, Battery E*	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st New York Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st New York Light, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York Light, 15th Battery	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
4th United States, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Battery D	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
Total Artillery Brigade	1	8	2	31	.....	.....	42
Total Fifth Army Corps	12	377	94	1,805	1	37	2,236

* Mortar battery.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. CHARLES E. FELLOWS.							
8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
ENGINEERS.							
Maj. EDMUND O. BEERS.							
50th New York, 2d Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
1st Delaware Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
4th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
10th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
15th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	10
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery	.....	8	3	12	.....	8	31
5th Maine*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121st New York	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9
95th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	8
96th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	13	3	24	.....	8	48
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. GIDEON CLARK.							
6th Maine	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
49th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
119th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7
5th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total Third Brigade	.....	2	.....	6	.....	5	13
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. NELSON CROSS.† Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.							
65th New York	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
67th New York‡	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
122d New York	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
23d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	14
82d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Total Fourth Brigade	1	5	.....	20	.....	2	28
Total First Division	1	20	3	58	.....	17	99

*Ordered home for muster-out June 22; veterans and recruits transferred to 6th Maine.

† Ordered home for muster-out June 20.

‡ Ordered home for muster-out June 20; veterans and recruits transferred to 65th New York.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.*							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.†							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
Col. JOHN F. BALLIER.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.†							
62d New York	.....	8	.....	20	.....	10	38
93d Pennsylvania	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	19
98th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	14	.....	.....	17
102d Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	21
139th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	15
Total First Brigade	.....	20	2	78	.....	10	110
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
2d Vermont	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3d Vermont	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
4th Vermont	1	6	1	17	8	133	166
5th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
6th Vermont	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)	1	8	.....	36	18	239	302
Total Second Brigade	2	16	1	60	26	372	477
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
42d New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
49th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
77th New York	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
61st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	22
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
7th Massachusetts‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th Massachusetts‡	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
37th Massachusetts	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	10
2d Rhode Island (detachment)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Fourth Brigade	.....	4	1	14	.....	.....	19
Total Second Division	2	40	4	169	26	387	628
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.							
14th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
108th New York	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	8
151st New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87th Pennsylvania	.....	7	.....	33	3	61	104
10th Vermont	.....	8	.....	6	.....	2	16
Total First Brigade	.....	17	.....	46	3	66	132

* Transferred to Eighteenth Army Corps June 21.

† Resumed command June 28.

‡ *Ordered home for muster-out, respectively,* June 14 and 19; *veterans and recruits transferred to 37th Massachusetts.*

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
6th Maryland	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
9th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3d Battalions.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
110th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
122d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
126th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
67th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	2	.....	15	.....	2	19
Total Third Division	.....	19	.....	61	3	68	151
CAVALRY DETACHMENT.							
Col. TIMOTHY M. BRYAN, JR.							
3d New Jersey*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22d New York (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th Pennsylvania* (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detachment 1st and 2d Cavalry Divisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	7
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	13
Total Sixth Army Corps	3	80	7	298	29	476	893
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
PROVOST GUARD.							
Capt. MILTON COGSWELL.							
8th United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.†							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. JACOB P. GOULD.							
56th Massachusetts	1	9	.....	51	.....	16	77
57th Massachusetts	1	12	4	21	.....	9	47
59th Massachusetts	.....	11	2	56	.....	5	74
Total First Brigade	2	32	6	128	.....	30	198

* Detached temporarily from Third Cavalry Division.

† Reorganized June 18, the regiments of the Second Brigade (except the 29th Massachusetts) being transferred to the First Brigade, and the Third Brigade (with the 29th Massachusetts added) was designated as the Second.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE. Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES.*							
3d Maryland	.....	7	2	15	.....	.....	24
21st Massachusetts	1	3	2	25	.....	4	35
29th Massachusetts	.....	6	2	22	.....	.....	30
179th New York	2	9	3	67	.....	10	91
100th Pennsylvania	1	3	3	42	.....	.....	49
Total Second Brigade	4	28	12	171	.....	14	229
Third Brigade.							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.† Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN G. BARNEY.							
14th New York Heavy Artillery	2	36	4	148	7	53	250
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery	1	39	6	187	.....	13	246
Total Third Brigade	3	75	10	335	7	66	496
Engineers.							
35th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Artillery.							
Capt. JOHN B. EATON.							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
New York Light, 27th Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Artillery	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	9
Total First Division	9	138	29	645	7	110	938
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.‡ Lieut. Col. HENRY PLEASANTS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
36th Massachusetts	1	5	1	27	.....	.....	34
58th Massachusetts	1	7	2	33	.....	1	44
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)	2	16	2	80	.....	2	102
45th Pennsylvania	.....	7	3	28	.....	1	39
48th Pennsylvania	.....	15	3	54	.....	3	75
7th Rhode Island	.....	4	2	15	.....	.....	21
Total First Brigade	4	54	14	237	.....	7	316
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland	.....	2	2	36	1	1	42
31st Maine	1	11	4	42	.....	.....	58
32d Maine	.....	6	1	35	.....	.....	42
6th New Hampshire	.....	3	.....	32	.....	1	36
9th New Hampshire	.....	7	.....	33	.....	.....	40
11th New Hampshire	.....	5	1	32	1	1	40
17th Vermont	1	12	1	32	.....	.....	46
Total Second Brigade	2	46	9	242	2	3	304

* *In command June 17.* † Wounded June 17. ‡ Wounded June 18.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Acting Engineers.							
51st New York	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
New York Light, 19th Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Artillery	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Total Second Division	6	102	24	491	2	10	635
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.							
8th Michigan	1	6	4	35	.....	.....	46
27th Michigan*	1	16	1	105	.....	5	128
109th New York	1	25	2	79	.....	20	127
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51st Pennsylvania	.....	12	3	44	.....	.....	59
37th Wisconsin	3	30	6	116	.....	2	157
38th Wisconsin (four companies)	.....	4	4	41	.....	1	50
Total First Brigade	6	93	20	420	.....	28	567
Second Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.‡ Col. WILLIAM C. RAULSTON.§ Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. TRAVERS.§ Lieut. Col. WALTER C. NEWBERRY. Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.‖							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	3	19	4	49	1	80	156
2d Michigan‖	.....	21	5	165	.....	13	204
20th Michigan	2	12	1	54	.....	.....	69
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)	1	37	9	147	.....	3	197
46th New York	1	8	7	27	.....	.....	43
60th Ohio¶	1	19	1	68	.....	5	94
50th Pennsylvania	1	15	2	43	.....	3	64
Total Second Brigade	9	131	29	553	1	104	827
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Artillery.							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
New York Light, 34th Battery	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
Total Artillery	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	9
Total Third Division	15	224	53	983	1	132	1,408

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
† Assigned June 29.
‡ Wounded June 17.
§ Wounded June 18.
‖ Assigned from First Brigade June 19
¶ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.							
27th U. S. Colored Troops							
30th U. S. Colored Troops				1			1
39th U. S. Colored Troops		2					2
43d U. S. Colored Troops				1			1
Total First Brigade		2		2			4
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.							
19th U. S. Colored Troops				2			2
22d U. S. Colored Troops							
28th U. S. Colored Troops*							
29th U. S. Colored Troops							
31st U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Second Brigade				2			2
Artillery.							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D				3			3
Vermont Light, 3d Battery							
Total Artillery				3			3
Total Fourth Division		2		7			9
Total Ninth Army Corps	31	466	106	2,126	10	252	2,991
CAVALRY CORPS.†							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. IRA W. CLAFLIN.							
8th United States							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
1st Michigan							
5th Michigan							
6th Michigan							
7th Michigan							
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York							
6th New York							
9th New York							
17th Pennsylvania							

* Joined June 28.

† The First and Second Divisions crossed to the south side of the James June 27 and 28, and moved on the 29th to Reams' Station. For losses from June 15 to 24, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 187. No casualties are reported for the period from June 25 to 30, inclusive. The Third Division started June 22 on a raid to the South Side and Danville Railroads, and was engaged at Nottoway Creek June 23, Staunton River bridge, or Roanoke Station June 25, Stony Creek June 28, and Reams' Station June 29.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)							
6th Pennsylvania							
1st Rhode Island*							
1st United States							
2d United States							
5th United States							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
1st Massachusetts							
1st New Jersey							
10th New York							
6th Ohio							
1st Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
1st Maine							
2d Pennsylvania							
4th Pennsylvania							
8th Pennsylvania							
13th Pennsylvania							
16th Pennsylvania							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
Escort.							
8th Illinois (detachment)				1		5	6
Provost Guard.							
3d New Jersey (detachment)						9	9
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.							
1st Connecticut		3		8	2	43	56
3d New Jersey†							
2d New York		3	3	9	1	31	47
5th New York				3	3	91	97
2d Ohio		4	3	25	2	68	102
18th Pennsylvania*							
Total First Brigade		10	6	45	8	233	302
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
3d Indiana		1	1	8	2	12	24
1st New Hampshire		2		9		48	59
8th New York	2	3	1	7	2	102	117
22d New York	1			7	3	122	133
1st Vermont	1	3	4	18	4	71	101
Total Second Brigade	4	9	6	49	11	355	434
Total Third Division	4	19	12	95	19	602	751

* *Joined June 23.* † Temporarily attached to Sixth Army Corps.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
1st United States, Batteries H and I							
1st United States, Battery K*				1	2	36	39
2d United States, Battery A							
2d United States, Batteries B and L							
2d United States, Battery D							
2d United States, Battery M							
3d United States, Battery C							
4th United States, Batteries C and E*				1		31	32
Total Horse Artillery Brigade				2	2	67	71
Total Cavalry Corps†	4	19	12	97	21	669	822
Total Army of the Potomac	95	1,577	425	7,630	157	3,773	13,657
ARMY OF THE JAMES.‡							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.§							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.‖ Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL.							
39th Illinois		5	2	23		1	31
62d Ohio							
67th Ohio				13		1	14
85th Pennsylvania		5	2	11		4	22
Total First Brigade		10	4	47		6	67
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.							
6th Connecticut		5	1	15	1	17	39
7th Connecticut		5	2	9		15	31
3d New Hampshire		7	4	23		1	35
7th New Hampshire		8	1	20		1	30
Total Second Brigade		25	8	67	1	34	135
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.							
10th Connecticut		1		1		2	4
11th Maine				10		4	14
1st Maryland Cavalry (dismounted)				1		1	2
24th Massachusetts				8			8
100th New York		1		2		3	6
Total Third Brigade		2		22		10	34

* Attached to Third Division.

† On the south side of the James up to June 30, inclusive.

‡ Roster of organizations given as it stood June 30. Changes in brigade and superior commanders between June 15 and 30 are noted.

§ Assigned June 18.

‖ Assigned to Third Brigade June 23.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. LOOMIS L. LANGDON.							
Connecticut Light, 1st Battery							
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery							
3d Rhode Island Light, Battery C							
1st United States, Battery M							
Total First Division		37	12	136	1	50	236
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.* Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.							
3d New York		3		19			22
112th New York	1	1		5			7
117th New York	1	5	3	37		3	49
142d New York		2		29			31
Total First Brigade	2	11	3	90		3	109
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM B. BARTON.							
47th New York			1	9			10
48th New York		3	1	13			17
115th New York		1		14			15
76th Pennsylvania				7			7
Total Second Brigade		4	2	43			49
Third Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
13th Indiana		3		9			12
9th Maine		9	4	42		1	56
4th New Hampshire		3	1	23		4	31
169th New York		8	1	63		3	75
97th Pennsylvania		5	1	30			36
Total Third Brigade		28	7	167		8	210
Artillery Brigade.							
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery							
1st United States, Battery D							
3d United States, Battery E							
4th United States, Battery D							
Total Second Division	2	43	12	300		11	368
THIRD DIVISION.†							
Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.							
133d Ohio				2			2
143d Ohio							
148th Ohio							
163d Ohio							
New York Light Artillery, 33d Battery							
Total First Brigade				2			2

* Assigned to Eighteenth Army Corps June 19. † Organized June 19.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES B. ARMSTRONG.							
130th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
132d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
134th Ohio	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
138th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
37th U. S. Colored Troops*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	10
CAVALRY.							
Maj. ATHERTON H. STEVENS, Jr.							
4th Massachusetts (1st Battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tenth Army Corps	2	81	24	445	1	61	614
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
2d New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
79th New York (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.†							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.‡							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.§							
Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
81st New York	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
96th New York	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	10
98th New York	.....	6	.....	14	.....	30	50
139th New York	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	9
Total First Brigade	.....	10	3	33	.....	30	76
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.							
8th Connecticut	.....	2	1	24	.....	.....	27
10th New Hampshire	1	3	.....	15	.....	.....	19
13th New Hampshire	.....	5	4	40	.....	3	52
118th New York	1	1	1	18	.....	.....	21
Total Second Brigade	2	11	6	97	.....	3	119
Third Brigade.							
Col. GUY V. HENRY.							
21st Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
40th Massachusetts	.....	3	1	7	.....	.....	11
92d New York	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	12
48th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
169th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	7	2	30	.....	.....	39
Total First Division	2	28	12	160	.....	33	235

* Attached.

† Assigned to command Tenth Army Corps June 18.

‡ Assigned June 20.

§ Assumed command of First Division June 18, and assigned to Tenth Army Corps *June 20.*

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE:							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.* Col. ALEXANDER PIPER.							
23d Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
25th Massachusetts	.....	11	3	41	.....	.....	55
27th Massachusetts	.....	13	3	27	.....	.....	43
9th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	14
10th New York Heavy Artillery†	.....	6	.....	38	.....	.....	44
55th Pennsylvania	.....	24	6	118	.....	8	156
Total First Brigade	.....	55	12	235	.....	12	314
Second Brigade.							
Col. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.							
11th Connecticut	1	5	3	49	.....	5	63
8th Maine	.....	9	3	33	.....	9	54
12th New Hampshire	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	12
148th New York	.....	16	2	72	1	25	116
19th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	1	32	8	167	1	39	248
Third Brigade.							
Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON. Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.‡							
5th Maryland	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	11
89th New York§	1	9	4	78	.....	2	94
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery	.....	16	2	92	1	15	126
Total Third Brigade	1	27	6	179	1	17	231
Total Second Division	2	114	26	581	2	68	793
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS.							
Cavalry.							
Capt. ALBERT F. RAY.							
4th Massachusetts, Companies E and H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD. Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.‖							
5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry (dismounted)¶	.....	3	3	16	.....	.....	22
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st U. S. Colored Troops	.....	17	10	104	.....	25	156
10th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Total First Brigade	.....	21	13	125	.....	25	184

* Assigned to First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, June 20.
† Transferred from Fourth Brigade, First Division, June 24.
‡ Assigned June 20.
§ Transferred from First Brigade June 24.
‖ Assigned June 23.
¶ Transferred to Point Lookout, Md., June 29.
** Joined June 20.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.							
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th U. S. Colored Troops	2	13	4	106	.....	10	135
5th U. S. Colored Troops	1	3	1	30	.....	6	41
6th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	8	3	45	.....	20	76
22d U. S. Colored Troops	1	13	6	110	.....	8	138
Total Second Brigade	4	37	14	292	.....	44	391
Total Third Division	4	58	27	417	.....	69	575
ARTILLERY BRIGADE							
Col. HENRY S. BURTON.							
3d New York Light, Battery E	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3d New York Light, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d New York Light, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 7th Battery	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
New York Light, 16th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st United States, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	28	32
4th United States, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th United States, Battery A	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
2d U. S. Colored, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	2	1	20	.....	28	51
Total Eighteenth Army Corps	8	202	66	1,184	2	198	1,660
NAVAL BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.							
ENGINEERS.							
Maj. JOSEPH WALKER.							
1st New York (eight companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SIEGE ARTILLERY.							
Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.							
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
12th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies A and H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Siege Artillery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
CAVALRY DIVISION.*							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. SIMON H. MIX.† Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York	1	3	.....	18	2	78	102
5th Pennsylvania	.....	9	3	29	5	161	207
Total First Brigade	1	12	3	47	7	239	309

* Participated in the Wilson raid, June 22 to 30.
† Killed June 15.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia	1	13	3	55	.....	66	138
11th Pennsylvania	4	17	4	41	1	116	183
Total Second Brigade	5	30	7	96	1	182	321
Total Cavalry Division	6	42	10	143	8	421	630
UNASSIGNED CAVALRY.							
4th Massachusetts, Companies F and G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PONTONIERS.							
Capt. JOHN PICKERING, Jr.							
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 13th Company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Army of the James	16	325	100	1,780	11	680	2,912

RECAPITULATION.

Army of the Potomac	95	1,577	425	7,630	157	3,773	13,657
Army of the James	16	325	100	1,780	11	680	2,912
Total armies operating against Richmond	111	1,902	525	9,410	168	4,453	16,569

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. George B. Hempstead, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Orrin H. Knight, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Clovis E. Hammond, 6th Infantry.
Capt. William H. Sackett, 11th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Col. William B. Dorrell, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. William S. Main, 3d Infantry.
Capt. Thomas M. Reynolds, 4th Infantry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Eli W. Parkman, 1st Cavalry.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Oscar F. Rudd, 39th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. David Holmes, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Orville D. Williams, 7th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

MAINE.

Capt. Samuel W. Daggett, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Frederick C. Howes, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Andrew J. Jaquith, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Albert G. Abbott, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Allen E. Barry, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. James W. Clark, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Samuel W. Crowell, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Thomas S. Drummond, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Edward S. Foster, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. James E. Hall, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. William R. Newenham, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Gardner H. Ruggles, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Horatio N. P. Spooner, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. John Stevens, 8th Infantry.
Capt. William A. Stevens, 16th Infantry.
Capt. Benjamin C. Pennell, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Lafayette Carver, 19th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel T. Keene, 20th Infantry.
Capt. William R. Currier, 31st Infantry.
Capt. William H. Shoppee, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Calvin Boston, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Hiram C. Gage, 31st Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Joseph W. Kimball, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Nathaniel R. Blaney, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Lewis P. Caldwell, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Orrin L. Farnham, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Peleg W. Blake, 5th Battery.
Lieut. Samuel G. Gilbreth, 1st Company Sharpshooters.
Col. William Blaisdell, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Charles Goss, 21st Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Pope, 29th Infantry.
Col. George L. Prescott, 32d Infantry.
Capt. Amos Buffum, 36th Infantry.
Capt. Otis W. Holmes, 36th Infantry.
Lieut. John H. Crowley, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin I. Coe, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Franklin D. Hammond, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel A. Bean, 59th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Thomas H. Gaffney, 1st Sharpshooters.
Capt. Levant C. Rhines, 1st Sharpshooters.
Lieut. Garrett A. Gravernet, 1st Sharpshooters.
Lieut. George C. Knight, 1st Sharpshooters.
Lieut. Martin Wagor, 1st Sharpshooters.
Lieut. William S. Woodruff, 1st Infantry.
Capt. James Bradley, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. Edward A. Sherman, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Campbell, 8th Infantry.
Maj. George C. Barnes, 20th Infantry.
Capt. William A. Dewey, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. George B. Hicks, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Seril Chilson, 24th Infantry.
Capt. James A. Lothian, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. John W. Brennan, 27th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. John H. Tredick, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. George R. Shapleigh, 5th Infantry.
Capt. James Madden, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Hiram K. Little, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Elisha E. Dodge, 13th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Henry H. Woolsey, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Michael Mullery, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Sidney M. Layton, 11th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Murt Cunningham, 2d Cavalry.
Col. Simon H. Mix, 3d Cavalry.
Capt. James McNair, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. James A. Sayles, 8th Cavalry.
Lieut. Patrick R. Glennon, 22d Cavalry.
Capt. Calvin Burch, 24th Cavalry.
Capt. William F. Williams, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. James L. Atwood, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. John V. Bedell, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. James B. N. DeLong, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Capt. William A. Berry, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. George S. Dawson, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. D. K. Smith Jones, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Charles Maguire, 7th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Charles L. Yearsley, 7th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Willard W. Bates, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Edwin L. Blake, 8th Heavy Artillery.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

NEW YORK—continued.

Capt. George A. Hoyt, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Robert Glass, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Walter P. Wright, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Job C. Hedges, 14th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Nimrod Underhill, jr., 14th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Franz Steckner, 15th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. James Shuter, 40th Infantry.
Capt. Henry W. Ohmes, 46th Infantry.
Capt. John A. Fee, 48th Infantry.
Maj. William A. Kirk, 57th Infantry.
Capt. Augustus M. Wright, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Miles McDonald, 63d Infantry.
Capt. Burton H. Davis, 66th Infantry.
Lieut. James E. Bullis, 66th Infantry.
Capt. Bernard S. O'Neil, 69th Infantry.
Lieut. John Kiener, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. Amos B. Stanton, 86th Infantry.
Col. Patrick Kelly, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Theophilus L. England, 89th Infantry.
Capt. Seymour L. Judd, 89th Infantry.
Lieut. William F. Dutton, 108th Infantry.
Capt. William Warwick, 109th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward C. Jones, 109th Infantry.
Capt. Jerome M. Lattin, 111th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel G. Sherwin, 112th Infantry.
Capt. William J. Hunt, 117th Infantry.
Capt. J. Parsons Stone, 117th Infantry.
Maj. Charles E. Pruyn, 118th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry H. Hoyt, 122d Infantry.
Capt. William A. Jackson, 124th Infantry
Lieut. Edward N. Barnes, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. George A. Bryan, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac DeWitt Coleman, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. Egbert B. Hull, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. Merritt B. Miller, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. William H. Baird, 126th Infantry.
Capt. Morris Brown, jr., 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Spencer F. Lincoln, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. John A. McDonald, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Martin V. Stanton, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Sidney C. Gaylord, 147th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Hart, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert H. Dwight, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. John Nolan, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. Michael O'Connell, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. Michael J. Eagan, 170th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis H. Seely, 170 Infantry.
Maj. John B. Sloan, 179th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Blachford, 179th Infantry.
Maj. William Butler, 182d Infantry.
Lieut. Michael W. Redmond, 182d Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. William H. Ulrey, 2d Cavalry.
Capt. Albert G. Quintrell, 60th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. William Bailey, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. John B. Loomis, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. W. Dewees Roberts, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. Gerard Reynolds, 11th Cavalry.
Lieut. David O. Tears, 11th Cavalry.
Lieut. Henry G. Lott, 21st Cavalry.
Lieut. Daniel S. Dubbs, 2d Provisional Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Thomas C. Sharpe, 2d Provisional Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Benjamin B. Shuck, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Edwards, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. Curtis C. Pollock, 48th Infantry.
Capt. Henry A. Lantz, 50th Infantry.
Capt. Oliver Mumford, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry M. Adams, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Clark M. Lyons, 57th Infantry.
Capt. Isaac Moorhead, 63d Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob Glenn, 72d Infantry.
Capt. David H. Ginder, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. James R. Wingate, 84th Infantry.
Lieut. Atwood G. Sinn, 88th Infantry.
Capt. Jacob P. Embich, 93d Infantry.
Lieut. Matthew N. Heiskell, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. Isidor Hirsch, 99th infantry.
Lieut. Col. Matthew M. Dawson, 100th Infantry.
Capt. Leander C. Morrow, 100th Infantry.
Capt. William A. Norton, 110th Infantry.
Capt. Robert M. Jeffries, 115th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew M. Purdy, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Guy H. Watkins, 141st Infantry.
Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin, 143d Infantry.
Capt. Jacob B. Edmonds, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. Wesley W. Beirly, 148th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel A. McKee, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert G. Christnot, 190th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward Greenfield, 190th Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Maj. James St. C. Morton, Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Richard Skinner, 10th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. William V. King, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Alfred M. Brigham, 4th Infantry.
Capt. Orlando P. Brockway, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert F. Johnston, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Emery Fisher, 22d Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

VERMONT.

Lieut. Hiram H. Hall, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Gilbert Steward, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Merrit H. Sherman, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Capt. William C. Tracy, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Guy H. Guyer, 17th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Samuel H. Phillips, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Tanner Thomas, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John A. Savage, jr., 36th Infantry.
Lieut. Elias A. Galloway, 36th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel Stevens, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Earl, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. David Prutsman, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. Freeman B. Riddle, 37th Infantry.

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DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864.

[All organizations participating in the operations are included in this table.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
ESCORT.							
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M							
ENGINEERS.							
50th New York, 1st Battalion							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
Staff					1		1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
28th Massachusetts		2		2			4
26th Michigan		1	1	2		1	5
5th New Hampshire		1		12			13
2d New York Heavy Artillery		1		7		8	16
61st New York				1		1	2
81st Pennsylvania							
140th Pennsylvania							
183d Pennsylvania		4		8			12
Total First Brigade		9	1	32		10	52
Consolidated Brigade.							
Col. LEVIN CRANDELL.							
7th New York (four companies)							
39th New York				2			2
52d New York							
57th New York							
63d New York (six companies)						1	1
69th New York (six companies)							
88th New York (four companies)							
111th New York							
125th New York							
126th New York							
Total Consolidated Brigade				2		1	3

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. K. OSCAR BROADY.							
7th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	8
64th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66th New York	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	9
53d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
145th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Fourth Brigade	.....	6	.....	8	.....	5	19
Total First Division	.....	15	1	42	1	16	75
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Provost Guard.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.							
19th Maine	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
19th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20th Massachusetts (seven companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	17
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st Minnesota (two companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59th New York	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	12	20
152d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184th Pennsylvania (seven companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	14	1	27	42
Second Brigade.							
Col. MATHEW MURPHY.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Delaware (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th Ohio (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th West Virginia (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total Second Division	.....	.....	.....	17	1	27	45
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
20th Indiana							
1st Maine Heavy Artillery							
17th Maine							
40th New York (six companies)			1	1			2
73d New York (eight companies)		1	1	1			3
74th New York (five companies)							
86th New York							
124th New York							
99th Pennsylvania		1		7	1	6	15
110th Pennsylvania		7	3	21			31
141st Pennsylvania							
2d U. S. Sharpshooters (eight companies)							
Total First Brigade		9	5	30	1	6	51
Second Brigade							
Col. DANIEL CHAPLIN. Col. HENRY J. MADILL.*							
5th Michigan				2			2
93d New York							
57th Pennsylvania (eight companies)							
63d Pennsylvania							
84th Pennsylvania				1			1
105th Pennsylvania				2			2
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		1	2	4			7
Total Second Brigade		1	2	9			12
Third Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery				1			1
11th Massachusetts (seven companies)							
5th New Jersey							
6th New Jersey							
7th New Jersey							
8th New Jersey				1			1
11th New Jersey							
72d New York (one company)							
120th New York		1		1			2
Total Third Brigade		1		3			4
Total Third Division		11	7	42	2	6	68
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Maj. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F)							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery							
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery							
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B							
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery							
4th New York Heavy, Company D							
4th New York Heavy, Company L							
1st New York Light, Battery G							
New York Light, 11th Battery							
New York Light, 12th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B							
4th United States, Battery K							
5th United States, Batteries C and I							
Total Second Army Corps		26	8	101	4	49	188

* Assumed command July 28.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
10th Connecticut			1	8			2
11th Maine		3	2	27			32
1st Maryland Cavalry (dismounted)		1	1	5			7
24th Massachusetts				2			2
100th New York	1			5			6
Connecticut Light Artillery, 1st Battery							
Total*	1	4	4	47			56
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.							
9th Connecticut							
12th Maine							
14th Maine		1					1
26th Massachusetts							
14th New Hampshire							
75th New York							
Total		1					1
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. IRA W. CLAFLIN.							
6th United States							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
1st Michigan							
5th Michigan							
6th Michigan							
7th Michigan							
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery C							
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York				1			1
6th New York		1	1	6			8
9th New York		1		3			4
17th Pennsylvania		1		1			2
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L							
Total Second Brigade		3	1	11			15

* Includes losses on July 26.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)				6			6
6th Pennsylvania			1	6			7
1st Rhode Island (eight companies)							
1st United States				9			9
2d United States		4		16		5	25
5th United States		3	2	8			13
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D							
Total Reserve Brigade		7	3	45		5	60
Total First Division		10	4	56		5	75
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
1st Massachusetts		3		14		2	19
1st New Jersey		8		20		9	32
10th New York		1		10	1		12
6th Ohio		1	3	10		2	16
1st Pennsylvania		4	3	15		2	24
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A				1			1
Total First Brigade		12	6	70	1	15	104
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
1st Maine				7			7
2d Pennsylvania		2		5		10	17
4th Pennsylvania		1		1			2
8th Pennsylvania							
13th Pennsylvania							
16th Pennsylvania		5	2	27		2	36
Total Second Brigade		8	2	40		12	62
Total Second Division		20	8	110	1	27	166
KAUTZ'S DIVISION.*							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York				1			1
5th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total First Brigade				2			2
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia							
11th Pennsylvania							
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery							
Total Cavalry Corps		30	12	168	1	32	243

* From Army of the James.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM (OR DARBYTOWN, STRAWBERRY PLAINS, AND NEW MARKET ROAD), VA., JULY 27-29, 1864—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Army Corps	.....	26	8	101	4	49	188
Tenth Army Corps (detachment)	1	4	4	47	.....	.....	56
Nineteenth Army Corps (detachment)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cavalry Corps	.....	30	12	168	1	32	243
Grand total	1	61	24	316	5	81	488

Officers killed or mortally wounded.—Lieut. Thomas Clark, 40th New York; Capt. William Richardson, 100th New York; and Lieut. Lockwood Caughey, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ASSAULT AT "THE CRATER," NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
ESCORT.							
3d New Jersey Cavalry, Companies A and E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROVOST GUARD.							
8th U. S. Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARTLETT.* Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
21st Massachusetts	.....	2	4	10	.....	7	23
29th Massachusetts	.....	2	1	6	.....	6	15
56th Massachusetts	.....	4	3	18	2	23	50
57th Massachusetts	3	1	2	14	1	30	51
59th Massachusetts	2	4	2	17	3	46	74
100th Pennsylvania	3	7	3	25	1	29	68
Total First Brigade	8	20	15	90	9	141	283
Second Brigade.							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.* Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
3d Maryland (battalion)	.....	3	.....	7	.....	16	26
14th New York Heavy Artillery	1	9	2	42	3	75	132
179th New York	2	3	2	13	.....	31	51
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery	.....	9	2	33	6	66	116
Total Second Brigade	3	24	6	100	9	188	330
Acting Engineers.							
35th Massachusetts	1	9	3	25	1	2	41
Total First Division	12	53	24	215	19	331	654

* Captured.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

ASSAULT AT "THE CRATER," NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.							
36th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
58th Massachusetts	1	3	1	23	3	83	114
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)	.....	10	2	29	.....	7	48
51st New York	1	9	.....	21	.....	2	33
45th Pennsylvania	.....	5	2	20	5	34	66
48th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th Rhode Island	2	5	4	47	5	20	83
Total First Brigade	4	33	9	142	13	146	347
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland	2	3	4	16	1	37	63
31st Maine	4	5	1	25	7	44	86
32d Maine	.....	9	5	24	8	54	100
6th New Hampshire	1	5	5	30	.....	1	42
9th New Hampshire	1	8	4	31	1	29	74
11th New Hampshire	.....	9	2	30	.....	22	63
17th Vermont	5	3	1	21	2	21	53
Total Second Brigade	13	42	22	177	19	208	481
Acting Engineers.							
7th Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Second Division	17	75	31	323	32	354	832
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
Staff	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8th Michigan	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
27th Michigan*	.....	11	4	47	1	22	85
109th New York	1	10	2	22	.....	18	53
12th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)	2	15	1	58	.....	7	83
51st Pennsylvania	1	3	2	21	.....	3	30
37th Wisconsin	.....	34	4	55	1	51	145
38th Wisconsin (five companies)	1	8	1	11	.....	8	29
Total First Brigade	5	83	14	229	2	109	442
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	.....	2	4	10	3	26	45
2d Michigan	2	4	4	11	1	37	59
20th Michigan	.....	5	1	21	1	19	47
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	9
46th New York	.....	3	2	19	.....	.....	24
60th Ohio†	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	10
50th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	19	1	.....	22
Total Second Brigade	2	16	14	96	6	82	216
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Division	7	99	28	326	8	191	659

*1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
†9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

ASSAULT AT "THE CRATER," NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.							
27th U. S. Colored Troops	3	6	2	44	.....	20	75
30th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	18	5	99	5	73	200
39th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	13	5	92	.....	47	157
43d U. S. Colored Troops	1	13	4	82	2	21	123
Total First Brigade	4	50	16	317	7	161	555
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.							
19th U. S. Colored Troops	2	20	1	86	3	3	115
23d U. S. Colored Troops	3	71	7	108	6	115	310
28th U. S. Colored Troops	2	9	2	62	2	11	88
29th U. S. Colored Troops	2	19	9	47	.....	47	124
31st U. S. Colored Troops	1	26	6	36	2	64	135
Total Second Brigade	10	145	25	339	13	240	772
Total Fourth Division	14	195	41	656	20	401	1,327
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 19th Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York Light, 27th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 34th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vermont Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortar battery (Smiley's)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total Ninth Army Corps	50	423	124	1,522	79	1,277	3,475
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.							
3d New York	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
112th New York	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
117th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
142d New York	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	14
Total First Brigade	1	2	4	25	.....	.....	32
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.							
47th New York	.....	1	.....	13	.....	2	16
48th New York	2	4	.....	21	.....	3	30
76th Pennsylvania	.....	3	3	37	.....	9	52
97th Pennsylvania	.....	4	3	26	.....	5	38
Total Second Brigade	2	12	6	97	.....	19	136

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

ASSAULT AT "THE CRATER," NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
13th Indiana (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6	17
9th Maine	1	3	2	28	.....	13	47
4th New Hampshire	.....	6	2	33	.....	5	46
115th New York	.....	2	3	15	.....	5	25
169th New York	1	1	.....	8	.....	9	19
Total Third Brigade	2	12	7	95	.....	38	154
Total Second Division	5	26	18	217	.....	57	323

RECAPITULATION.

Ninth Army Corps	50	423	124	1,522	79	1,277	3,475
Tenth Army Corps (Second Division)	5	26	18	217	.....	57	323
Grand total	55	449	142	1,739	79	1,334	3,798

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MAINE.

Lieut. Edwin T. Clifford, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Almon H. Gushee, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Byron C. Gilmore, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Thompson, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. John G. Whitten, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. William B. Allyn, 31st Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. Col. Henry Howard, jr., 2d Infantry.
Lieut. R. Wilson Register, 2d Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. William H. Clark, 21st Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel G. Berry, 35th Infantry.
Maj. Albert Prescott, 57th Infantry.
Capt. Edson T. Dresser, 57th Infantry.
Capt. George H. Howe, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Clement C. Granett, 58th Infantry.
Col. J. Parker Gould, 59th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John Hodges, jr., 59th Infantry.
Capt. Lewis E. Munroe, 59th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. John L. Young, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. John G. Busch, 2d Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. William K. Crossfield, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. George E. Upton, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. John C. Sampson, 9th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Austin Gibbons, 24th Cavalry.
Lieut. Ezra T. Hartley, 14th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Samuel M. Swartwout, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. Jeremiah O'Brien, 48th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel H. Sims, 51st Infantry.
Lieut. Nathan J. Griswold, 109th Infantry.
Capt. William P. Johnson, jr., 142d Infantry.
Capt. Augustus D. Vaughn, 169th Infantry.
Maj. John Barton, 179th Infantry.
Capt. Allen T. Farwell, 179th Infantry.
Lieut. Baker L. Saxton, 179th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

OHIO.

Lieut. Clayton G. Jewell, 13th Cavalry. | Lieut. Isaac W. Short, 13th Cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Allen H. Filman, 51st Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel McVey, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Levi L. Marsh, 97th Infantry.
Maj. Thomas J. Hamilton, 100th Infantry.
Capt. Walter C. Oliver, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Richard P. Craven, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel G. Leasure, 100th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. John K. Knowles, 4th Infantry. | Lieut. George W. Field, 4th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Maj. Theodore H. Rockwood, 19th Infantry.
Lieut. Christopher Pennell, 19th Infantry.
Capt. Adam C. Liscomb, 23d Infantry.
Capt. Zelotes Fessenden, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles W. Perigree, 23d Infantry.
Capt. John Cartwright, 27th Infantry.
Capt. Alfred W. Pinney, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Amos Richardson, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Seymour A. Cornell, 27th Infantry.
Capt. John C. Hackhiser, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. James C. Grant, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John A. Brosa, 29th Infantry.
Capt. William H. Flint, 29th Infantry.
Capt. Hector H. Aiken, 29th Infantry.
Maj. James C. Leeke, 30th Infantry.
Capt. Richard K. Woodruff, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Ayers, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. James T. Hayman, 43d Infantry.

VERMONT.

Maj. William B. Reynolds, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. George Hicks, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Leonard P. Bingham, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. William E. Martin, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry B. Needham, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. John R. Converse, 17th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Allen A. Burnett, 37th Infantry.
Capt. Frank A. Cole, 37th Infantry.
Capt. Newton S. Ferris, 38th Infantry.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., July 1–31, 1864, including Deep Bottom (27th–29th), "The Crater" (30th), and along the lines.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Lieut. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.							
ESCORT.							
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and K							
4th U. S. Infantry							
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.							
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K							
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D							
25th New York Cavalry (dismounted)*							
80th New York (20th Militia)							
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry							
68th Pennsylvania							
114th Pennsylvania							

* Transferred to Camp Stoneman, D. C., July 7.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ENGINEER BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.							
15th New York (five companies)							
50th New York (nine companies)							
BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.							
Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.							
GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.							
Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry							
ARTILLERY.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.*							
15th New York Heavy, Company F							
4th New York Heavy†							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D)‡				2			2
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A‡							
New York Light, 3d Battery†				1			1
1st Ohio Light, Battery H‡							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E‡							
5th United States, Battery E‡							
Total Artillery				3			3
SIGNAL CORPS.							
Capt. BENJAMIN F. FISHER.							
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
ESCORT.							
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M							
ENGINEERS.							
Maj. WESLEY BRAINERD.							
50th New York, 1st Battalion							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW. Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.§ Col. JAMES C. LYNCH.							
20th Massachusetts							
26th Michigan							
5th New Hampshire							
2d New York Heavy Artillery							
61st New York							
81st Pennsylvania							
140th Pennsylvania							
183d Pennsylvania							

* Chief of artillery.
† Assigned from Second Army Corps July 13.
‡ Assigned from the Sixth Army Corps July 10.
§ In command of First Division from July 29.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. JOHN HASTINGS. Lieut. Col. K. OSCAR BROADY.*							
7th New York Heavy Artillery							
64th New York							
66th New York							
53d Pennsylvania							
116th Pennsylvania							
145th Pennsylvania							
148th Pennsylvania							
Consolidated Brigade.							
Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL. Col. LEVIN CRANDELL.†							
7th New York (four companies)							
39th New York							
52d New York							
57th New York							
63d New York (six companies)							
69th New York (six companies)							
88th New York (four companies)							
111th New York							
125th New York							
126th New York							
Total First Division‡		16	1	42	1	17	77
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON. Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.§							
Provost Guard.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.							
19th Maine							
15th Massachusetts‖							
19th Massachusetts							
20th Massachusetts							
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters							
7th Michigan							
1st Minnesota (two companies)							
59th New York							
152d New York							
184th Pennsylvania							
36th Wisconsin							
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES P. MCIVOR. Col. MATHEW MURPHY.¶							
8th New York Heavy Artillery							
155th New York							
164th New York							
170th New York							
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).							

*Assumed command July 25.
†Assumed command July 3.
‡Losses for the entire month are not of record by regiments and brigades.
§Assumed command July 31.
‖Veterans and recruits transferred to 20th Massachusetts July 27.
¶Assumed command July 14.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
Lieut. Col. HENRY A. COOK.*							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
Lieut. Col. SAMUEL A. MOORE.† *							
14th Connecticut							
1st Delaware							
2d Delaware (three companies)							
12th New Jersey							
10th New York (battalion)							
108th New York							
4th Ohio (four companies)							
69th Pennsylvania							
72d Pennsylvania‡							
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)							
7th West Virginia (four companies)							
Total Second Division §				18	1	27	46
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.‖							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY J. MADILL.							
Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.¶							
20th Indiana							
17th Maine							
40th New York (battalion)							
73d New York (eight companies)							
74th New York (five companies)							
86th New York							
124th New York							
99th Pennsylvania							
110th Pennsylvania							
141st Pennsylvania**							
2d U. S. Sharpshooters							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.							
Col. DANIEL CHAPLIN.††							
Col. HENRY J. MADILL.‡‡							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery							
5th Michigan							
93d New York							
57th Pennsylvania							
63d Pennsylvania							
84th Pennsylvania							
105th Pennsylvania							
1st U. S. Sharpshooters							

* In command July 19 to 22.
† Assumed command July 31.
‡ Veterans and recruits transferred to 183d Pennsylvania July 19.
§ Losses for the entire month are not of record by regiments and brigades.
‖ Assumed command July 23.
¶ Assumed command July 12.
** Assigned to Second Brigade July 28.
†† Assumed command July 26.
‡‡ Assumed command July 28.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT. Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
1st Maine Heavy Artillery*							
11th Massachusetts							
16th Massachusetts†							
5th New Jersey							
6th New Jersey							
7th New Jersey							
8th New Jersey							
11th New Jersey							
72d New York (one company)							
120th New York							
Total Third Division‡		13	7	54	2	7	83
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Maj. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F)							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery							
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery							
New Jersey Light, 2d Battery (B)							
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery							
4th New York Heavy, Company D							
4th New York Heavy, Company L							
1st New York Light, Battery G							
New York Light, 11th Battery							
New York Light, 12th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B							
4th United States, Battery K							
5th United States, Batteries C and I							
Total Second Army Corps		29	8	114	4	51	206
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
ESCORT.							
Lieut. WILLIAM H. WHEELER.							
1st Michigan Cavalry (detachment)							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Maj. HENRY W. RIDER.							
5th New York (battalion)							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT§							
First Brigade.							
* Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.							
121st Pennsylvania		1		4			5
142d Pennsylvania				3			3
143d Pennsylvania		1		3			4
149th Pennsylvania		1		3			4
150th Pennsylvania				2			2
187th Pennsylvania				6			6
Total First Brigade		3		21			24

* Transferred to Second Brigade July 28.

† Veterans and recruits transferred to 11th Massachusetts July 11.

‡ The Fourth Brigade was disbanded July 3 and its regiments distributed to the other three brigades. Losses by regiments and brigades not of record.

§ Assumed command July 21.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.*							
2d Massachusetts							
2d Massachusetts				2			2
2d Pennsylvania †							
81st Pennsylvania				1			1
105th Pennsylvania							
131st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted)		2	1	4			7
Total Second Brigade		2	1	7			10
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
Col. NORVAL E. WELCH.‡							
20th Maine				5			5
118th Massachusetts				3			3
1st Michigan				3			3
16th Michigan§				7			7
44th New York				3			3
83d Pennsylvania				2			2
155th Pennsylvania		2		2			4
Total Third Brigade		2		25			27
Total First Division		7	1	53			61
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.							
5th New York							
10th New York							
14th New York							
10th U. S. Infantry (three companies)							
11th U. S. Infantry (six companies)							
12th U. S. Infantry							
14th U. S. Infantry				1			1
17th U. S. Infantry							
Total First Brigade				1			1
Second Brigade.							
Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.							
1st Maryland		1	1	8			10
4th Maryland			1	1			2
7th Maryland				3		1	4
8th Maryland				2			2
Purnell (Maryland) Legion		2	1	3			6
Total Second Brigade		3	3	17		1	24
Third Brigade.							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York Heavy Artillery		3	2	20			25
14th New York Heavy Artillery			1	12			13
Total Third Brigade		3	3	32			38
Total Second Division		6	6	50		1	63

* Assumed command July 3.

† Veterans and recruits transferred to 155th Pennsylvania July 2.

‡ Assumed command July 21.

§ Brady's company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
16th Maine	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
13th Massachusetts*	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
39th Massachusetts	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5
104th New York	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
90th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
107th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4
Total First Brigade	1	2	.....	18	1	1	23
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER. Col. CHARLES WHEELOCK.							
94th New York	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
97th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES CARLE. Col. WILLIAM R. HARTSHORNE.†							
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Third Division	1	2	1	22	1	1	28
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Lieut. ALBERT T. MORGAN.							
Independent Battalion, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
7th Indiana	.....	3	.....	10	.....	1	14
19th Indiana	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
24th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
6th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
7th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total First Brigade	.....	5	.....	23	.....	7	35
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
3d Delaware	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th Delaware	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
76th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
147th New York	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
56th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
157th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	1	12	.....	1	15
Total Fourth Division	.....	6	1	35	.....	8	50

* Veterans and recruits transferred to 39th Massachusetts July 13.
† Assumed command July 26.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
ff			1				1
assachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)				1			1
assachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)				1			1
assachusetts Light, 9th Battery				1			1
New York Light, Battery B				1			1
New York Light, Battery C							
New York Light, Battery D							
New York Light, Battery E*							
New York Light, Battery H							
New York Light, Battery L							
w York Light, 15th Battery							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B							
United States, Battery B							
United States, Battery D		2		1			3
Total Artillery Brigade		2	1	5			8
Total Fifth Army Corps	1	23	10	165	1	10	210
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.†							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. CHARLES E. FELLOWS.							
Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
st Delaware Cavalry (dismounted)							
th New Jersey							
th New Jersey							
th New Jersey							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery							
5th New York							
1st New York							
5th Pennsylvania							
8th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Second Brigade				1			1
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. GIDEON CLARK. Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.‡							
9th Maine							
7th Massachusetts							
3d Pennsylvania							
9th Pennsylvania							
2d Pennsylvania							
9th Pennsylvania							
5th Wisconsin							
Total First Division§				1			1

* Mortar battery.

† The Third Division left the front of Petersburg July 6 and the First and Second ivisions July 10.

‡ Assumed command July 7.

§ The Fourth Brigade was disbanded July 6 and its regiments assigned elsewhere.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York							
93d Pennsylvania							
98th Pennsylvania							
102d Pennsylvania							
139th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
2d Vermont							
3d Vermont							
4th Vermont				2			2
5th Vermont							
6th Vermont							
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)				1			1
Total Second Brigade				3			3
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine							
43d New York							
49th New York							
77th New York							
122d New York							
61st Pennsylvania							
Total Second Division*				3			
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.							
14th New Jersey							
106th New York							
151st New York							
87th Pennsylvania							
10th Vermont							
Second Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
6th Maryland							
9th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3d Battalions							
110th Ohio							
122d Ohio							
126th Ohio							
67th Pennsylvania							
138th Pennsylvania							
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)†							
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)†							
New York Light, 1st Battery†							
9th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion†							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C†							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G†							
5th United States, Battery M†							
Total Sixth Army Corps				4			

* The Fourth Brigade was disbanded July 6 and its regiments assigned elsewhe

† Left the front of Petersburg July 10. For batteries remaining with Army of t Potomac, see p. 251.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
aj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
ESCORT.							
Lieut. JOHN S. HOUGH.							
ersey Cavalry (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
PROVOST GUARD.							
Capt. MILTON COGSWELL.							
Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.							
First Brigade.							
l. JACOB P. GOULD. ig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARTLETT.* ut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES.							
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
achusetts	.....	5	4	20	.....	7	36
achusetts†	.....	2	1	7	.....	6	16
achusetts	.....	7	7	30	2	23	69
achusetts	4	5	7	26	1	32	75
achusetts	2	7	2	20	3	46	80
nsylvania	4	10	4	37	1	29	85
al First Brigade	10	36	25	140	9	143	363
Second Brigade.							
ol. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE. ol. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.‡ ieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
ryland (battalion)	.....	3	.....	10	.....	16	29
w York Heavy Artillery	1	15	4	77	3	80	180
w York	2	4	3	24	.....	31	63
nsylvania Provisional Heavy Artil-ry.	.....	11	2	51	6	112	182
al Second Brigade	3	33	8	162	9	239	454
Acting Engineers.							
achusetts	1	11	4	28	1	2	47
al First Division	14	80	37	330	19	384	864
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. HENRY PLEASANTS. Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.§ Col. WILLIAM H. P. STEERE. Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.§							
achusetts	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	9
achusetts	1	4	1	30	3	83	122
w York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)	.....	17	3	45	.....	7	72
w York‖	1	14	.....	32	.....	2	49
nsylvania	1	6	3	43	5	34	92
nsylvania	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
de Island¶	2	9	5	52	5	20	93
al First Brigade	5	55	12	213	13	146	444

* Assumed command July 21 and captured July 30.
† Transferred from Second Brigade July 23.
‡ Captured July 30.
§ In command from July 4 to 11 and 25 to 31
‖ Relieved as engineers July 2.
¶ Joined July 3.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland	2	6	4	24	1	37	74
31st Maine	4	8	1	37	7	44	101
32d Maine	.....	13	5	40	8	54	120
6th New Hampshire	1	12	7	68	.....	1	89
9th New Hampshire	1	11	5	40	1	29	87
11th New Hampshire	.....	13	2	40	.....	22	77
17th Vermont	5	6	1	31	2	21	66
Total Second Brigade	13	69	25	280	19	208	614
Acting Engineers.							
7th Rhode Island*	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
Total Second Division	18	124	37	505	32	354	1,070
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
Staff	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8th Michigan	.....	3	.....	25	.....	.....	28
27th Michigan†	.....	15	5	73	1	22	116
109th New York	1	11	4	42	.....	18	76
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)	2	17	1	68	.....	7	95
51st Pennsylvania	1	7	2	32	.....	3	45
37th Wisconsin	.....	38	4	71	1	51	165
38th Wisconsin (five companies)	1	8	1	13	.....	8	31
Total First Brigade	5	100	17	324	2	109	557
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	.....	3	5	13	3	26	
2d Michigan	2	4	7	30	1	37	
20th Michigan	.....	8	1	26	1	19	
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	4	4	15	.....	.....	
46th New York	.....	6	3	27	.....	.....	
60th Ohio‡	.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	
50th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	23	1	.....	
Total Second Brigade	2	27	21	156	6	82	
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Total Third Division	7	127	38	481	8	191	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen EDWARD FERRERO. Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE.§ Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.							
27th U. S. Colored Troops	3	6	2	49	.....	21	
30th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	19	5	101	5	73	
39th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	15	5	92	.....	47	
43d U. S. Colored Troops	1	13	4	84	2	21	
Total First Brigade	4	53	16	326	7	162	

* Assigned as engineers July 2.
† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
‡ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.
§ In command from July 21 to 29.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.							
[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops	2	20	1	87	3	3	116
[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops	3	71	7	109	6	115	311
[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops	2	9	2	62	2	11	88
[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops	2	19	9	47	.....	47	124
[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops	1	26	6	36	2	64	135
Total Second Brigade	10	145	25	341	13	240	774
Total Fourth Division	14	198	41	667	20	402	1,342
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.							
[illegible]ine Light, 2d Battery (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]ine Light, 3d Battery (C)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]ine Light, 7th Battery (G)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
[illegible]assachusetts Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
[illegible]assachusetts Light, 14th Battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
[illegible]w York Light, 19th Battery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
[illegible]w York Light, 27th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
[illegible]w York Light, 34th Battery	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
[illegible]nsylvania Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
[illegible]rmont Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
[illegible]rtar battery (Smiley's)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	2	1	17	.....	2	22
Total Ninth Army Corps	53	531	154	2,000	79	1,334	4,151
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. IRA W. CLAFLIN.							
[illegible]h United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER. Col. RUSSELL A. ALGER.							
[illegible]t Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]h Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]h Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]h Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
[illegible]th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
[illegible]th New York (1st Dragoons)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]st Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]st United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]d United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]th United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]d U. S. Artillery, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Division†	.....	11	4	58	.....	7	80

* Joined July 9.

† Losses by regiments and brigades not of record.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr. Col. WILLIAM STEDMAN.*							
1st Massachusetts							
1st New Jersey							
10th New York							
6th Ohio							
1st Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
1st Maine							
2d Pennsylvania							
4th Pennsylvania							
8th Pennsylvania							
13th Pennsylvania							
16th Pennsylvania							
Total Second Division†		22	9	144	4	61	240
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. McINTOSH.							
1st Connecticut							
3d New Jersey							
2d New York							
5th New York							
2d Ohio							
18th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
8th Illinois							
3d Indiana							
1st New Hampshire							
8th New York							
22d New York							
1st Vermont							
Total Third Division†	2	3	.....	21	1	25	
HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
1st United States, Batteries H and I							
1st United States, Battery K							
2d United States, Battery A							
2d United States, Batteries B and L							
2d United States, Battery D							
2d United States, Battery M							
3d United States, Battery C							
4th United States, Batteries C and E							
Total Cavalry Corps	2	36	13	223	5	93	3
Total Army of the Potomac	56	619	185	2,509	89	1,488	4,9

* In command from July 30.

† *See* foot-note to First Division.

‡ Ordered to Washington July 9.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
ESCORT.							
r York Mounted Rifles (detachment)							
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.*							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.†							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.‡							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL.							
Col. FRANCIS B. POND.§							
inois							
io							
io							
nnsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.							
nnecticut							
nnecticut							
w Hampshire							
w Hampshire							
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.‡							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
onnecticut							
laine							
aryland Cavalry (dismounted)							
assachusetts							
ew York Mounted Rifles							
ew York							
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. LOOMIS L. LANGDON.							
Capt. ZENAS C. WARREN.‖							
ticut Light, 1st Battery							
rsey Light, 5th Battery							
de Island Light, Battery C							
ited States, Battery M							
otal First Division¶		4		48		4	56

* Assumed command July 19.
† Assumed command July 23.
‡ In command from July 19 to 23.
§ Assumed command July 29.
‖ Assumed command July 28.
¶ Losses by regiments and brigades not of record.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.							
3d New York							
112th New York							
117th New York							
142d New York							
Second Brigade.							
Maj. EDWARD EDDY, Jr. Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.*							
47th New York							
48th New York							
76th Pennsylvania							
97th Pennsylvania†							
Third Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
13th Indiana (three companies)							
9th Maine							
4th New Hampshire							
115th New York†							
169th New York							
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. FREDERICK M. FOLLETT.							
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery							
1st United States, Battery D							
3d United States, Battery E							
4th United States, Battery D							
Total Second Division‡	6	90	20	411		24	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.							
133d Ohio							
143d Ohio							
148th Ohio							
163d Ohio							
1st New York Engineers, Company L							
16th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies E and H.							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment)							
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company E							
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company I							
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES B. ARMSTRONG.							
130th Ohio							
132d Ohio							
134th Ohio							
138th Ohio§							
142d Ohio							

*Assumed command July 2.
† Interchanged brigades July 26.
‡ See foot-note to First Division.
§ Detached to Eastern Shore of Virginia July 14.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Unattached.							
37th New Jersey							
Artillery.							
New York Light, 33d Battery							
CAVALRY.							
Lieut. Col. FRANCIS WASHBURN.							
4th Massachusetts, 1st and 3d Battalions*							
UNATTACHED.							
37th U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Tenth Army Corps	6	94	20	459	.....	28	607
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH. Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.† Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.‡							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Lieut. Col. JOAB N. PATTERSON.							
2d New Hampshire				4			4
79th New York (one company)							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.§ Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.							
First Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN. Col. AARON F. STEVENS.							
13th New Hampshire‖							
81st New York							
98th New York							
139th New York							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM. Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.¶							
8th Connecticut							
10th New Hampshire							
96th New York**							
118th New York							
Third Brigade.							
Col. GUY V. HENRY.							
21st Connecticut							
40th Massachusetts							
92d New York							
56th Pennsylvania							
188th Pennsylvania							
Total First Division††	2	24	9	108	.....	4	147

*Companies E and H in Eighteenth Army Corps.
†Assumed command July 10.
‡Assumed command July 21.
§On leave from July 31.
‖Transferred from Second Brigade July 25.
¶In command July 31.
**Transferred from First Brigade July 25.
††Losses by regiments and brigades not of record.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE. Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.*							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALEXANDER PIPER. Col. JAMES STEWART, Jr.†							
23d Massachusetts							
25th Massachusetts							
27th Massachusetts							
9th New Jersey							
10th New York Heavy Artillery							
55th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.							
11th Connecticut							
8th Maine							
12th New Hampshire							
148th New York							
19th Wisconsin							
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES. Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.‡							
5th Maryland							
89th New York							
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery							
Total Second Division§	1	99	5	445	2	10	562
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS. Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.‖ Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.¶							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN. Col. JEPTHA GARRARD.**							
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)							
1st U. S. Colored Troops							
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.							
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)							
4th U. S. Colored Troops							
5th U. S. Colored Troops							
6th U. S. Colored Troops							
22d U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Third Division§		6		27		1	34

* Assumed command July 10.
† Assumed command July 24.
‡ Assumed command July 11.
§ See foot-note to First Division.
‖ Assumed command July 1.
¶ Assumed command July 29.
** Assumed command July 2.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. HENRY S. BURTON.							
Col. ALEXANDER PIPER.*							
3d New York Light, Battery E							
3d New York Light, Battery H							
3d New York Light, Battery K							
3d New York Light, Battery M							
New York Light, 7th Battery							
New York Light, 16th Battery							
New York Light, 17th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F							
1st United States, Battery B							
4th United States, Battery I							
5th United States, Battery A							
5th United States, Battery F							
Total Artillery Brigade†		3		17		21	41
UNATTACHED.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies E and H							
1st New York Engineers, Companies B, K, and M							
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Companies D and H.							
5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies H and I							
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H							
Total unattached				1			1
Total Eighteenth Army Corps	3	132	14	598	2	36	785
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.‡							
SECOND DIVISION.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.							
9th Connecticut							
12th Maine							
14th Maine		1					1
26th Massachusetts							
14th New Hampshire							
75th New York							
Total First Brigade		1					1
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.							
22d Iowa							
131st New York							
159th New York							
Total Second Division		1					1
NAVAL BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company A						1	1
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company B							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company F							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company G							
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company I							
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company K							
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company L							
Total Naval Brigade						1	1

* Assumed command July 24.

† Losses during the month are not of record by batteries.

‡ The detachment of this corps temporarily with the Army of the James was attached to the Tenth Army Corps July 21 to 31.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ENGINEERS.							
Maj. FREDERICK E. GRAEF.							
1st New York (eight companies)							
SIEGE ARTILLERY.							
Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.							
1st Connecticut Heavy	1	3	1	18			23
13th New York Heavy, Companies A and H							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company M							
Total Siege Artillery	1	3	1	18			23
CAVALRY.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York							
5th Pennsylvania							
Total First Brigade				3			3
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia							
11th Pennsylvania							
Total Second Brigade			1				1
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery							
Total Cavalry			1	3			4
PONTONIERS.							
Capt. JOHN PICKERING, Jr.							
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 13th Company							
UNATTACHED.							
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A							
10th U. S. Colored Troops							
36th U. S. Colored Troops							
38th U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Army of the James	10	230	36	1,078	2	65	1,421

RECAPITULATION.

Army of the Potomac	56	619	185	2,509	89	1,488	4,946
Army of the James	10	230	36	1,078	2	65	1,421
Grand total	66	849	221	3,587	91	1,553	6,367

No. 8.

Report of Surg. Edward B. Dalton, U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer of Depot Field Hospital, including operations June 14–December 31, 1864.

DEPOT FIELD HOSPITAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
City Point, Va., December [31], 1864.

SIR:*

On the morning of the 14th [June] a large proportion of the medical officers, the commissary, and the quartermaster, together with the purveying department and most of the hospital property, started down the Pamunkey en route for Jamestown Island, in the James River, which had been designated in your letter of the 12th as the probable rendezvous until further orders. A temporary delay was occasioned at Yorktown by the great reluctance of the captains of the purveying steamers Planter, Farmer, and Hugh Jenkins to proceed. Their objections were, however, overruled and we reached Jamestown Island on the afternoon of the 15th. Here orders were received through you to proceed to City Point and there establish the hospital depot.

On the 16th, upon reaching the pontoon bridge near Fort Powhatan, we were delayed by the crossing of cavalry and the cattle. Surgeon Phelps, however, succeeded in getting above the bridge by means of a small boat and thence by tug to City Point, where he selected a site for the hospital. We finally reached City Point on the 18th, just as a train of ambulances arrived, loaded with wounded from the assault upon Petersburg. These were at once attended to, and transportation to Washington procured for them, hospital transports being loaned for the purpose by Surgeon McCormick, U. S. Army, medical director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. The hospital property was at once unloaded and conveyed to the site selected and there put in readiness as rapidly as possible for the reception of wounded, who still continued to come in in large numbers. This site, which is the one still occupied, is located to the south of the James River, one mile from City Point toward Petersburg. It is situated upon a broad plain extending from the Petersburg pike to the high bluffs overlooking the basin of the Appomattox, just at the junction of the latter river with the James. The plan of the encampment, which still remains essentially unaltered, was mainly devised by Doctor Phelps. Some irregularities occurred in its execution, in consequence of the embarrassment of laying out the camp and erecting tents at the same time that the presence of wounded called constantly for professional labor. By means of pontoons two temporary wharves were soon constructed at a convenient point a short distance up the Appomattox. These were for the exclusive use of the hospital, and were used respectively for the landing and issuing of supplies and for transferring wounded to the hospital transports. The services of the transports were immediately, and for a time, constantly in demand. Two of these, the Connecticut and State of Maine, were of sufficiently light draught to be able to come alongside the wharf. The De Molay could reach the mouth of the Appomattox and was there loaded by means of lighters. The Atlantic, Baltic, and Western Metropolis came no farther than Fort Monroe or Newport News and were there loaded by transfer from the Connecticut and State

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 7 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 269.

of Maine. All rendered most efficient service, especially the Connecticut, which has been throughout the campaign remarkable for the promptness and energy displayed in her management.

The purveying department met all necessary demands with promptness and liberality. Nothing really essential to the care of the wounded was wanting. Bedsacks and blankets were supplied without stint, although for a time bedsteads were dispensed with, excepting in the severer cases, a large proportion of the patients being placed upon sacks amply filled with straw and arranged upon the ground beneath the tents. None were without shelter. Drugs and dressings in abundance, hospital stores, ice, and even delicacies were constantly issued; cooking stoves, caldrons, and portable ovens were on hand in sufficient quantity for any emergency. Requisitions received prompt and full attention at all times. But a short time elapsed before the arrival of an abundant supply of bedsteads, when sheets and pillow-cases were at once made use of in all cases where they could essentially add to the comfort of the patient. The capacity of the hospital was rapidly increased until it became capable of accommodating 10,000 patients. At first these were mainly wounded, but as the season advanced and the prolonged duty in the trenches told upon the men, the proportion of sick became greater. Each successive engagement would fill the beds with wounded, but these, especially the severely hurt, were sent north as rapidly as possible, while the sick, as a general rule, were removed only when the character of the case rendered a change of climate essential to recovery.

The entire encampment now covers an area of some 200 acres and is composed of 1,200 hospital tents. The latter were originally pitched in groups composed of two tents and an intervening fly, and placed end to end. These groups are arranged in rows, side by side, divided by lateral interspaces of fifteen feet in width between the individual groups. The ends of the groups abut upon streets sixty feet wide, running parallel with the river and meeting at right angles a main avenue 180 feet in width, which extends from the verge of the bluff directly through the center of the camp to the Petersburg pike. Since the approach of cool weather an entire tent has been substituted for the intervening fly in each group.

Shortly after the establishment of the hospital at this point, works were constructed by the quartermaster for supplying the encampment with water. Two steam-engines of four horse-power each were placed at the foot of the bluff at the edge of the river, whence they force water into a tank capable of containing 6,000 gallons, which is raised thirty feet above the level of the bluff and supported upon a strong wooden trestle-work. From this tank a conducting pipe of two inches diameter descends to the ground and is then conducted at a depth of eighteen inches below the surface along the main avenue. At right angles to this main pipe smaller ones diverge at intervals and enter the various divisions of the hospital, where at the extremity of each pipe is a hydrant. These works, which were completed on the 6th of July, have proved entirely satisfactory. An abundance of river water was thus supplied for laundry, bathing, and other coarser purposes. Wells were dug in various parts of the hospital, and these, with numerous springs in the vicinity, afforded a plentiful supply for drinking and cooking.

For several weeks subsequent to the arrival at City Point no rain fell and the accumulation of dust became a source of the greatest discomfort. Bodies of troops and wagons were constantly passing along *the main road*, and the dust thus disturbed was borne in dense clouds

over and through the camp, filling the tents and penetrating even the bedclothes. This matter was represented at the Surgeon-General's Office and sprinkling carts applied for. Eight of these were promptly sent down from Washington and were immediately and constantly made use of. They afforded great relief not only in subduing the dust but also in moderating the intense heat of the atmosphere. As an additional means high, broad bowers were built continuously along the ends of the tents on each side of the streets. For purposes of drainage each group of tents was surrounded by a trench eight inches in depth. From these trenches the water is conducted into ditches which run parallel to and on each side of the streets, and terminate by means of still larger ones in various irregular ravines with which the ground is broken and which descends rapidly to the river. This system has proved entirely effectual.

It is impossible, by merely quoting the register, to convey an accurate idea of the number of sick and wounded who have received attention in this hospital. At Fredericksburg, at White House, and still later at City Point, hundreds passed through under circumstances which rendered it impracticable to register their names or even to accurately estimate their number. These instances occurred during or immediately subsequent to an engagement, when the accumulation of wounded and the constant calls for professional labor sometimes made it necessary to transfer at once from the ambulances to the hospital transports. In fact, as I have already stated, so unremitting were the professional duties of the medical officers during the first fortnight at Fredericksburg, that it was impossible even to prepare morning reports, and it was not until the 16th of May that even a numerical report was attempted. From that date to the present daily reports have been forwarded, and they show that from the 16th of May, 1864, to October 31, 1864, there have been received into this hospital and retained here under treatment for at least forty-eight hours, 68,540 sick and wounded officers and men. Of these 51,313 have been transferred to the various U. S. general hospitals at the North, and 11,706 have been returned direct from this hospital to duty with their commands. One thousand five hundred and sixteen have died. A large number of the wounded had when received here already suffered amputation or other capital operations at the immediate front, while in a great many other cases similar interference was still necessary. The experience here has given the most convincing evidence in favor of primary operations in gunshot wounds.

The majority of the sick received during the summer have suffered from dysentery, diarrhea, and malarial fevers. A small proportion of cases of typhoid fever have occurred and a very few, comparatively, of pneumonia and milder diseases of the chest. The manifestations of malarial influences have, as a general rule, been of a mild character, and evidently owing in great measure to the prolonged exposure and hard service to which the men have been subjected in the trenches. In fact, very many of these do not properly come under the head of either of the recognized classes of malarious fever, but were rather cases of a depressed condition not inaptly expressed by the term malarial malaise. A large proportion of these recovered rapidly and entirely under the influence of rest, cleanliness, and good nourishment, together with moderate administration of quinine and iron. A number of cases have arisen within the limits of the encampment, but not in sufficient number or of sufficient severity to impair the efficiency of the hospital or to throw any doubt upon the propriety of its establishment

and continuance. On the contrary, the numbers who have recovered and been returned to duty within a few weeks after their admission, and without their removal to a distance from the seat of war, have proved this site a most eligible one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Army, Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
August 10, 1864.

GENERAL:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Marching 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 23d, 26th, and 29th of June, left Parsley's Corners, passing by Tunstall's Station, to near White House, to Roper's Church, cross the Chickahominy and James Rivers, Knox's Cross-Roads, and City Point. The regiment,† by orders of General Grant, was sent by transport to Wilcox's Landing; marched toward Charles City Court-House to report to General Sheridan; returned on the 29th of June, and from that date to the 30th of July has been engaged in doing provost and guard duty at City Point and on the lines of communication to the Army of the Potomac.

The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel Jones commanding), the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers (commanded to nearly the end of the Fifth Epoch by Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow, after that by Col. A. H. Tippin), and the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Collis commanding) have moved with the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac daily. On the 21st of May these three regiments took part in the skirmish at Guiney's Bridge, clearing that passage (the accompanying list of casualties will show with what loss‡). The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry has been on several occasions called upon to act upon the flanks of the army, and in the advance, besides detachments of it being frequently sent out as scouting parties, on all of which occasions it has behaved with great coolness and judgment. The Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers has been employed as prison guard at these headquarters, by no means a light duty, and has given very general satisfaction in their performance of it. In the skirmish on the 21st of May they acted with a great deal of dash and bravery. This regiment has also acted at times on the flanks of the army. The One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers has been doing exclusively guard duty for headquarters camp and train. In the skirmish of the 21st of May it

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 279.

† *Twentieth* New York State Militia.

‡ *Shows 3* men wounded in the 68th Pennsylvania.

took its part promptly, and the colonel of the regiment showed a great deal of promptness in the maneuvering the troops under his command on that occasion. This regiment has also at times acted upon the flanks of the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Reports of Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
October [*22*], *1864.*

GENERAL:*

Upon the 12th of June the army commenced moving in the direction of the James River, and this commences the fifth epoch of the campaign.

Upon the 13th of June the advance reached the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing and signal communication was immediately opened with Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf. The general commanding was then placed in immediate communication with General Butler's command and enabled to call for the necessary means to transport the Army of the Potomac to the south bank of the James.

Upon the 14th of June I established a line of stations toward City Point and on the 15th had communication established from Douthat's Wharf to Point of Rocks, General Butler's headquarters. During the passage of the troops from Wilcox's Wharf to Wind-Mill Point communication was kept open between the opposite sides of the river, enabling corps commanders to issue their instructions conveniently and speedily, thus facilitating and expediting the crossing of that portion of the army.

Upon the 15th of June, by direction of the commanding general, Capt. T. R. Clark reported for temporary duty to the naval officer in command of the gun-boat Mackinaw, stationed in the river to cover the crossing of the army and the taking up of the pontoon bridge.

Upon June 16 the advance of the army arrived in front of Petersburg, and upon the 17th stations of observation were established at General Hancock's headquarters near the Prince George road, the headquarters of General Smith near the Friend house, and those of General Warren upon the left near the Avery house. From these stations the position of the enemy and the arrival of additional troops could be seen. As the lines of the army were extended to the westward stations were added in such numbers and positions as to command a view of all that was transpiring along the front.

Upon the 22d of June we occupied five stations, affording the following advantages: No. 1, at the Walthall house upon the extreme right of our lines, commanding a view of the city of Petersburg, a section of the Weldon railroad near the depot, a broken view of the country

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 282.

extending from Cemetery Hill southwestward to the lead-works, and thence around several miles westward of the city to the line of the Appomattox; also a view of the left bank of the Appomattox from the hills back of Pocahontas to Fort Clifton, with all the batteries or works between these two points. In addition, the officer upon this station intercepted the daily report of observations made by the enemy's signal officer from the Chesterfield Heights. No. 2, upon the Jordan house, which commanded a point on the street in Petersburg leading to the bridge crossing the Appomattox River from Petersburg to Pocahontas. It likewise had a sweeping view of the left bank of the river, and the officer upon the station was frequently employed by the artillery officers in the vicinity to note the effect of shots fired at the enemy's batteries at Archer's and other points, thus aiding in directing the firing. No. 3 was located upon a hickory tree near the Prince George Court-House road at an elevation of eighty-five feet. This afforded a view of the lines from the Appomattox to the vicinity of the plank road, of Cemetery Hill, the city, the country for several miles west of the city, and a small section of the Richmond pike, about one mile from Pocahontas. No. 4 was established upon the Avery house, giving a close view of the works east of Cemetery Hill, and thence southwestward; also a section of a road northwest of the city running toward Richmond. No. 5, near the Jerusalem plank road (now in Fort Davis), commanding a good view of the enemy's line of works (first and second) from the east side of Cemetery Hill to west of Weldon railroad; also of the roads leading out of the city in the vicinity of the lead-works, such as the Weldon railroad, the Boydton plank road, and the Squirrel Level road.

To give a detailed statement of all the reports made daily would perhaps extend this report to too great a length, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to two or three particular instances in the latter part of June and during July.

Upon the 23d of June our lines, having been extended west of the Jerusalem plank road, were drawn out toward the Weldon railroad, and the enemy detached a portion of their army to operate against that flank. This movement was made by about 10,000 infantry, and several batteries of artillery were discovered from the plank road station and reported to the general commanding, thus affording him timely information to take the necessary precaution to thwart any design the enemy might have.

Upon the 27th of June the enemy concentrated in the vicinity of Reams' Station a force of cavalry and infantry in order to intercept, as events proved, the returning expedition under the command of General Wilson. The movements of these forces from the vicinity of Petersburg, by the way of the Squirrel Level road, were discovered and reported.

Upon July 1 the main portion of the troops that had been operating against General Wilson were reported returning toward Petersburg.

Upon the 27th of July the information was forwarded to the commanding general of the withdrawal of a portion of the enemy's troops from the vicinity of Petersburg. The knowledge of these movements gave the commanding general positive information of the success of his feint upon the north bank of the James River, and promised success in the assault upon the enemy's lines upon the morning of the 30th of July.

From dawn until dark of each day a careful watch was kept from the several stations, and each new work, every additional change in the enemy's line considered of any importance, and all movements of troops

were immediately reported. These references to the few of the many daily reports made will enable an estimate to be formed of the character and value of the services rendered by the corps in addition to its ready means of opening communication between distant and sometimes almost inaccessible places. During the campaign we occupied over seventy stations of observation and established eleven lines of signal communication.

It is my duty as well as pleasure to bear full testimony to the energy and zeal displayed by Capt. P. A. Taylor, serving with General Hancock; Capt. D. E. Castle, acting signal officer, serving with General Warren; Capt. J. C. Paine, serving with General Burnside, and Capt. C. L. Davis, in command of the reserve detachment. Through the efforts of the latter officer few means were untried by which service might be rendered.

In addition I would mention the names of Lieuts. G. J. Clarke, William H. R. Neel, and J. B. Duff, for their energy, faithfulness, and gallantry.

Among the non-commissioned officers who have shown themselves especially attentive, faithful, and intelligent in performing their duties I would record Sergts. H. W. Fulton and Van Buren Sleeper.

While thus specially pointing to individuals, I must attest the energy and zeal of the officers and men of the corps generally. All requirements usually met with a ready and willing response. If, owing to the character of the country and the natural difficulties to be overcome, we as a corps have not accomplished what we desired, permit me to record that we tried to do our duty.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of the 20th of September, 1864, withdrawing the release granted in October, 1863, relieving this office from the duty of making certain monthly reports called for by a circular issued from the office of the Signal Bureau, dated August 24, 1863, has been received. In compliance with said communication I have the honor to submit the following combined monthly reports of operations for the months of July, August, and September, 1864:

At the opening of the month of July the Army of the Potomac was lying in front of Petersburg, Va., being actively engaged in regular siege operations. At this time the officers and men of my detachment were stationed at such points along our lines as would enable them to observe carefully the movements and operations of the enemy. The more important of these stations were located as follows: No. 1, at the Walthall house, upon the extreme right of our lines, commanding a view of the city of Petersburg, a section of the Weldon railroad near the depot, a broken view of the country extending from Cemetery Hill southwestward to the lead-works, and thence around several miles westward of the city to the line of the Appomattox, also a view of the left bank of the Appomattox from the hills back of Pocahontas to Fort

Clifton, with all the batteries or works between these two points. In addition, the officers upon this station intercepted the daily reports of observations made by the enemy's signal officers from the Chesterfield Heights. No. 2, upon the Jordan house, which commanded a point on the street in Petersburg leading to the bridge crossing the Appomattox River from Petersburg to Pocahontas. It likewise had a sweeping view of the left bank of the river, and the officer upon the station was frequently employed by the artillery officers in that vicinity to note the effects of shots fired at the enemy's batteries at Archer's and other points, thus aiding in directing the firing. No. 3 was located upon a hickory tree, at an elevation of eighty-five feet, near the Prince George Court-House road. This afforded a view of the lines from the Appomattox to the vicinity of the plank road, of Cemetery Hill, the city, the country for several miles west of the city, and a small section of the Richmond pike about one mile from Pocahontas. No. 4 was established upon the Avery house, giving a close view of the works east of Cemetery Hill, and thence southward; also a section of a road northwest of the city running toward Richmond. No. 5, near the Jerusalem plank road (now in Fort Davis), commanding a good view of the enemy's lines of works (first and second) from the east side of Cemetery Hill to the west of the Weldon railroad; also of the roads leading out of the city in the vicinity of the lead-works, such as the Weldon railroad, the Boydton plank road, and the Squirrel Level road. These comprise, as before stated, the most important stations in operation at the commencement of the month of July, 1864. Many others were established at different times, but only occupied temporarily as occasion required. These stations were almost exclusively stations of observation, no communication by flags being necessary on account of the facilities afforded to transmit all messages by the military telegraph. The majority of them were also located in such close proximity to the enemy's lines as to be under the command of their sharpshooters if discovered, rendering it necessary to prevent their existence being made known. In addition to these stations under the charge of the reserve party, and reporting directly through the chief signal officer to the commanding general of the army, two officers were assigned to each corps headquarters, who rendered such immediate signal service as they were able to the several corps commanders.

It is to be understood in the following report that all movements or changes mentioned or stated to have been discovered were reported to the commanding general. In order to connect the operations and reports made up on July 1 with those preceding, I will refer briefly to the movements discovered upon June 27, upon which date the enemy concentrated in the vicinity of Reams' Station a force of cavalry and infantry in order to intercept, as events proved, the returning expedition under the command of General Wilson. The movement of these forces from the vicinity of Petersburg, by way of the Squirrel Level road, were seen from one of our stations and reported accordingly.

Upon July 1 the main portion of the troops that had been operating against General Wilson were discovered returning toward Petersburg, which at once put an end to the apprehension arising from the presence of such a large force upon the flank and rear of our army.

Upon July 2 a heavy train of wagons passed into Petersburg, via Boydton plank road. A new camp discovered south of the lead-works.

July 3. Several minor movements of trains and troops west of the Weldon railroad. Indications of a move late in the evening, but nothing positive discovered.

July 4. Six regiments of infantry and several pieces of artillery passed from Petersburg toward Richmond to-day.

July 5 and 6. Enemy throwing up a second line and working with large details upon main line.

July 7. A train of eighty-one wagons passed southward upon road west of Weldon railroad. The enemy working upon new line between the Jerusalem plank road and the lead-works.

July 8. A new redoubt reported being constructed in rear of Gregory's house. A small body of infantry and cavalry, with a battery of five pieces of artillery, passed southward west of the Weldon railroad. Construction trains on Weldon railroad.

July 9 and 10. Working parties were seen at various parts of their line. Trains upon the Weldon railroad, and a battery of artillery moved southward on the Halifax road.

From July 11th to the 28th various minor movements of the enemy's troops were discovered, and detailed reports of the enemy's working parties with the changes in their lines made.

July 27, the disappearance of camps and the movements of troops from the vicinity of Petersburg toward Richmond reported. These movements were made in connection with General Grant's feint upon the north bank of the James and assured its success.

July 30, the Burnside mine was exploded and an assault made upon the enemy's works. Signal officers occupied all possible points along the lines and reported each charge.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Comdg. Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, including operations June 16–October 31.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

October 31, 1864.

GENERAL:†

June 16, these headquarters crossed the James and arrived in front of Petersburg.

June 17, soon after General Burnside had driven the enemy from his line north of the Avery house, I examined the position and placed batteries to hold them, and to prepare the farther advance of the Ninth Corps; I also gave the necessary instructions to close the gorges of the captured redoubts and place them in condition to be used against the enemy.

June 18, I proceeded by direction of Major-General Meade to the extreme right, where it was reported the enemy's batteries across the Appomattox were delaying General Martindale's movements, and placed

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 284. So much of this report as relates to the operations on July 30 was also embodied in a report, dated August 13, 1864, and which, to avoid repetition, is omitted.

batteries of the Sixth Corps to prepare and follow up the contemplated attack by General Martindale. I took part in the advance, and immediately on the enemy's being driven from his position brought up batteries to secure our possession of the position taken. I also planted batteries on the bank of the river near the Page house, in the position which commanded the railroad bridge crossing over the Appomattox at Petersburg. This position, now forming the extreme right of our lines, has been since greatly strengthened, and constitutes a strong battery with an armament of three siege guns and four 8-inch mortars. I have thus far reported such operations of the artillery as would not be included in the reports of the chiefs of artillery serving with the corps, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer for the operations of their batteries. They have doubtless rendered reports to the generals with whom they respectively served. I have received but two such reports, those of Colonels Tidball and Wainwright, commanding the artillery of the Second and Fifth Corps respectively. In the battle of the Wilderness, and indeed in the greater portion of the battles of this campaign, the ground and the nature of the operations have been unfavorable to the use of field artillery, yet hardly a day has passed from the crossing of the Rapidan that one or more batteries have not been engaged. On some occasions, as on the Po, and at Spotsylvania Court-House, many batteries have been called into requisition, and always officers and men have performed the duties devolved upon them with gallantry and skill. The excellent condition in which the batteries have been kept, the promptitude with which their supplies, on which so much depended, were furnished under unusually unfavorable circumstances, and the efficient condition which the batteries have maintained down to the present time, give proof of the excellence of the battery officers, and of the system of organization adopted for the arm.

SIEGE TRAIN.

On the 16th of April, in obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding, I submitted a project for the organization of a siege train, to consist as a minimum of forty siege guns, ten 10-inch, twenty 8-inch and twenty Coehorn mortars, recommending that the preparation of the train be intrusted to Col. H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery. This project (a copy of which is appended, marked A) was approved and Colonel Abbot proceeded at once to the organization of the train, to which by subsequent orders were added six 100-pounder Parrotts and ten 8-inch siege howitzers. Colonel Abbot was ordered to the James River in advance of this army and served under the orders of Major-General Butler, commanding the Army of the James in its operations near Richmond, and on the arrival of this army before Petersburg reported to me. The siege train has since been employed in the siege operations of both armies. For a detailed report of its organization, labors and services, I respectfully refer to the excellent reports of Colonel Abbot, appended and marked I and K.*

June 27 I was placed by Lieutenant-General Grant in charge of all siege operations against Petersburg south of the Appomattox (see Special Orders, No. 42, headquarters Armies of the United States, appended and marked B). This order brought the artillery operations in front of the Eighteenth Corps, extending from the Appomattox to near the Hare house, as well as those of this army, under my direction. Colonel Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was assigned temporarily to the Eighteenth Corps,

* Embodied in No. 244, p. 671.

and in addition to the charge of the siege batteries on that front took that of the batteries of the corps, the artillery of which he reorganized. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. C. T. Bissell, Fifth Michigan Infantry, was assigned to the personal staff of Colonel Burton.

June 29, having received orders from Major-General Meade to furnish to Major-General Burnside the powder, &c., required for a mine General Burnside was running under one of the enemy's works, I procured the necessary material and selected the positions for the guns to cover the operations. As rapidly as the works could be prepared the guns were placed in position. Those not needed at the time were held ready to be so placed as soon as the necessity should arise.

July 6 to 9, the Sixth Corps, ordered to Washington, left its trains and six batteries at City Point, whence they were soon after ordered to the Artillery Reserve and placed in position on the lines. The batteries thus left were: Parsons' (A), First New Jersey, four 3-inch; Rhodes' (E), First Rhode Island, four Napoleons; Dorsey's (H), First Ohio, four 3-inch; Brinckle's (E), Fifth United States, four Napoleons; White's, Fourth Maine, four 3-inch; McLain's, Third New York, four Napoleons.

July 3, received orders from Major-General Meade to examine, with Major Duane, chief engineer, the enemy's works in front of Petersburg to ascertain whether offensive operations at any point were practicable (see Appendix C).

July 6, after a careful examination of the enemy's position, a joint report from the chief engineer and myself was made, pronouncing an assault impracticable and recommending regular approaches (see Appendix D).

On the 9th of July orders were given from general headquarters to commence operations by regular approaches against Petersburg (see Appendix E).

In pursuance of these instructions I designated the positions of the batteries to be constructed for the operations then ordered. The positions were selected in accordance with a plan submitted by Major Duane and myself on the 10th, and approved and ordered to be executed on the 11th of July (Appendix F, G). The direct object of these proposed operations was the possession of the crest of the ridge behind the enemy's line which dominates Petersburg and the possession of which it was believed would involve the fate of the town.

The operations in view were: First, to destroy the obstructions to an assault on the enemy's line, such as abatis, palisades, &c. Second, to silence his guns and especially those bearing on the point of assault. Third, to sweep the ground over which his troops must pass to attack our assaulting columns and to hold his troops in check and cover the retreat should the assault fail. To accomplish the first object the batteries were so placed as to bring all the abatis, palisades, &c., under an artillery fire, which could reach them either by a direct slant or enfilade fire; for this field guns were sufficient. The second purpose required that the batteries should be so placed as to give so far as possible a direct fire upon the enemy's embrasures, and especially upon those which flanked the point of attack. These embrasures were placed principally on the face and flank of the enemy's redoubt and works which formed the salient in front of the Fifth Corps, and in sunken batteries near this redoubt. For this purpose siege guns were best suited. For the third requisite, the field of fire, for all the guns, siege and field, was so arranged that all the visible ground between the enemy's line and the crest behind it should be swept by as many of the guns as a compliance with the first two conditions would permit.

From the position of the batteries of the enemy which flanked the mine work, it was evident that there would be great difficulty in bringing a direct fire of sufficient power to silence them so promptly as to protect our assaulting columns. The redoubt is well placed, in a commanding position, and well provided with traverses. It was, therefore, considered as indispensable that we should bring, in addition to the horizontal, a powerful vertical fire to bear upon the redoubt and sunken batteries near it. All the siege mortars remaining in the train (viz, ten 10-inch and six 8-inch) were, therefore, set apart for this service. The Coehorns were distributed along the line, so that all points of the enemy's position should be more or less under a vertical fire. The location of the different batteries will be seen by a reference to the drawing submitted herewith.* They were constructed by details from the different corps under the general direction of Major Duane, chief engineer.

On June 30 Brooker's battery (B), First Connecticut, six 4½-inch siege guns, was placed in Battery No. 19, which commands the enemy's crest behind the mine.

July 6, four 8-inch mortars were placed in Battery No. 29. They were served by a platoon of Battery A, First Connecticut, Captain Gillett.

July 8, two 8-inch mortars and July 9 four Coehorns were placed in battery near the Hare house, under command of Lieutenant Sargeant, Battery G.

July 14, the Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding, reported for duty with the siege train.

July 25, Pratt's battery (M), First Connecticut, six 4½-inch siege guns, was placed in position in Battery No. 24. A few field batteries were also in position on the line.

July 28, orders were given to prepare for an assault, and on that night ten 10-inch mortars and six 8-inch were placed in position, the 10-inch in Battery No. 8, the 8-inch in Battery No. 9; the first served by Captain Pierce's battery (C), First Connecticut, the latter by part of Battery A, Lieutenant Patterson.

On the night of the 29th Captain Brown's battery (H), First Connecticut,† six 4½-inch siege guns, Battery No. 4, and the field batteries of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps, not heretofore on the lines, were placed in position.

On the 28th I visited the different batteries and gave detailed instructions for the employment of each gun under the different probable circumstances that might arise. These orders were impressed on the battery officers by their commanders, and on the morning of the 29th circular instructions were furnished to all artillery commanders (see Appendix H) for their government. The following pieces were placed in battery in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps: ten 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, 17 Coehorn mortars, 18 siege guns, 86 field guns; total, 141; and near the Hare house, to bear upon the enemy's batteries and lines on the right of Burnside's corps, six 8-inch mortars, 11 Coehorns, 6 field guns; total, 23. The total number of guns and mortars was, therefore, 110 guns and 54 mortars.

On the morning of the 30th, as soon as the mine exploded, our fire opened along the whole line. The firing was from each piece slow, deliberate, and careful, partaking of the nature of target practice, and was very effective, the amount of fire required being provided for by the large number of pieces brought into action. The enemy's guns in

* To appear in the Atlas.

† Brown's battery belonged to the Fourth New York Artillery.

front of the Fifth Corps were soon silenced and his fire in front of the Ninth confined to a battery on the hill behind the mine A (see sketch) and to one gun from his work B, next south of the mine, which could not be effectually reached by the guns in front of it, and which was sheltered from the fire of Batteries Nos. 20 to 24 by the trees in front of the latter, which had not been felled by the troops as required. This work having been delayed by the Ninth Corps until the night of the 29th, it was then objected by General Burnside that the noise of chopping would alarm the enemy, and that it could be done after the mine was sprung. The battery in which this one gun was placed was expected to be in our possession within a few minutes after the explosion, but was not taken possession of by our infantry. The Battery A on the crest behind the mine and near a place known as the Chimneys, opened from time to time, but was always silenced by a few rounds from Brooker's battery and the field guns which could be turned upon it. As a whole the practice was excellent, keeping down the enemy's fire, destroying the embrasures, especially of the enemy's redoubt and works at the angle, exploding one of his magazines and several caissons, and preventing troops passing by the direct line from his right to the point of attack. At 10 a. m. orders were given for the withdrawal of the troops, which was covered as far as possible by the artillery. Our works were so well constructed and the fire of the enemy's batteries so effectually kept down that the casualties were few. Major Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, is included in the list of wounded.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness in these operations to Col. H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery and captain Engineers, U. S. Army, commanding siege train; Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps; Lieut. Col. J. A. Monroe, First Rhode Island Artillery, chief of artillery, Ninth Corps; Col. A. Piper, Tenth New York Foot Artillery and captain Third U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps; and Lieut. Col. E. R. Warner, First New York Artillery and first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, inspector of artillery on my staff.

Colonel Abbot was indefatigable in his labors. When the order was received by him to send the siege guns and material to the lines, it was on board ship at Broadway Landing, seven miles distant, but the same night he had the sixteen heavy mortars, with all the ammunition and material in their batteries, ready for service at the required moment, and Colonel Abbot took immediate command of the 10-inch mortar battery during the bombardment.

Colonels Wainwright and Piper and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe were also prompt and effective in getting their batteries in position and superintending their respective lines during the action. At 11 p. m. July 30 orders were received by me to withdraw so much of the siege train as was in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps and part of that in front of the Eighteenth and move it to City Point. The order was telegraphed to Colonel Abbot immediately, and in thirty-six hours fifty-two heavy siege guns and mortars, with their ammunition, platforms, equipments, and other material, were secretly and safely withdrawn, moved by land seven miles to Broadway Landing, and loaded on barges. A few siege guns and mortars were left on the Eighteenth Corps front to control the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the river.

Since July 31 various changes have taken place as necessity required in the position of the batteries on the lines and in the armament of the works; but no operations of importance have been undertaken, the batteries *being employed principally* to keep down the enemy's fire.

At times, however, by order of corps commanders, they have opened fire on the town of Petersburg. A number of the works having been inclosed and garrisons with artillery ordered to be left in them in case the army should move, the magazines in the forts designated were supplied with ammunition so that each gun should have 150 rounds, including that in the limbers, which in most cases were left in the forts. The ammunition for this purpose was taken from the wagons of the brigade ammunition train, and from those of the artillery park, the wagons being left empty so as to withdraw the ammunition at the shortest notice. The caissons of the batteries in the works were thus rendered disposable to take the place of these empty wagons in the brigade, and so complete the supply of ammunition for the batteries that should move. When the army was moved on 26th of October these works had their armaments left in them, so that the amount of artillery which accompanied the army was but small.

For the services of the field artillery in the affairs on the Weldon railroad, 19th–22d August, at Reams' Station on August 25, on Hatcher's Run October 26–28, and in the various operations of the cavalry, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the commanders of the troops to which the batteries were attached.

For want of complete returns I am unable to state the losses of the artillery in killed and wounded. The captures and losses of guns reported are as follows: Captured, 32 guns; lost, 25 guns; showing an excess of 7 guns captured over the number lost from May 4 to October 31, 1864.

Date.	Corps.	Number of guns.		Where.	Remarks.
		Captured.	Lost.		
May 5	Fifth	.....	2	Wilderness	Winslow's battery (D), 1st New York, Napoleons.
May 10	Second	.....	1	South of Po River	Brown's Battery (B), 1st Rhode Island, Napoleon.
May 11	Cavalry	2	.....	Yellow Tavern	
May 12	Second	20	.....	Spotsylvania Court-House	
June 17	Ninth	4	.....	Petersburg	
June 22	Second	.....	4	.....do	McKnight's, 12th New York Battery, four 3-inch rifles.
June 29	Cavalry	.....	8	Reams' Station	Maynadier's (K), 1st United States, four guns. Fitzhugh's (C and E), 4th United States, four guns. Four Napoleons, four 3-inch.
July 28	Second	4	.....	Jones' Neck	
July 28	Cavalry	.....	1	Deep Bottom	Dennison's (A), Second Artillery, one 3-inch.
August 15*a*	Second	1	.....		
August 25	Second	.....	9	Reams' Station	Sleeper's, 10th Massachusetts, four guns. McKnight's, 12th New York, one gun. Brown's (A and B), 1st Rhode Island, four guns.
Sept'b'r 30	Fifth	1	.....	Poplar Grove Church	
Total		32	25		

a August 15, one 8-inch howitzer captured by Second Corps at Deep Bottom, reported since this report was made out.

I have respectfully to call attention to the services in this campaign of the commanding officer of the Artillery Reserve, Col. H. S. Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery; of Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Foot Artillery and captain Second U. S. Artillery; Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery; Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, chiefs of artillery of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps,

respectively; of Col. H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Foot Artillery and captain U. S. Engineers, commanding siege train; of Lieut. Col. J. A. Monroe and Maj. J. G. Hazard and Maj. J. A. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; Lieut. Col. E. R. Warner and Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery. These officers have always and everywhere discharged the duties devolving upon them with skill, gallantry, and zeal, and the most of them have served long and faithfully with this army, have often been recommended for reward, and have established their claims to the higher rank, the duties of which they have been performing. Colonel Tidball (distinguished for his gallantry and former services in the Horse Artillery), Colonels Tompkins, Wainwright, and Major Hazard have long commanded, and in our principal battles have fought artillery brigades with gallantry and skill. The organization, management, and service of the siege train entitle its commander, Colonel Abbot, to whom its efficiency is due, to promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Warner has served as my assistant in the organization of the Artillery Reserve and of the artillery of this army, has commanded brigades and batteries in battle, and as inspector of artillery for this army has proved a valuable and efficient officer. The services of the other officers named have been varied and important. Colonel Wainwright and Major Hazard have been recently brevetted, and I respectfully recommend that the same honor be conferred upon the others. This acknowledgment of its services is due as much to the artillery as to the officers who commanded it.

My staff, Capt. J. N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. W. S. Worth, Eighth [U. S.] Infantry, C. T. Bissell, First Michigan Cavalry, and Carl L. Berlin, Eighth New York Cavalry, aides-de-camp, have performed their duties with efficiency and gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

APPENDIX.

A.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have respectfully to submit the following proposition for the organization of a siege train, should one be required for service with this army near Richmond:

The train should be prepared in Washington, and as a minimum composed of forty 4½-inch siege guns, six spare carriages; ten 10-inch mortars, two spare carriages; twenty 8-inch mortars, four spare carriages; twenty Coehorn mortars, with the proper implements and equipments, tool-wagons, sling carts, battery wagons and forges, mortar wagons, &c., the eight 4½-inch siege guns of Abbot's regiment (First Connecticut Heavy Artillery), lately sent to Washington, to constitute a part of the train. If the material can be brought by water or rail to within a reasonable distance of the point at which the train is to be used, the horse teams of the two siege batteries and those of the Artillery Reserve would be available *for transporting the guns*, and such additional mule teams as *are required to bring them up* can, it is supposed, be furnished from the

quartermaster trains. The ammunition trains of the Artillery Reserve and artillery brigades attached to corps can be employed for the transport of the ammunition. There should be provided for each siege gun 1,000 rounds of ammunition; for each siege mortar 600 shells; for each Coehorn mortar 200. Of this ammunition 200 rounds per piece should be brought up before opening fire; the remainder to be near enough to enable the supply to be kept up. At least 500 sand-bags should be supplied for each gun and mortar of the train, with an equal number in reserve. I would propose that the organization of the train be intrusted to Colonel Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery, whose regiment served with the siege train at the siege of Yorktown. That the work may proceed with the utmost rapidity, another regiment of foot artillery (Kellogg's, Warner's, or Piper's) might be added to Colonel Abbot's command. Colonel Kellogg served with credit in the First Connecticut Artillery at Yorktown, and is familiar with the duties. The two regiments of foot artillery in the reserve will be available as reliefs, guards for working parties, fabrication of gabions and fascines, filling sand-bags, &c. The instruction of the regiments with the train in the mechanical maneuvers, laying of platforms, &c., should commence at once. A thorough knowledge of these duties will save much time when every hour is valuable. The material and working directions for constructing magazines, one for every four guns, should also be prepared in advance, that workmen drawn from the foot artillery regiments with the army may assist the engineers or construct them themselves. It is understood that there are rifled 32-pounders, 4-inch caliber, in the works at Richmond. Should it be considered necessary to oppose to them guns of corresponding power (100-pounders) the ordnance officer should be instructed to prepare them and their material. This would be a timely precaution. In case it should be thought necessary to move the train by water up the Pamunkey to the neighborhood of Hanover Court-House, instructions should be given to load the material on barges, double-decked ones if possible, such as are used on the Hudson River for transportation of flour, and do not draw more than five feet. This depth I understand is found as far up as the bridge at Widow Lumpkin's, near Crump Creek, and within five miles by land of the railroad. The depth of water and the nature of the road from the bridge to the railway should be ascertained positively before procuring the barges. A decked scow or two and 100 or 200 feet of trestle bridging, similar to that prepared by Major Duane for the pontoon train, but of stronger dimensions, should be provided to enable landings to be effected at any point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

B.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 43. } *City Point, June 27, 1864.*

In all siege operations about Petersburg, south of the Appomattox, Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, will have general charge and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Col. H. L. Abbot, in charge of siege train, will report to General Hunt for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery:
Major DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

The lieutenant-general commanding is desirous of knowing whether any offensive operations from the lines now held by this army are practicable.

* * * * * * *

Major-General Burnside, who is now running a gallery for a mine, is of the opinion that if successful in this operation an assault could be made to advantage. I desire you to carefully examine the proposed point of attack, after conferring with General Burnside, and furnish me with your views.

* * * * * * *

You will please give me your views at the earliest possible moment, that the necessary orders may be issued and requisitions made. Both Generals Warren and Burnside have been notified of your instructions and directed to confer with you and facilitate your operations.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

D.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: We have the honor to make the following report of an examination of the enemy's lines in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps in compliance with instructions of the commanding general given in a letter dated July 3:

The general direction of the enemy's line from the front of the Hare house to the plank road is north and south. The line is indented and apparently well flanked. From the plank road the line runs in a southwesterly direction. The salient thus formed is on a commanding ridge, which overlooks and flanks, by the artillery fire, the work in front of the Ninth Corps. It would, therefore, appear that the first attack should be made from the front of the Fifth Corps. When the first line of the enemy's works at this point has been taken or their fire silenced, the attack by the Ninth Corps may be commenced. The enemy's front has been very much strengthened. It consists of a system of redoubts connected by infantry parapets; the ground in front obstructed by abatis, stakes, and entanglements, rendering an assault impracticable; regular approaches must, therefore, be resorted to. It is probable that the siege will be a long one, inasmuch as soon as one line of works is carried another equally strong will be found behind it, and this will continue until the ridge is attained which looks into the town.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.
J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.

E.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

1. The operations of this army against the intrenched position of the enemy defending Petersburg will be by regular approaches on the fronts opposed to General Burnside's and General Warren's corps.

2. The siege-works will be constructed under the direction of the acting chief engineer of the army (Maj. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers), upon plans prepared by him and approved by the commanding general. Those plans that relate to the employment of the artillery will be prepared jointly by the acting chief engineer and the chief of artillery of the army, General H. J. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

F.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864.

In conformity with instructions contained in paragraph 2 of orders dated July 9, we submit the following plan for the operations against the enemy's works in front of the line occupied by this army:

First. The lines of the enemy being in front of the crest that overlooks Petersburg, the object to be attained is the possession of this crest, which will probably decide the fate of Petersburg.

Second. The general direction of the enemy's line from opposite the right of the Ninth Corps to the left of the Fifth Corps is north and south; opposite the left of the Fifth Corps, near the plank or Jerusalem road, the line turns to the west, forming an angle with the first, somewhat greater than a right angle.

Third. The line is indented, and thus affords to a certain extent flank defenses. At intervals batteries are placed, which may be increased in number almost at will. At certain points, and notably at the angle and to the west of and near the plank road, there are strong redoubts prepared for guns, and beyond the line the ground is favorable for the construction by the enemy of interior retrenchments.

Fourth. The salient, formed by the redoubt at the angle of the enemy's line, flanks that part of the line in front of the Ninth Corps. Its distance from the lines of the Fifth Corps varies from 400 to 800 yards. From this salient to the redoubt southwest of it, some 500 yards, the works face a space of apparently smooth open plain. Between the Fifth Corps and the salient a ravine commences, which, rapidly deepening, becomes quite deep in front of the Ninth Corps, which has passed it at one point and effected a lodgment within about 150 yards of the enemy's line and immediately in front of one of his batteries. Toward this General Burnside is running a mine, with the intention of destroying the battery and immediately assaulting the works, and if possible gaining the crest overlooking Petersburg.

Fifth. To render an assault successful, it is necessary to destroy the obstructions, abatis, palisades, &c., in front of this line, to silence, if practicable, the guns, and especially to capture or effectually silence the redoubt at the salient of the enemy's line, which not only flanks *that line,* but sweeps the ground on which the supports to the assaulting columns must pass.

Sixth. To destroy or to occupy the salient regular approaches are the proper means. The ground in front is favorable as a whole, and in our report of the 6th instant this plan was proposed. The recent reduction of the force of the army will not, it is understood, permit the occupation of any ground in front of the south line of the enemy's defenses, and we are therefore limited to such operations as we can effect on a line parallel to that of the enemy facing east.

Seventh. To effect this, the lines now occupied by the Fifth Corps should be advanced as far as practicable, if possible to the edge of the ravine before mentioned, and as much artillery as can be safely and advantageously used placed in battery. Artillery should also be placed in position in Burnside's front, not only for its direct fire, but to bear upon the salient and batteries in front of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps.

Eighth. The enemy's fire being silenced approaches should be made if practicable across the ravine and possession so gained of the angle, and the way cleared at the same time for the assault of the Ninth Corps. The mine should not be sprung until all the preparations for an assault are made.

Ninth. The crest above the enemy's present line may be crowned with batteries by him. Its possession gives the defense great advantages over the attack. If the assault is successful an immediate and vigorous attempt should be made to get possession of the crest. Should it fail, the assaulting troops should make good a lodgment as far in advance as practicable, and operations be continued from the salient to get possession of the crest behind it. To do this it will probably be necessary to occupy more ground to our left.

Tenth. Should these operations offer to the enemy in front of the Eighteenth Corps means of annoyance, which are not at present very apparent, the necessary measures must be taken to overcome them as they develop themselves.

Eleventh. The advantages of position on the part of the enemy, with the restricted number which will prevent our making use of the ground which would envelop him, will make the success of our operations difficult and probably costly both in time and men.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.
J. C. DUANE,
Major and Chief Engineer.

G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT, *Chief of Artillery:*
Maj. J. C. DUANE, *Acting Chief of Engineers:*

SIR: Your report of the 10th instant, submitting a plan for operations against the enemy's works in front of the line occupied by this army, has been laid before the commanding general, and by him indorsed as follows:

The above project, being in conformity with my views, is approved and adopted. The operations against the salient on the plank road and the battery in front of the Ninth Corps will be at once commenced.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

H.

CIRCULAR.] ARTILLERY HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

1. The batteries are not to open to-morrow morning until the signal is given. This signal will be the explosion of the mine under the battery in front of the advanced position of Burnside's corps.

2. Immediately on the mine being sprung the batteries will all open. The greatest possible pains will be taken to avoid interfering with the storming party, which will advance as soon as the mine is sprung, and over the ruins of the explosion. So soon as an entrance is effected here, strong bodies of troops will move to the right and left behind the enemy's line to clear out his troops, and to the front to gain the crest, and, if possible, enter the town of Petersburg. A careful watch must be kept on these movements so as to avoid the possibility of interfering with the advance.

3. The fire will in preference be turned on those batteries which command the point of assault and the ground on which our troops will move. These batteries will probably be found on the crests near the salient, or on the flank of the salient looking toward the Ninth Corps.

4. The batteries in the small redan, and the work known as Fort Hell, will not fire on the advanced point of the salient, as there is danger of such shot striking our attacking troops. They will be directed against the face of the salient, so that the shot that pass over may strike the work on the crest above it, and after time has elapsed sufficient for an assaulting party to pass well over the crest, the guns will be directed still more to the left so as not to strike the town.

5. Commanders on the line will watch the fire closely and take all possible precautions against injuring our own troops, whilst bringing their guns to bear on the batteries of the enemy. They will also watch for the movements of the enemy's troops toward our attacking columns, and use every effort to drive them back or retard their movements.

6. The artillery on the line of the Eighteenth Corps will open at the same time as that of the Fifth and Ninth so as to fully employ the enemy in its front. The fire of the guns and mortars on the left of the line of the Eighteenth Corps will especially be brought to bear on such batteries in front of them as have a fire on Burnside's front.

7. When the enemy's fire has been silenced, the firing on his batteries will cease and a strict watch be kept on the movements of his troops, and any attempt to reopen the fire of his batteries will be at once met.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 12.

Report of Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
October 20, 1864.

GENERAL:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position, July 30, 1864.

On the night of the 12th, in accordance with orders dated the previous day, all necessary preparations having been completed, the with-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 291.

drawal of the troops from the hotly contested field so long occupied by them was effected and the several columns set in motion, headquarters camp moved during the evening from the neighborhood of Leary's to Moody's house, striking York River railroad, near Dispatch Station.

On the 13th the major-general commanding moved from Moody's to Charles City Court-House, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. The Second Corps marched by the same route, taking the road to Edna Mills, Saint Mary's Church, Ladd's Store, Ware's, Walker's, and Waddill's, and striking the James River road from Charles City Court-House to Richmond at Mrs. Clark's. By direction of the commanding general I proceeded, the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment of Cavalry acting as escort, in advance of the Army of the Potomac to the James River, to reconnoiter the ground from Swynyard's, overlooking Herring Creek and Harrison's Landing, and thence over Gunn's or Hill's Run and Queen's Creek toward the mouth of Kelliwan Creek. The examination had in view the selection of a line of battle to be taken up for the protection of the passage of the army over the James River. The line selected covered Swynyard's and Wilcox's Landings, the left resting on Herring Creek, and crossed the upper part of Wyanoke Neck, or Peninsula, at the southern point of which it had been ordered that a pontoon bridge should be thrown. The Second Corps, the advance of the army, reached the position by dark, and commenced to intrench. The work was subsequently suspended. Headquarters camp was established near the Court-House.

On the morning of the 14th steamers commenced ferrying the Second Corps across the James from Wilcox's Landing to Wind-Mill Point. At an early hour the Fifth and Sixth Corps arrived, a portion of the former taking up the positions of the Second, as they were respectively abandoned, and later in the day the Ninth came up. The engineering officers and assistants were all engaged in endeavoring to find direct roads leading from the Court-House across Queen's Creek down Wyanoke Neck, but soon discovered that it was only fordable on the main road. It was ascertained that approaches were being constructed at the landing under the direction of General Weitzel, chief engineer of the Army of the James, preparatory to building the pontoon bridge. Not sufficient material for completing the bridge had yet been received at the point, the officer in charge of the engineer depot at Washington having been directed to furnish it. Upon Major Duane's arrival the former turned over the entire charge of the matter, and the bridge was thrown under the direction of the latter.

At daybreak of the morning of the 15th I was directed to select a short line to be held by the Sixth Corps to cover the crossing of the remainder of the army and the supply train. In order to leave sufficient space to park the latter I chose a very commanding ridge running westwardly from Tyler's Mill, the right to rest on Tyler's Creek (impassable below the mill), and the left on the James below the mouth of Queen's Creek. The battalion of U. S. Engineers was ordered in the morning to Wyanoke Landing to construct the pontoon bridge. The latter was commenced at 4 p. m., and was finished at 11 p. m., consisting of 101 wooden pontoons. At 9.30 p. m. of this date orders were issued for the Ninth Corps to move down and immediately commence crossing. Headquarters camp moved from the Court-House to Douthat's, on the James River. The first attack on Petersburg was made on this day, when the outer line of the enemy's works was captured by the Eighteenth Corps. The latter had been transported by steamers from the White House to City Point.

On the morning of the 16th the general staff of the commanding general (the latter with one or two of his personal staff having taken a steamer to City Point) crossed the pontoon bridge and followed the road to the front of Petersburg by way of Cocke's Mill, Merchants-Hope Chapel, and Old Court-House. Camp was established in the course of the day at Baylor's. A few moments before dark a general assault was made along the whole line of troops then in position against the enemy's second intrenched position, and to the looker-on proved a most brilliant sight.

Both on the 17th and 18th the attacking columns of the Eighteenth, Second, and Ninth Corps renewed their desperate efforts against the enemy's front, at times reaching and mounting his very parapets, and would then be compelled to retire after most desperate fighting and heavy loss. On the right flank the Eighteenth gained possession of the ground at Page's, near the Appomattox, and to this day that locality is one of the advanced positions occupied by our troops. The line is there within a few hundred yards of Petersburg. At this time the reconnaissances and surveys of our lines in front of that city and of its environs commenced under my direction. Major Weyss, of the Engineer Department, had immediate charge of the principal field party.

The Engineer Corps was called upon, on the 17th, to mourn the loss of one of its most accomplished officers. While reconnoitering the position in front of the Ninth Corps for the purpose of selecting the ground upon which a division [*sic*] in line of battle preparatory to the assault on that day, Major Morton exposed himself to the unerring shot of one of the enemy's sharpshooters. He was killed instantly, the ball penetrating his left breast. Major Morton had served with the Army of the Potomac but a short time, having joined on the banks of the North Anna. He was immediately on his arrival assigned to the Ninth Corps and remained with it until his death, performing excellent service. His great desire to excel in his profession, added to an energetic and impulsive nature, had led him on several previous occasions to greatly expose himself. He laid down on the battle-field a useful, active, and brave life in the cause of his country, and deeply has the army (especially the corps to which he had been so long and ably attached) been called to grieve his sudden death. Captain Harwood, U. S. Engineers, having reported for duty on the 27th, was a day or two after temporarily assigned to the Ninth Corps.

On the 19th and 20th the two opposing armies remained comparatively quiet, each willing to rest after their late exhausting labors.

During these four days Lieutenants Howell and Benyaurd were engaged on the right of the line, and Captain Gillespie on the left.

During the three following ones (the 21st, 22d, and 23d) the army resumed, after the brief suspension referred to, active operations tending toward outflanking the enemy on his right and of severing his lines of communication toward the south. The Second and Sixth Corps were the active participants in the several severe fights which took place in the endeavors to reach the Weldon railroad. The several officers of engineers accompanied these movements. An intrenched line was finally taken up and held, running nearly south from the Appomattox along the front of Petersburg to the Jerusalem plank road, and then almost parallel to that road, with the left refused and again crossing it near the Williams house. The headquarters of the major-general commanding were moved on the 23d to the neighborhood of the Jones' house, and remained encamped there for nearly three weeks.

On the 24th, accompanied by Captain Mendell and Lieutenant Howell, I made a reconnaissance of the country between the Avery house and the Blackwater Swamp, for the purpose of selecting a line to fall back upon in the event of withdrawing a part of the army for other purposes. The crossings of the swamp were also carefully searched, and its character examined in regard to forming an obstacle to the passage of artillery and infantry.

On the 29th the Appomattox was also examined in reference to the facilities for bridging it.

General Sheridan's expedition toward Gordonsville returned on the 30th, and the assistants who accompanied it brought back most valuable topographical information, among other interesting matter a survey of the lines of the enemy's works at Spotsylvania Court-House. This latter enables me to furnish in full, and with accuracy, the battle-field map of that locality. Surveys were daily being made of the different lines taken up, and reconnaissances were extended over the adjacent country. The extreme heat and dust greatly interfered with their advancement.

Lieutenant Howell was temporarily, during the 28th, 29th, and 30th, on duty with the Sixth Corps, and Lieutenant Benyaurd, for the last few days of June, with the Ninth Corps. Captain Gillespie was engaged also at this time with the different corps in examining and rectifying their lines.

During the month of July the officers of engineers were principally occupied in superintending the various operations of their profession, such as the preparation of siege material, the construction of redoubts, batteries, parallels, and boyeaux, together with conducting the necessary surveys, and preparing complete plans and maps of the environs of the city and its approaches incident to offensive movements against the fortified position taken up by the enemy in front of Petersburg. No regular siege was intended, as it would be impossible, with the small army brought before it, to invest it completely. The lineal contour is too great to attempt to cut off all communications with the town, or to prevent re-enforcements being thrown into it. To take the place some favorable position must be selected at which to assault the works and burst through and occupy the interior, and to accomplish this a preponderance of metal must be brought to bear against the immediate point of attack to silence the enemy's guns, and to open the way for an attacking column specially chosen for the occasion. The new era in field-works has so changed their character as in fact to render them almost as strong as permanent ones, and the facility with which new and successive lines of works can be constructed (so well proven throughout the whole campaign just terminated) renders it almost useless to attempt a regular siege. The open assault of works is attended with immense loss of life, but at the same time during the slow operations of the siege the sharpshooter so effectually does his work as to produce a large bill of mortality.

On the 3d of July the major-general commanding addressed a communication to the chief of artillery and chief engineer to know "whether any offensive operations from the lines now held by this army are practicable." The commanding general of the Ninth Corps had authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, commanding the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to drive a gallery for a mine to blow up one of the enemy's batteries in his front, and the above officers were also directed to examine the place and ascertain whether *an assault could be advantageously* made, should the operation prove

successful. The result of their investigation is set forth in the following extract from the reply made on the 6th, in compliance with the instructions received by them:

> The enemy's front has been very much strengthened. It consists of a system of redoubts connected by infantry parapets. The ground in front is obstructed by abatis, stakes, and entanglements, rendering an assault impracticable. Regular approaches must therefore be resorted to. It is probable the siege will be a very long one, inasmuch as soon as one line of works is carried another equally strong will be found behind it, and this will continue until the ridge is attained which looks into the town.

The front of attack decided upon was a salient of the enemy's line on or near the Jerusalem plank road.

On the 9th of July orders were issued by the commanding general that "the operations of this army against the intrenched position of the enemy defending Petersburg will be by regular approaches on the fronts opposed to General Burnside's and General Warren's corps," and on the following day a plan of conducting the siege was submitted.

On the 11th, the project, being in conformity with his views, was approved and adopted, and it was ordered that the work be commenced at once. Copies of the respective papers above referred to will be appended to this report.

The interesting reports of Captain Mendell, commanding the Engineer Battalion, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, furnish summaries of the engineering work performed under the direction of the different officers of their respective commands in accordance with the plan of attack adopted.

Lieutenant Lydecker, who reported late in June, was retained on duty at general headquarters; also took an active part in the construction of the works referred to. Captain Farquhar had charge of those in front of the Eighteenth Corps. Descriptions of the several redoubts and batteries constructed are also therein given, and drawings of them will be submitted in the appendix to this report; the latter were made by Corporal Thompson, assisted by some non-commissioned officers and privates of the Engineer Battalion, under the direction of its commanding officer.

On learning the plan adopted I directed my principal assistant, Maj. John E. Weyss, to commence on the 9th an exact triangulation of the front of Petersburg, locating our own line of work as well as that of the enemy, and to take the immediate charge of the surveying party. My assistants, Messrs. Theilkuhl, Schumann, and Jacobsen aided him. The work was extended from the south of the Jerusalem plank road as far north as City Point. By this triangulation, performed under the fire of the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters, the different spires and certain prominent buildings in Petersburg were accurately located, and having been kindly furnished by Professor Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, with a copy of the beautiful map of that city and the Appomattox River prepared a few years ago in his department, I was able to combine the two, and thereby obtain an exact and connected map of the locality of our siege operations, covering the whole ground occupied by both armies.

On the 9th the troops of the Sixth Corps were withdrawn from the line so long occupied by them and ordered to Washington City. On the following day I was directed to select a line, refused from the position occupied by that corps, extending from the redoubt (now called Fort Prescott, then in course of construction) on the Jerusalem plank

road toward the Blackwater Swamp. Lieutenant Lydecker accompanied me during the reconnaissance, and was subsequently directed to trace the line and place in position the troops ordered to hold it. The site for a new redoubt was chosen between the Norfolk railroad and the swamp, and its construction placed under the direction of Captain Harwood, who had been relieved from duty with the Ninth Corps the same day.

On the 12th the camp of general headquarters was moved from Jones' to a more central position near Burchett's and in rear of the center of the Ninth Corps.

On the 14th orders were issued to have the old works of the enemy demolished. This had been his advanced position, and the first to be taken by assault. The redoubts and batteries, in fact the whole intrenched line, had been beautifully planned and constructed at a much earlier period, in view of the probability of a demonstration being made against Petersburg. The site selected was a most magnificent and commanding one, the natural lay of the open fields in front forming a most perfect glacis. Fortunately surveys were made of this line, and maps of the works preserved, a set of which will be appended.

Toward the close of the month everything was in readiness to explode the mine which had been in course of construction in front of the Ninth Corps. In company with Colonel Spaulding and Lieutenant Benyaurd I had the great gratification of penetrating the gallery and its lateral branches, and of examining in detail its construction, the mode of ventilation, and the arrangement of the chambers. Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, who kindly offered to accompany the party and explain the nature of his labors, and to whom all are highly indebted for his politeness, has prepared a highly interesting report, giving a succinct account of the manner of driving the gallery and its lateral branches, the nature of the soil encountered, the construction and dimensions of the chambers, the charging and tamping, with other interesting facts connected with the history of the mine from its first inception to its completion. Accurate drawings have also been prepared by him to accompany the report. From it I extract the length of the main gallery to be 510.8 feet and each of the lateral galleries 37.5 feet; radius of crater, 25 feet; work commenced June 25 and finished July 23.

The different engineering operations, which had been pushed forward night and day, were fast progressing toward completion. The several batteries, constructed with the utmost care and in the highest order of professional skill, had received their armaments of guns and mortars, and only waited the moment to play a conspicuous part in whatever steps might be taken, either offensive or defensive.

On the 26th the Second Corps received marching orders and crossed the Appomattox and James to Deep Bottom, to co-operate with the Army of the James. Lieutenant Howell was directed to accompany the movement, and remained with the command until it returned on the night of the 29th to participate in the arrangements for the grand assault upon the enemy's works. Instructions were issued on that day by the commanding general for the guidance of all in the contemplated attack, and in accordance with these engineer officers were assigned to duty with each corps.

On the morning of the 30th the mine was exploded, although, in consequence of some disarrangement of the fuse (Bickford's), not at the appointed hour. The result proved it a decided success, for in its crater were swallowed up several guns, a large number of men—an entire *regiment—besides destroying a considerable* part of the enemy's line.

The dimensions of the crater proved to be 200 feet long and 50 feet wide, the explosive charge being 8,000 pounds. The grand assault was made, and the attacking column reached the enemy's line; it failed, though, to accomplish its purpose. Orders were issued to discontinue operations during the day.

Accompanying this report are those of Colonel Spaulding and Captain Mendell, both already referred to, together with the several papers* ordering and planning the siege operations in front of Petersburg. Appended to it is also a portfolio of maps,† with a table of distances‡ between the separate camps of the major-general commanding.

The following list comprises the several numbers of each of the series, namely:

A. Six sheets (1–6 inclusive), campaign maps showing in colors the lines of operations of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac, from the neighborhood of Culpeper to the front of Petersburg.

B. Eleven sheets (1–11 inclusive), copies of photograph maps as issued to the army during the entire campaign.

C. Four sheets (1–4 inclusive), battle-field maps, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg.

D. Seven sheets (1–7 inclusive), drawings, plans, and sections of redoubts and batteries, constructed during the month of July in front of Petersburg.

E. Eleven sheets (1–11 inclusive), drawings showing the first and advanced line of the enemy in front of Petersburg, with plans and sections of batteries along it.

F. Six sheets (1–6 inclusive), copies of the original campaign maps compiled from the best authorities for the use of the Army of the Potomac previous to the commencement of the move across the Rapidan.

This report does not intend to furnish more than a general outline of the various duties performed by the different officers of the Engineer Corps who were during the campaign connected with the Army of the Potomac. As far as it has been in my power, I have endeavored to portray faithfully the extent of their labors. Many omissions may have been made in enumerating them, but these may be rectified in a subsequent and more detailed account of that most interesting period, when time and circumstances allow an exact description to be furnished of the country through which the lines of march extended, and of the nature of the operations performed.

I have not deemed it proper or right to dwell upon the exact character of the duties performed by the acting chief engineer, Maj. James C. Duane, only casually having mentioned them in a few cases when we accompanied each other on different reconnaissances. It is to be hoped that his health will soon permit him to prepare an accurate statement of the engineering operations performed by him and under his directions. Until then I trust that what has now been presented will prove acceptable. Believing it would afford him great pleasure, in his name I respectfully request the favorable attention of the major-general commanding to the important services rendered by the officers of both the regular and volunteer engineers. They labored faithfully and earnestly to attend to the respective duties assigned them, and I believe with great credit and honor to themselves and to that arm of service to

* See Meade to Hunt and Duane, July 3, Part II; Hunt and Duane to Humphreys, July 6, p. 285, *ante;* same July 10, p. 286, *ante;* Orders, July 9, p. 159, *ante;* and Williams to Hunt and Duane, July 11, p. 287, *ante.*

† Such of these maps as may be found will appear in the Atlas.

‡ See Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 303.

which they belong. I trust a proper acknowledgment will be made them for the active part taken by them during that most trying period —from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on Petersburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, of operations July 30.

[See p. 158.]

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade, of operations June 12–July 30.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
*Camp at City Point, Va., August 6, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

Bridged the James at Fort Powhatan, the Appomattox at Broadway Landing, and two bridges across the James at Jones' Neck.

The above report does not include the operations of the battalions of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, serving with the corps or headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the reports of which have not been made to these headquarters, and it is presumed they will be sent direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

HDQRS. DETACH. 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

MAJOR:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James River, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position July 30, 1864.

June 12, camped near Cold Harbor. Major Brainerd moved with two companies of his battalion to repair the roads and bridges in the direc-

* For portion of report (here omitted) see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 303.

† *For portion of report (here omitted)* covering operations from May 4 to June 12, *1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 304.*

tion of Bottom's Bridge, preparatory to the movement of the Second Corps. He arrived near Bottom's Bridge at 11 p. m., having put the road and bridges on the route in good order, and there awaited the arrival of the corps. Major Beers marched with Company L to join his train near Parsley's Mill, then in charge of Captain Palmer, leaving Company E (Captain Hine) in charge of the corps intrenching tools to march with the Sixth Corps. Major Beers joined me at Tunstall's Station in the afternoon with two companies and his bridge train, where I had also a part of the reserve battalion, with one-third each of canvas trains Nos. 4 and 5, commanded by First Lieut. M. B. Folwell. During the night these troops and trains marched to Emmaus Church. Major Ford, being at Fifth Corps headquarters, near Baltimore Cross-Roads, sent Captains McDonald and Van Brocklin and Lieutenant Van Rensselaer to examine the roads and approaches to the Long Bridge crossing of the Chickahominy. At 4 p. m. he started with his trains; moved about four miles, and halted within half a mile of the river, having been joined on the way by the above-named officers. Reports as to the nature of the crossing were conflicting, and the enemy's sharpshooters being in possession of the south bank, it was difficult to ascertain the facts. Members of General Warren's staff assured Major Ford that there was but one stream of about 100 feet in width, while the officers sent by Major Ford were confident that there were two streams, with an island between. The latter opinion proved to be correct. The nature of the crossing was such that Major Ford deemed it inexpedient to use the canvas bridge, and he therefore directed Captain McDonald to move his company and wooden train to the river about dark, taking also Company D (Captain Pettes) as a guard. Arriving at the river Major Ford immediately put one of his boats in the water, and crossed the river, taking over at the same time a squad of Colonel Chapman's dismounted cavalry. He found the stream proper about 100 feet wide, an island of about 250 feet, and a branch of the river on the south side of the island of about 60 feet in width. While crossing the second boat-load of cavalry the enemy's pickets opened a brisk fire upon the troops and pontoniers. Captain McDonald at once put his boats in the water and commenced his bridge. The cavalry succeeded in crossing the south branch on some fallen trees, and after a contest of about twenty minutes the enemy were driven off. One man of Captain McDonald's company (K) was wounded while at work on the bridge, and has since died. Captain Van Brocklin, having volunteered his services, crossed the river, and, assisted by Captain Pettes with a portion of his company (D), dragged three pontoons across the island and built the bridge across the south branch and the approaches. Major Ford reports that extensive swamps bordered the approaches, the river was filled with sunken piles and timber, the available passage was very narrow, the debris of the old bridge had to be cleared away, and the abutments cut down. Such was the nature of these obstacles that it required two and a-half hours' hard work to complete the bridges. The remaining cavalry of Colonel Chapman's command crossed at once, followed by the Fifth and Second Corps. On the morning of this day Captain Personius was at Tunstall's Station with his company (G) and the pontoon train of the First Battalion, and Captain Middleton at White House with his company (M) and the extra pontoon train of twenty boats. I directed Captain Personius to proceed to Saint Peter's Church, near New Kent Court-House, with his train, and Captain Middleton to report to Captain Personius at the same place with his train. From this point both these trains, under command of Captain Personius, were to accompany the supply trains of the army, and bridge the

Chickahominy at such point as might be designated for the crossing of the supply trains. The point then contemplated for this crossing was Windsor Shades. Subsequent examination by myself proved that a crossing at this point was not practicable in the face of an enemy, and exceedingly difficult if unopposed. The ground upon the northeast bank was favorable, but the deep marshes and swamps on the southwest side of the river were extensive, and could only be crossed by crib bridges and corduroy roads, requiring a vast amount of labor.

June 13, Major Brainerd marched with his command at 1 a. m. in rear of the artillery of the Second Corps. About noon he advanced to the front of the column to repair the roads, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and, accompanying the Second Corps, arrived at Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, at 8.30 p. m. Major Beers, with his command and trains, remained at Emmaus Church until noon awaiting the arrival of the Sixth Corps. The head of the column having then arrived within supporting distance, the trains were moved to Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Here it was found that there were also two branches of the stream to be bridged, the island being about 800 feet wide. Lieutenant Folwell immediately built a canvas pontoon bridge over each branch of the river, and Captain Palmer also bridged both branches with wooden pontoons. The bridges over the north branch were each sixty feet in length, and those over the south branch forty feet in length each. Considerable difficulty was encountered here in removing flood wood and timber of the old permanent bridge, but the four bridges were completed in about one hour and a quarter, and the Sixth Corps commenced crossing. Major Ford's bridges were detained in the water at Long Bridge crossing until 5.30 p. m. for the rear guard of cavalry to cross, when they were dismantled and loaded in forty-five minutes. He then marched with his command and trains with General Cutler's division, of the Fifth Corps, arriving at Charles City Court-House soon after midnight. Captain Personius moved his command and trains to Diascond bridge and proceeded in person to examine the Chickahominy at Cole's Ferry, the point finally selected for the crossing of the supply trains. He found the river at that point much wider than it had been supposed to be, and reported to Captain Peirce, assistant chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, in charge of the trains, that he had not sufficient pontoon material to bridge the river. During the afternoon his company (G) built two permanent bridges over the Diascond Creek at points where they had been destroyed.

June 14, Major Brainerd moved his command at 9 a. m. to Second Corps headquarters, and soon after was ordered to the James River, where the two companies were employed all day in repairing the wharves for the use of the Second Corps, then crossing in transports. At 11 p. m. Major Brainerd was ordered across the river to construct an additional wharf for the use of the corps, and a detail of 800 men was furnished by General Birney, but the timely arrival of six pontoon boats and bridge material from General Benham's command, with a detachment of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, rendered the services of the infantry unnecessary. Major Beers built a permanent bridge over each branch of the Chickahominy at Jones', near his pontoon bridges. About 10 a. m. the troops of the Sixth Corps and Ninth Corps had crossed the river, and I had just given the orders to dismantle the bridges and proceed to Charles City Court-House, when I received your note inclosing Captain Personius' letter to Captain Peirce, *directing me to proceed on* the north side of the river to Cole's

Ferry with the pontoon trains and collect sufficient material to bridge the river. I immediately sent orders for all the pontoon trains to concentrate at Cole's Ferry, and proceeded at once to the latter place in person. There I found that Captain Personius had arrived about 8 a. m. with his pontoon train, and had built a wharf of boats on each side of the river and a large pontoon raft, on which he was passing bearers of dispatches, small squads of cavalry, and occasionally wagons. I found also that the width of the river was such that with all our pontoon material we could not span the river without extensive timber and corduroy approaches. Captain Peirce was then making preparations to build this timber approach of about 250 feet in length on the north shore with the aid of several hundred colored troops. Major Beers arrived with his command about 1 p. m., and immediately commenced unloading his bridge material. In the mean time, and while waiting the completion of the timber approach, Captain Personius was engaged with his men in making up rafts of four boats each, with material on each for making the connection. Major Ford started from Charles City Court-House about noon, having been detained about an hour after he received the order to proceed to the Chickahominy for the purpose of repairing a couple of boats damaged at the last bridge. He had then about twelve miles to march, and reported to me at the south bank of the river at 5 p. m. This brought all the land pontoons of the army to this point, except the train of eight canvas boats, which Captain Folwell had with General Sheridan. While Captain McDonald was preparing the south abutment and building his portion of bridge by successive pontoons, Major Ford, with Company D (Captain Pettes) and a detail of 300 colored troops, laid the approach across the marsh, a heavy piece of raised corduroy about 200 feet in length. After Captain McDonald had built in all his wooden pontoons, Captain Van Brocklin followed with his eight canvas boats. About dark Captain Personius commenced putting in the bridge the rafts made from the trains on the north shore. After these had been all built in, Lieutenant Folwell followed with his train of eight canvas boats. When all the boats had been built in from each shore the bridge did not meet in the center by about thirty feet. The bridge was then detached from the north shore, connected in the center, and the approach on the north shore extended by the construction of additional cribs and corduroy. This caused considerable delay in the completion of the bridge, but it was finally ready for use about three hours after midnight. On account of the scarcity of material for the width of the river, the canvas portion of the bridge was built in long spans with a few additional balks, and though a bridge built in this way is apparently very frail, all the supply trains of the army, 2,800 head of cattle, and a division of troops crossed this bridge without delay and without accident to the bridge. The total length of the bridge was 1,240 feet, and of the timber and corduroy approaches about 450.

June 15, leaving Major Beers in command at Cole's Ferry, I proceeded to headquarters of the army at Charles City Court-House, and thence accompanied headquarters to Fort Powhatan on the James River. Thence I sent directions to Major Beers to send all the wagons and transportation by land to the south side of the James River at Fort Powhatan in charge of Captain Dexter, with Company L and part of I as a guard, make preparations to arrange his bridge in rafts as soon as the rear guard in charge of the supply trains should have crossed the river, and bring all his bridge material around by water in tow of a *steamer that* would be ordered to report to him. At daylight on the

orning of this day Major Brainerd had his wharf completed on the outh side of the James River at Wilcox's Landing and transports commenced landing troops, ambulances, &c., of the Second Corps. During he day Major Brainerd was occupied in getting the wagons of his battalion across the river and at night bivouacked on the south side of the ames.

June 16, Major Brainerd marched his command toward Petersburg. t 1 p. m. he received orders to join Second Corps headquarters as oon as possible. At 5 p. m., after a forced march, he reported to General Hancock while the assault was in progress on the enemy's works n front of Petersburg. That night he bivouacked with his command ear the Dunn house. Captain Dexter started from Cole's Ferry at a. m. with all the land transportation, arrived at the James River bout noon, and at 5 p. m. all the wagons had crossed the river and ere parked along the south bank below General Benham's pontoon ridge, ready for loading as soon as the rafts should arrive. After the ear guard, with the supply trains, had crossed the river at Cole's Ferry, Major Beers had the bridge dismantled, made up into rafts, placed his ommand, including Major Ford's battalion, on the rafts, and at 6.30 . m. started down the Chickahominy in tow of the James A. Stevens. fter running down about three miles the captain of the steamer deemed unsafe to run farther during the night, not having a pilot acquainted ith the river, and therefore anchored for the night.

June 17, at 6.30 a. m., the fog having cleared away, the pontoon rafts n charge of Major Beers were towed down the Chickahominy and up he James to Fort Powhatan, arriving at the latter place at 4 p. m. The oops were immediately disembarked, the rafts dismantled, boats and aterials loaded on the wagons parked on the top of the hill, and about p. m., all the material having been loaded, the troops and trains were oved about four miles toward City Point and bivouacked for the ight. Major Ford had for some weeks been too ill to walk or sit on is horse and had received a leave of absence for twenty days, when at ong Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but he did not feel disposed to leave is command until it arrived at the James River, when he turned over he command of his battalion to Captain McDonald and left for the orth.

June 18, I divided the extra train of twenty boats among the First, econd, and Third Battalions, making the whole number of boats in ach as follows: First battalion, fifteen boats; second battalion, fifteen oats; third battalion, fourteen boats. During the day the troops and rains moved to a point near Old Church, about two miles from City oint, where all the trains were parked and a camp established.

From the 19th of June until the 29th of July most of the pontoon rains were in camp near City Point, and all the available officers and en of this command not required for repairing and guarding the trains ere occupied in front of Petersburg, making gabions and fascines, workng upon forts, covered ways, roads, and bridges, about 1,200 fascines nd 10,000 gabions have during that time been made by the men of this ommand.

On the 22d of June Major Brainerd moved his battalion into the rifleits in front of the Jones house and continued with his command to act s infantry with the Second Corps until the 30th of June.

About the 10th of July I sent Captain Folwell, with his company nd a canvas train of eighteen boats, to report to General Sheridan, ear Light-House Point, and additional boats were ordered down from Vashington to replace those sent to the Cavalry Corps. Captain Fol-

well remained with the Cavalry Corps until General Sheridan left for Washington after the close of this epoch, but he has since returned to this command with his company and train.

On the 10th of July all the battalions of this regiment then in the field were consolidated under my command as one detachment for engineering operations in front of Petersburg.

The new canvas trains sent from Washington have been fitted up in accordance to plans heretofore adopted for field trains and all the trains thoroughly repaired and refitted. This has involved a very large amount of labor, but the trains were never in better order for active service.

The following tabular statement shows the number and size of the pontoon trains now in my charge:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
French pontoons.....number..	15	15	14	.....	.....	.....
Canvas pontoons.....do. ..	.....	.....	.....	12	12	13
Wing trestles.....do....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Length of bridge:						
Without trestles.....feet..	320	320	300	212	212	308
With trestles.....do...	.....	.....	.....	252	252	348

Length of bridge with trains consolidated—	Feet.
Canvas bridge, short spans:	
Without trestles	1,572
With trestles	1,692
Canvas bridge, long spans:	
Without trestles	1,732
With trestles	1,902

The above trains are completely furnished with tool-wagons, forges, supply wagons, and transportation.

On the morning of the 30th of July, at 4 a. m., my camp equipage was packed, the men under arms, and the pontoon trains all parked near general headquarters. The assault on the enemy's works having failed, the pontoon trains were returned to their old camp near City Point, and the men went into camp.

For convenience of reference and to show the length of bridges required at the several points in any future military operation, I have prepared the following tabular statement of all the pontoon bridges built by this command during the present campaign up to July 30, 1864.*

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

MAJOR:†

Captain Gillespie joined from recruiting service 28th of May. The battalion was engaged in and did a great part of the work of throwing

* For statement (here omitted) see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 316.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 1 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 317.

the bridge over the James, containing 101 wooden pontoons. In the channel the depth of water was twelve to fifteen fathoms, the tidal current strong, rising and falling about four feet. In the channel pontoons were anchored to vessels above and below moored for that purpose. The bridge was commenced from each end, and built by successive pontoons and by rafts. It was commenced about 4 p. m. on 15th of June, two companies at each end, under the direction of Major Duane, chief engineer. Later in the afternoon and after considerable progress had been made, General Benham took command. The bridge was completed except a passage-way of 100 feet left for vessels, and the raft constructed to fill this gap by 11 p. m. The greater part of the infantry and artillery, all the wagon trains, and droves of beef-cattle of the army passed this bridge safely and without interruption, except such as resulted from a vessel moored above slipping her anchor, thereby carrying away a part of the bridge, which, however, was promptly restored.

On 6th of June Captain Turnbull was, by direction of the chief engineer, assigned to the Cavalry Corps and did no further duty with the battalion, and about the same time Lieutenant Mackenzie took command of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, and was relieved from duty with the battalion.

During the earlier active operations about Petersburg the officers were employed in reconnaissances under the direction of the chief engineer.

Lieutenant Benyaurd, with Company A, reported for duty to General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, on the 25th of June and remained four weeks.

On the 23d two batteries were constructed on the Second Corps line by Sergeant Grant and 100 men of the battalion, under the direction of Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery.

In the early part of July a line extending from the left of the Fifth Corps front where it crosses the Jerusalem plank road to the southeast for about a mile, then to the east for about one mile and a half, terminating near Wells', on the Blackwater Swamp, was put in a condition for defense. The following is the arrangement:

First. A redoubt, nearly square, 400 feet side, parapet 12 feet thick and 7 feet high, with implacements for ten guns, situated near the plank road and south of it—900 yards from the point where the line crosses the plank road.

Second. A redout 200 feet square, north of the plank road and east of the Chieves house, 600 yards from the first parapet, of same height and thickness, and places for six guns in embrasure, six in barbette.

Third. A battery and rifle-pit for support near Chieves' house.

Fourth. A redoubt 200 feet square, near Wells', on the extreme left, for six guns in barbette, fourteen in embrasure.

Fifth. The timber in front of this line for several hundred yards cut down, making the front almost impenetrable for an attack in organized masses.

This work was done under the direction of engineer officers and superintendence of enlisted men of this command by details from Fifth, Second, and Ninth Corps.

Capt. F. Harwood reported for duty on July 9, and was assigned to the command of Company D.

The following is a summary of the work done under the direction of engineer officers (between July 11 to 30) of this command in obedience to the instructions of the chief engineer, dated July 9, which assigned

to me the charge of the siege operations on the Fifth Corps front, by details from the Fifth and Second Corps, and Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, and Fourth New York Heavy Artillery:

First. Batteries constructed for forty-four guns, parapets generally fifteen feet thick at top, and not less than ten in any case; four magazines.

Second. The large battery on the left of the Fifth Corps was turned over to me with the parapet up alone. It was thoroughly traversed, two large bomb-proof magazines built, eight platforms constructed and laid by Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, embrasures for seventeen guns cut and revetted.

Third. Two mortar batteries, one for ten 10-inch mortars and one for six 8-inch mortars were constructed, three magazines built, the platforms laid.

Fourth. Seventeen thousand two hundred feet of boyau constructed, averaging nine feet in width and three feet and a half in depth.

In addition to the above the following has been done under Lieutenant Benyaurd's direction on the Ninth Corps front, viz: A fourteen-gun siege battery, with two magazines and the necessary platforms, with an approach 600 yards long; a magazine and platform were placed in another siege battery, and platforms placed in the six-gun battery near the Taylor house. Lieutenant Benyaurd also repaired about 300 yards of the approach to the mining gallery, and kept his company employed in instructing in making gabions and fascines.

The officers of the battalion at the opening of the campaign were the following: Capt. C. N. Turnbull, commanding Company D; First Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie, commanding Company A; First Lieut. W. H. H. Benyaurd, commanding Company C; First Lieut. C. W. Howell. Since that time Captain Turnbull and Lieutenant Mackenzie have been relieved, and Capts. F. Harwood and George L. Gillespie, and Lieutenants Cuyler and Heap, have joined the battalion. A large portion of the services of these officers in this campaign have been performed while detached on the staff of corps commanders and elsewhere, under direction of the chief engineer, of which no reports have been made to me. It is hoped that their services will be recognized in other reports.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that all the officers of the command have manifested the utmost willingness, energy, and efficiency in the performance of the arduous duties that have fallen upon them, and the value and importance of their services deserve recognition. The enlisted men of the battalion have always done credit to themselves and to their officers by the earnestness, rapidity, and thoroughness of their labor, and I take pleasure in stating my belief that no better body of enlisted men can be found in any army.

The accompanying drawings* represent the character of some of the works constructed on the Fifth Corps front.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding U. S. Engineer Battalion.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

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* Not found.

No. 17.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward my report of the operations of the Second Army Corps from June 13 until July 26, 1864, which is the time designated by Major-General Meade as the fifth epoch of the campaign.

The troops reached Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, at 5.30 p. m. on the 13th. Myself and the officers of my staff were busily engaged during that night and the following day and night in conducting the embarkation of the troops and material of my corps, which were all safely landed on the south bank of the James, at Wind-Mill Point, near upper landing, at an early hour on the morning of the 15th. My headquarters remained on the north bank of the river until the troops had crossed, communication being kept up by the signal telegraph.

I had been directed by General Meade on the evening of the 14th to hold my troops in readiness to move, and informed that it was probable I would be instructed to march toward Petersburg, and that rations for my command would be sent me from City Point. Later in the evening the following instructions reached me from General Meade:

General Butler has been ordered to send to you at Wind-Mill Point 60,000 rations; so soon as they are received and issued you will move your command by the most direct route to Petersburg, taking up a position where the City Point railroad crosses Harrison's Creek, where we now have a work.

On receipt of the above instructions I at once sent my chief commissary to the south bank of the James to receive and issue the expected rations.

About 4 a. m. on the 15th I wrote to General Williams, assistant adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, that all of my troops, save one regiment of infantry and four batteries, were disembarked on the south side of the James, but that the rations which I had been informed I would receive from City Point had not arrived, and that I feared that a good deal of time would be required to issue them when they came. About 6.30 a. m. I again reported to General Williams that no rations had arrived.

I delayed the order for my troops to march until 9 a. m., waiting to receive the rations from City Point, but as they did not arrive I gave the order by signal telegraph for the head of the column to move. I also sent Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, my chief of staff, to General Birney (who was to take the advance) with the same order, but the boat in which he crossed to the south bank grounded and he was delayed half an hour, to find on landing that the order which I had sent by signal telegraph had miscarried. In consequence the column did not get in motion until 10.30 a. m. I notified the commanding general that the expected rations had not arrived, and that I had given orders for my troops to move at once; this order was approved, and I was instructed to push forward to the position designated for my command behind Harrison's Creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, my chief of staff, was directed to remain with General Birney to conduct the march of the column. He was furnished with a map from headquarters of the army, on which our position behind Harrison's Creek was marked—by the map about *four miles from Petersburg*, and between that place and City

Point. It is proper to say in this connection that it afterward appeared my orders were based on incorrect information, and the position I was ordered to take did not exist as it was described on my instructions; Harrison's Creek proved to be inside the enemy's lines and not within miles of where it was laid down on the map with which I was furnished to guide me. The map was found to be utterly worthless, the only roads laid down on it being widely out of the way. Colonel Morgan succeeded in obtaining some negro guides, and on his communicating to me the information he had obtained from them, I decided that the speediest way to get to the position I was directed to occupy would be to turn the head of the column from the Prince George Court-House road toward Old Court-House, and then by a cross-road get behind Harrison's Creek as laid down on the map. None of the inhabitants could or would give any information concerning the location of this creek. Accordingly Birney's and Gibbon's divisions were turned to the right, leaving the Prince George Court-House road, within six miles of Petersburg, before 3 p. m. Barlow's division with the train marched by the Old Court-House on a shorter road, which the head of his column had barely passed. At 5.30 p. m., as the column neared Old Court-House, Birney being about one mile distant, a dispatch from General Grant, addressed to General Gibbon or any division commander of the Second Corps, reached me. This dispatch directed all haste to be made in getting up to the assistance of General Smith, who it stated had attacked Petersburg and carried the outer works in front of that city. A few moments later a note from General Smith was delivered to me by one of his staff, which informed me that he (General Smith) was authorized by Lieutenant General Grant to call upon me for assistance and requesting me to come up as rapidly as possible. Fortunately these dispatches were received just when the head of Birney's division was passing a country road leading directly toward Petersburg, and the column (Birney's and Gibbon's troops) was turned in that direction. No time had been lost on the march during the day although it was excessively hot. The road was covered with clouds of dust, and but little water was found on the route, causing severe suffering among the men.

I desire to say here that the messages from Lieutenant-General Grant and from General Smith, which I received between 5 and 6 p. m. on the 15th, were the first and only intimations I had that Petersburg was to be attacked that day. Up to that hour I had not been notified from any source that I was expected to assist General Smith in assaulting that city. Some artillery firing had been heard for many hours in the direction of Petersburg, and careful inquiry was made during the day of the inhabitants as to its cause, but the only information I could get on the subject was that General Kautz's cavalry, with some artillery, had passed toward Petersburg; I attributed the firing to some reconnaissance or raid by that officer.

I have been particular in describing the incidents of the march of my command on the 15th, because I conceive that undue importance has been attached to the fact that my troops did not arrive in front of Petersburg at an earlier hour on that evening, which has been given as a reason that the city was not taken that evening, and because I believe that the circumstances attending the movements of my troops on that day have never yet been fully explained. I informed the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac on the morning of the 15th that I was supplied with rations for one day, and had I then been notified *that* Petersburg was to be assaulted on the 15th the delay occasioned

by waiting for rations at Wind-Mill Point would have been immaterial; but notwithstanding that delay I could have joined General Smith by marching directly toward him at Petersburg by 4 p. m. I was even, as I have before mentioned, at a point six miles from that city on the Prince George Court-House road at 3 p. m.

My troops received no rations until the 16th, when they occupied the works in front of Petersburg, the rations having been sent to City Point. I spent the best hours of the day on the 15th in marching by an incorrect map in search of a designated position, which, as described, was not in existence or could not be found.

When Birney and Gibbon turned off toward Petersburg, orders were sent to General Barlow to march toward the same point by the nearest route from Old Court-House, but by some misapprehension his division took the City Point road and was not brought up to Petersburg until daylight the next morning. As soon as Lieutenant-General Grant's note, directing me to hasten to the assistance of General Smith, reached me, I sent my chief of staff to inform General Smith of the whereabouts of my column, and to assure him that I was marching to his support with all dispatch. At 6.30 p. m. the head of Birney's division had arrived at the Bryant house, on Bailey's Creek, about one mile in rear of the position of Hinks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps. Leaving Birney and Gibbon instructions to move forward as soon as they could ascertain at what point their assistance was required, I rode forward to the field, where I met General Smith, who described to me the operations of the day, and pointed out as well as he could in the dusk of the evening the position of the enemy's lines he had carried. I now informed him that two divisions of my troops were close at hand and ready for any further movements which in his judgment and knowledge of the field should be made. General Smith requested me to relieve his troops in the front line of works which he had carried, so that the enemy should encounter fresh troops should they attempt their recapture. He was then of the opinion that the enemy had been reenforced during the evening. In accordance with this request, I at once directed Birney and Gibbon to move up and occupy the captured earth-works from the Friend house, on the right, to the Dunn house, on the left of the Prince George road. By the time this movement was completed it was 11 p. m., too late and dark for any immediate advance. At midnight I instructed Generals Birney and Gibbon that if any commanding points were held by the enemy between their positions and the Appomattox they should be attacked and taken at or before daylight. I was extremely anxious that all the ground between my line and the river should be in our possession before the enemy could get his heavy re-enforcements up. These instructions were not promptly complied with, and it was not until about 6 a. m. on the 16th that Generals Birney and Gibbon advanced to reconnoiter the ground in their front, by which time the enemy had moved a considerable body of fresh troops on the field, had occupied the large redoubt and rifle-pits in front of the Avery house, and had greatly strengthened their positions at all important points. During this first advance on the morning of the 16th, Egan's brigade, of Birney's division, made a spirited attack upon the enemy, who held a small redoubt on Birney's left, which was carried by Egan in his usual intrepid manner. Barlow's division arrived on the field about daylight, and took position on Birney's left, extending toward the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

Between the hours of 11 and 12 on the night of the 15th, after Birney and Gibbon had relieved the troops of General Smith on his front line,

I had a dispatch from General Grant directing me to move up to Smith's division, stating that General Butler understood that I had halted at Bailey's Creek instead of at Harrison's Creek, where I had been directed to go. It is proper to say here that my troops had only halted at Bailey's Creek long enough for me to see General Smith and to inform myself as to the point on the battle-field at which they would be most serviceable; when I had obtained such information the troops were immediately marched to the front. The same dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant stated that the enemy were then throwing re-enforcements into Petersburg, and instructed me that should Petersburg not fall on the night of the 15th it would be advisable for General Smith and myself to take up a defensive position and maintain it until all of our forces came up. These directions of the lieutenant-general were carried out; the earth-works captured by General Smith were turned against the enemy, artillery was brought up and placed in them, and all preparations were made to prevent their recapture.

During the forenoon of the 16th I was instructed by Lieutenant-General Grant, in the absence of General Meade and himself, to take command of all the troops in front of Petersburg, and to push forward a reconnoitering force in my front for the purpose of discovering the most favorable point at which to make an attack. I was ordered to be prepared to commence the attack at 6 p. m. In the mean time General Burnside had been directed to mass his corps upon my left, in readiness to assist in an assault upon the enemy when it should be determined, or to aid me in the event of my being assailed. The reconnaissance ordered by General Grant was made by General Birney on the left of the Prince George road, and in front of the hill on which the Hare house stood, which was then held by the enemy. It was decided by Major-General Meade, who had now arrived upon the field, that the attack should be made at that point. Very sharp skirmishing, accompanied by artillery fire, continued along my front until 6 p. m., when, in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding, I directed Generals Birney, Barlow, and Gibbon to advance and assault the enemy in front and to the left of the Hare house. My troops were supported by two brigades of the Ninth Corps and by two of the Eighteenth Corps. The advance was spirited and forcible, and resulted, after a fierce conflict, in which our troops suffered heavily, in driving the enemy back some distance along our whole line. The severe fighting ceased at dark, although the enemy made several vigorous attempts during the night to retake the ground which he had lost; in this, however, he was foiled, as our troops had intrenched themselves at dark and repelled all efforts to dislodge them. Among the many casualties during this engagement was the gallant commander of the Irish Brigade, Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, who was killed at the head of his command while intrepidly leading it to the charge. Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was severely wounded while performing his duty with his accustomed conspicuous bravery.

On the morning of the 17th General Barlow advanced against the enemy in conjunction with General Burnside, and succeeded in pushing forward his line considerably after some sharp fighting. Birney and Gibbon on the right also moved forward, driving the enemy from the hill on which the Hare house stood and occupied it. (Fort Stedman was afterward erected on that hill.) The enemy made frequent

efforts to retake the Hare house during the day, but were handsomely repelled on each occasion. In the evening, about 6 p. m., General Barlow again participated in an attack with General Burnside's corps, in which Barlow's division lost heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The night of the 17th of June I was compelled to turn over my command on account of disability from my wound, which during the entire campaign had given me great annoyance, and at times had prevented me from taking that active part in the movement of my troops which I desired to do. I relinquished the command to Major-General Birney, the next senior general officer present in my corps, who conducted its operations until the 27th of June, when, having partially recovered, I again assumed the command. From that date until the 26th of July my troops were engaged in the arduous and dangerous duties incident to the siege operations in front of Petersburg; severe and almost constant labor (much of it during the night) was required from the men in erecting the formidable earth-works which were thrown up in front of that town. While performing these exhausting labors, the troops were at all times exposed to a heavy artillery fire and to the enemy's sharpshooters, from which a long list of casualties resulted daily.

The losses in action in the Second Corps during the period included in this report were over 6,000 men killed, wounded, and missing, as will be shown by the following tabular statement:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade	1	3	.....	10	.....	3	17
First Division	17	249	53	1,006	29	922	2,276
Second Division	12	161	44	805	32	907	1,961
Third Division	26	250	73	1,256	15	377	1,997
Total	56	663	170	3,077	76	2,209	6,251

The casualties of the Eighth Ohio and First Delaware Volunteers are not included in the above table, as no reports of their losses have been furnished corps headquarters.

The conspicuous valor and good conduct of the officers and men under my command during the marches, battles, and siege operations embraced in this epoch of the campaign, gave me complete satisfaction and merit the highest commendation. As I have already stated in my reports of this campaign, it is impossible, owing to the fact that I have received so few reports from my subordinate commanders, for me to mention in detail the names of all the officers and men of my command who were specially distinguished for marked bravery and meritorious conduct.

The following general officers, commanders of brigades and divisions, are entitled to my thanks for their distinguished and valuable services: The late Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, then commanding Third Division, Second Corps; Brigadier-General (now Brevet Major-General) Barlow, commanding First Division; Major-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division; Brigadier-General Mott, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division; Brigadier-General (now Brevet Major-General) Miles, commanding First Brigade, First Division; Colonel (now Brevet Major-

General) Egan, commanding [First] Brigade, Third Division; Colonel (now General) Pierce, commanding Third [First] Brigade, Second Division. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, chief of artillery, conducted himself with marked intrepidity; the artillery under his command performed most effective service throughout the campaign. The batteries attached to the Second Corps were ably and gallantly commanded.

The following officers of my staff deserve special mention for bravery and faithful performance of duties: Lieut. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) C. H. Morgan, chief of staff; Maj. (now Bvt. Brig. Gen.) W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Surg. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.) A. N. Dougherty, medical director, Second Corps; Lieut. Col. (now Bvt. Col.) F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, Second Corps; Lieut. Col. (now Col.) R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster, Second Corps; Lieut. Col. (now Bvt. Brig. Gen.) J. S. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence, Second Corps; Maj. S. O. Bull, provost-marshal, Second Corps; Maj. A. W. Angel, acting topographical engineer, Second Corps; Capt. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.) I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; Capt. (now Bvt. Maj.) W. De W. Miller, aide-de-camp; Capt. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.)W. P. Wilson, acting assistant adjutant-general; the late Capt. E. P. Brownson, commissary of musters, Second Corps; Capt. (now Bvt. Maj.) C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Taylor, chief signal officer, Second Corps.

I have the honor to transmit herewith all of the reports received by me from subordinates who served under my command from May 3 until July 26, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

P. S.—On the 18th of June General Birney, commanding Second Corps, made a heavy assault upon the enemy's position on the right and left of the Prince George road, during which Barlow's, Gibbon's and Mott's divisions lost heavily. I can give no details of this day's action, and only mention it for the reason that in consideration of the death of General Birney no reports of the operations of the Second Corps on the 18th of June were ever written, I believe.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., November 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command on the north side of the James River from the 26th until the 29th of July, 1864:

On the afternoon of the 26th of July, about 4 o'clock, the head of my command, consisting of Gibbon's, Barlow's, and Mott's divisions, left its camp near the Deserted House for Point of Rocks, the column moving well to the rear to avoid being seen by the enemy. Just after dark we crossed the Appomattox by the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks and proceeded to Deep Bottom, taking a rather difficult road to the left in order that the cavalry, which was crossing at Broadway Landing, might have an unobstructed road to Deep Bottom. Through the kindness of General Butler the road had been picketed, and small fires built

to facilitate our march. I arrived at Deep Bottom a short time in advance of my command and met General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry, at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Foster, Tenth Corps, whose command held the bridge-heads on the north side of the James. My instructions were to move rapidly from Deep Bottom toward Chaffin's Bluff, and take up a position to prevent the enemy from crossing troops to the north side, and to hold the position while General Sheridan moved to the Virginia Central Railroad with two divisions of cavalry. Further than this my movements were to be contingent upon General Sheridan's success in operating toward Richmond. The success of this movement depended upon the contingency that the enemy's works would be thinly occupied, and the movement a surprise.

The information I derived from conversation with General Foster was briefly as follows: The upper and lower pontoon bridges were above and below Four-Mile Run, impassable near its mouth. The enemy held, apparently in considerable force, a strong position near the upper bridge, while their line appeared to terminate nearly opposite the lower bridge. The original plan was that the Second Corps should cross the upper bridge while the cavalry was crossing the lower. After consulting with General Sheridan, however, and referring the matter to the major-general commanding for his approval, I determined to cross the infantry at the lower bridge and turn the enemy's position, while General Foster with his force threatened the enemy in his front. The cavalry was directed to cross the river immediately after the Second Corps; the infantry commenced crossing about 2 a. m. on the 27th, and was massed behind a belt of oak timber near the bridge. As soon as possible after daylight an advance was ordered, the First Division, Brigadier-General Barlow commanding, leading. At the same time a strong skirmish line from the Third Division was thrown out to our right to feel the woods bordering the New Market and Malvern Hill road, and one from General Gibbon's division in the timber along the bank of Four-Mile Run. The skirmish line of the Third Division from De Trobriand's brigade, consisting of the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, became sharply engaged and was re-enforced by the Seventy-third New York Volunteers. Meanwhile the skirmish line of Miles' brigade, of Barlow's division (composed of the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers), under command of Col. J. C. Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, engaged the enemy farther to the left, driving him into the rifle-pits along the New Market and Malvern Hill road, and by a well executed movement captured four 20-pounder Parrott guns, with their caissons, and drove the enemy from their works. The skirmishers of General Foster's force at the bridge had joined in this advance. The enemy held this line weakly, and when broken retreated in such haste that few prisoners were taken. As rapidly as the troops could be brought forward in the country, about which we then knew nothing, they were pushed up the New Market and Malvern Hill road in pursuit of the enemy, the Second Division in advance. The enemy brought a battery out opposite General Mott on our extreme right, but it was soon driven off by the fire of our artillery and General Mott's skirmish line, and retreated by a cross-road to the New Market and Long Bridge road. When we arrived at Bailey's Creek the enemy were found posted on the opposite bank in well-constructed works, in a position offering great advantages for defense. Bailey's Creek is so much of an obstacle

that a line of battle could not well cross it under fire, and the distance from the creek to the works was about 1,000 yards, the intervening ground being perfectly open. The works appeared to be filled with men, and a number of pieces of artillery were in position. After a careful examination of the position it was decided that the chances of successful assault were unfavorable, and it was determined to maneuver to the right, with the view of turning the position. Meanwhile the cavalry had moved to the right toward Malvern Hill and to the front on the New Market and Long Bridge road. Gibbon's division held the advance position on the New Market and Malvern Hill road while Barlow's and Mott's divisions were pushed forward to the New Market and Long Bridge road, connecting with the cavalry near the fork of the Central road. General Barlow, commanding First Division, made a close reconnaissance of the enemy's line, but was unable to find the flank. The cavalry, by one or two spirited charges on my right, gained possession of some high open ground, which it was hoped might enable them to get in rear of the enemy's line, but, as subsequently ascertained, the enemy's line was refused on this flank, turning sharply to their left near Fussell's Mill. About 3.30 p. m. Lieutenant-General Grant visited the line, but I did not see him. Having examined the position, he left me a note stating that he did not see that much could be done, but that if it was possible for me to roll up the enemy's left toward Chaffin's Bluff, and thus release our cavalry, he desired it done. He stated that according to his information the enemy had in my front seven brigades of infantry and a small force of cavalry. Night coming on put a stop to further operations.

During the night of the 27th I received intelligence that the enemy were re-enforcing from the south side of the James. Birge's brigade, of the Tenth [Nineteenth] Corps (a little over 2,500 strong), reported to me early on the morning of the 28th and relieved Gibbon's division from its advanced position on the New Market and Malvern Hill road. General Sheridan was also placed under my orders and it was decided that he should advance up the Central or Charles City road, if either could be opened. Brigadier-General Foster was directed by General Butler to make a vigorous demonstration in his immediate front to attract as many of the enemy as possible to that point. By a telegram from General Grant to General Meade (a copy of which reached me at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th), I was informed that General Grant did not desire me to attack the enemy's works, but to turn their position. The dispatch expressed the opinion of General Grant that the cavalry by going well out might turn the enemy's flank. Preparations were made to carry out the views of General Grant, but it become evident at an early hour that the enemy having been largely re-enforced would assume the offensive, and they were discovered moving to my right in strong force about 8 a. m. The fire of the gun-boats in the river was directed on the enemy by means of signals, and was effective in changing the direction of their march. About 10 a. m. the cavalry skirmish line was driven in on the New Market and Long Bridge road and on the cross-road leading over the Charles City road by Ruffin's house, and a vigorous attack was made by the enemy upon our cavalry at both points, which compelled it to retire some distance. Gibbon's division was hurried up to the support of the cavalry, but before it arrived the attacking force of the enemy had been disposed of by a gallant advance of our cavalry (dismounted), driving the enemy over a mile, capturing nearly 200 prisoners and several colors. The prisoners belonged

to Kershaw's division of infantry. Gregg's division of cavalry effected its withdrawal from the Charles City road after a sharp fight with the enemy's infantry, losing one gun. Anticipating a more determined attack, I changed the disposition of my lines. Gibbon's division held the approaches to the New Market and Long Bridge road, while the cavalry was withdrawn to cover the New Market and Malvern Hill road. The enemy having been reported as passing toward Malvern Hill, a garrison was placed in the bridge-head at the lower bridge by General Foster, and artillery placed in position under my direction to prevent the enemy from cutting me off from the river. As soon as this was accomplished the infantry was withdrawn to a line following the general direction of the New Market and Malvern Hill road. Repeated dispatches showing that the enemy were concentrating against me were furnished me, and I made every preparation to receive them. They made no further demonstration during the day, however, other than to crowd the cavalry skirmishers a little. On the afternoon of the 28th Generals Grant and Meade visited my line, and I was instructed to send General Mott's division that night to Petersburg to report to Major-General Ord, for the purpose of relieving the Eighteenth Corps from the line of intrenchments. I continued holding the line during the 29th with the remaining divisions of my corps, Birge's brigade, of the Tenth [Nineteenth] Corps, and Sheridan's cavalry. Having attracted to my front so large a portion of Lee's army, Lieutenant-General Grant thought it a favorable time to assault at Petersburg, and I was therefore instructed to proceed to that place with the remainder of my command.

Soon after dark on the 29th, in accordance with instructions, I withdrew the entire command from Deep Bottom and reported with the two divisions of my corps at Petersburg on the morning of the 30th in time to witness the explosion of the mine. General Birge was directed to report to his proper command, and General Sheridan crossed the Appomattox at Broadway Landing and proceeded to carry out the special instructions given him by the major-general commanding.

Having received no reports from Generals Sheridan and Birge I am not able to give more than a general statement of their operations.

General Sheridan's command deserves particular commendation for its successful affair with the enemy's infantry on the 28th.

In my own command special mention is made by subordinate commanders of the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Biles, for good conduct in the skirmish on the 27th, in which they suffered severely. Also of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-sixth Michigan, and One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Lynch, of the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. The last-named regiments captured the enemy's battery of four 20-pounder Parrotts as heretofore mentioned.

I append herewith a statement of casualties in my own corps during the foregoing operations. I regret that the absence of reports from Generals Sheridan and Birge makes it impossible for me to include a statement of the casualties in their respective commands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

List of casualties in Second Army Corps on north side of James River July 26, 27, and 28, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	1	15	1	43	1	18	79
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	17	1	27	45
Third Division	.....	10	6	39	2	8	65
Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3
Total	1	25	7	102	4	53	192

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps on the 30th ultimo:

On the evening of the 29th an order was received directing the corps to recross the James and take up a position in rear of the intrenched line of the Eighteenth Corps in readiness to move as might be directed. General Mott's division had moved the night before to the vicinity of Petersburg, for the purpose of relieving the Eighteenth Corps. This corps was then in line of battle on the north side of the James, along the New Market and Malvern Hill road, its left near Bailey's Creek, connecting on the right with the cavalry under General Sheridan, which extended to Malvern Hill. The necessary orders were given for the withdrawal of both commands. It was hoped that two bridges might be available for the command, but this not being the case the command crossed on one bridge, the infantry commencing at 8.30 p. m. and occupying the bridge till nearly 11, two brigades of cavalry crossing meanwhile. The head of column reached the Appomattox a few minutes before 1 on the morning of the 30th, and by daylight the rear of column had passed Spring Hill. The leading division (General Gibbon's) commenced moving in rear of the Eighteenth Corps line, then held by General Mott's division of this corps, about 3.45 a. m. On arriving at General Mott's headquarters I was informed by General Mott that General Ord had desired him to report to me in his name that himself and division commanders had concluded that it was not practicable to attack in front of the Eighteenth Corps, owing to the nature of the obstructions the enemy had placed in front of their works, and that he had so reported to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac. About 6 a. m. I received the following dispatch by telegraph from Burnside's:

JULY 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Burnside reports the enemy's line in his front abandoned, and the prisoners taken say that there is no second line. The commanding general may call on you to move forward any moment, and wishes you to have your troops well up to the front, prepared to move. Do the enemy's lines in front of Mott's division appear to be thinly occupied, and is there any chance to push forward there?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

A demonstration was made along the whole line occupied by General Mott and it was found the enemy had not apparently weakened this

line. Colonel Madill, commanding the center brigade, reported that not a man had moved to our left since daylight. The picket-firing was at all times very sharp at this point, and it was doubtless to examine the enemy's line closely. At 7 a. m. I received the following dispatch by telegraph from Burnside's headquarters:

JULY 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The reports from prisoners would indicate a weakness in the enemy's line, and that a considerable portion of it has been vacated. If Burnside and Ord gain the crest, the enemy cannot hold in your front, for they will be open to attack from front and rear. It was to take advantage of this contingency that I wanted to have your troops in hand. The orders to Mott are all right. If the enemy are in force and prepared you will have to wait developments, but if you have reason to believe their condition is such that an effort to dislodge them would be successful I would like to have it made. Burnside now occupies their line, but has not pushed up to the crest, though he reports he is about doing so.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

I had a careful watch on the whole line that I might take advantage of any attempt of the enemy to re-enforce from my part, but no change was apparent and every demonstration from my line was met with such vigor and show of strength that I saw no opportunity of an advance promising success. At 9.40 a. m. I received a dispatch stating that offensive operations were suspended and requiring me to hold the line of the Eighteenth Corps in force. Preparations were made for placing the whole corps in the line at dusk, but the above order being changed, the corps resumed during the night its position in the vicinity of the Deserted House, General Mott being relieved by the Eighteenth Corps.

The casualties on the 30th were:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Third Division	.....	2	1	24	27
Total	.....	2	1	25	28

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *June 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Having seen one of the late published telegrams of the Secretary of War in reference to the advance of the army on Petersburg, which stated that the Second Corps arrived in front of that town at 3 a. m. on the 16th, I felt aggrieved from its official nature, because such statement did not agree with the facts in the case, and I knew that it must have been derived from official sources of information. The inference was, *that the reason* why Petersburg was not taken on

the 15th was that the Second Corps did not arrive upon the field at the proper time. I concluded, however, to let the matter rest, hoping that Petersburg would be taken subsequently by the vehement efforts of the Second and other corps, and not desiring to agitate the question as to whether it should have been carried on the 15th or not. To-day I have seen an article taken from the New York Times, dated June 21, 1864, in reference to the same subject, in which it would appear that the operation was to have been a joint effort between the Second and Eighteenth Corps, and that the reason that the town was not carried was that the Second Corps did not arrive in time. There are erroneous statements in this article prejudicial to my command and to myself, and although there were faults committed that day which would fall upon my subordinates, I claim that, if Petersburg was garrisoned at that time only as is now believed, that it should have been captured by the Eighteenth Corps, which was directed to assault the town, with, I believe, 15,000 men, and certainly with the assistance of the two divisions of the Second Corps which I offered to General Smith just after dark on the 15th, these two divisions being then massed at Bryant's house on the left and rear of General Hinks' division, about one mile from General Smith's front line. Had I arrived before dark, and been able to have seen the ground myself, I should have taken decisive action; but not knowing anything of the locality, nor what portion of the works General Smith had carried (for at the time of my arrival he did not know precisely himself what portion of the enemy's works were occupied by his troops), and relying upon his judgment, and desiring not to interfere with his honors, as he was directed to take the place, I offered my advance troops to him, to use according to his knowledge and discretion, he having seen the position in daylight. General Smith requested me to relieve the greater portion of his line in order to prevent an attempt to retake the works by the enemy. He stated to me at the time of my interview with him that he believed the enemy to have been re-enforced during the evening. My troops completely established themselves in position on the front line, relieving General Smith's troops, before midnight.

At 12.25 a. m. on the 16th, understanding the necessity of driving the enemy across the Appomattox before morning, I issued an order with that intent. This order was not executed for reasons which may be explained by an investigation. Had I been in perfect health, and able to endure all the fatigues incident to the march, I might have corrected many errors that were committed; but as I know that every effort was made to carry out the views of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, and of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, by the Second Corps, so far as I was concerned, and as there appears to be an improper attempt to place the failure to capture Petersburg on the 15th on my command, I respectfully ask for an investigation on this subject.

I received more than one communication from Lieutenant-General Grant on that day which were erroneously based, but I did not reply to them, as I was directing all my efforts to get my command to the desired point. These facts can be shown at any moment by orders and telegrams in my possession, but after the occurrences had passed I did not think it necessary to reply to them in detail.

I am preparing copies of the orders and instructions received by me on the 15th, with a statement of the action taken, which I will forward.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the action of the lieutenant-general commanding, inasmuch as the occurrences to which Major-General Hancock refers took place on the evening of the 15th and morning of the 16th before my arrival on the field and assumption of the command of the Eighteenth Corps agreeably to the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding.

Had Major-General Hancock and myself been apprised in time of the contemplated movement against Petersburg, and the necessity of his co-operation, I am of the opinion he could have been pushed much earlier to the scene of operations, but as matters occurred and with our knowledge of them I do not see how any censure can be attached to General Hancock and his corps.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., June 28, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: The communication of General Hancock [June 26], inclosing a newspaper article and asking for an investigation of the conduct of the Second Corps and its commander, in the affair of the 15th instant, with your indorsement, is received. No investigation can now be had without great prejudice to the service, nor do I think an investigation necessary at any time. The reputation of the Second Corps and its commander is so high, both with the public and in the army, that an investigation could not add to it. It cannot be tarnished by newspaper articles or scribblers. No official dispatch has ever been sent from these headquarters which, by any construction, could cast blame on the Second Corps or its commander for the part they have played in this campaign. I am very much mistaken if you were not informed of the contemplated movement against Petersburg as soon as I returned to Wilcox's Landing from Bermuda Hundred, and that the object of getting the Second Corps up without waiting for the supply train to come up to issue rations to them, was that they might be on hand if required. I arranged to have rations sent down from Bermuda Hundred to issue as the troops crossed. Finding they did not arrive I then directed that the corps should march without them, and arranged that the rations should be sent in wagons from Bermuda Hundred to meet them on the road. This is not said in any spirit of fault-finding for any delay, for there was no fault to be found in what was done either by the Second Corps, its commander, or the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The only delay that I know of was an hour or two arising from the report that the provisions which had been ordered down by water had arrived, and details from the different divisions that had already crossed had come to the river to draw them. This was after the order had been given to march without them, but I believe before the troops had received the order.*

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* Original is in General Grant's handwriting unsigned, and filed with General Hancock's letter of June 26, 1864. It does not appear in Letters Sent Books, headquarters Armies of the United States, or in the Letters Received Books, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Copy of daily memoranda* taken at headquarters of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, with copies of messages, dispatches, &c. The Army of the Potomac commanded by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant in person, Major-General Meade second in command.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock.

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, 1864.—Orders received this p. m. to be ready to march to-night, which is very agreeable to all of us, as there seems to be no hope of breaking the enemy's lines here, they are so strong and powerfully garrisoned. 11 p. m., the movement of Second Corps commenced, First Division taking the lead, moving in direction of Long Bridge, over the Chickahominy. Withdrawal from our lines effected very quietly and promptly. The pickets to remain on our lines, under command of Colonel Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, officer of the day, until the line of battle is completely withdrawn, then to follow the corps. Major Nelson, aide-de-camp, directed by the general to remain with Colonel Hammell. Marched all night—men and officers very weary.

June 13, 1864.—Head of column reached pontoon bridge over Chickahominy at Long Bridge at 9.30 a. m., and immediately commenced crossing, General Birney in advance, having been directed to pass First and Second Divisions to permit them to cook breakfast. 11 a. m., wrote note, by direction of General Hancock, to General Gibbon to protect pontoon bridge over Chickahominy until it was taken up. Marched rapidly all day. Head of column reached James River, near Wilcox's Landing, at 5.30 p. m. Corps formed line of battle for the night. Preparations making for transporting the troops over the James to-morrow.

June 14, 1864.—11.10 a. m., Birney's troops commenced moving on board the transports and crossing James River, disembarking at Wind-Mill Point and at upper landing. Crossing of troops (infantry and artillery) continued all day and night, Gibbon's division following, Birney's and Barlow's following Gibbon's. Considering the facilities at hand the troops have been transported across the stream with remarkable promptitude and success.

June 15, 1864.—5 a. m., the last regiment of the corps has just been landed on the south side of the James. The whole corps now ready to move when ordered. We remained from 5 a. m. until 10.30 a. m. waiting for the arrival of 60,000 rations of the corps which General Butler was to send from City Point. Orders received in the mean time to march toward Petersburg after we had received rations. As no rations arrived the head of the column (General Birney's division) moved out in direction of Petersburg at 10.30 a. m., or rather in the direction of Harrison's Creek, near Petersburg. A map which was furnished General Hancock to march by found to be exceedingly defective. Day intensely hot and roads dusty; the men suffering terribly for water during the march, many of them giving out along the road. Had a row with a straggler from one of the heavy artillery regiments, whom I found in a deserted house deliberately engaged in a library (upstairs) tearing up the books and throwing them on the floor. I struck him with my saber and ordered him to his regiment, when he seized his musket from a corner of the room, bayonet fixed, and plunged right at me. I knocked his

* For portion of memoranda (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 11, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 350.

musket to one side and gave him a slash over the head with my saber, opening his head and knocking him clear down a flight of stairs, musket and all, and before I could get down to him he scrambled up and made off toward the column, and I could not overtake him. These straggling scoundrels, murderers, and pillagers should all be shot or hung by the provost-marshal. 5.25 p. m., General Hancock received dispatch from General Grant addressed to him (General Hancock) or to General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, stating that General Smith had carried the outer works of the enemy in front of Petersburg, and directed General Hancock to proceed to assistance of General Smith as rapidly as possible. 5.50 p. m., General Hancock received dispatch from General Smith (William F.), by the hands of Captain Livermore, saying that he (General Smith) was authorized by General Grant to call upon the Second Corps for assistance, and requesting General Hancock to move up as rapidly as possible. We were already marching with the utmost expedition. We could now hear the artillery at Petersburg and the men stepped out briskly. 6.30. p. m., General Birney's division arrived at Bryant's house, on Bailey's Creek, in front of Petersburg, near Hinks' division, Eighteenth Corps, Gibbon's division immediately in rear of Birney's. Rode forward with General Hancock to where Generals Smith and Brooks were; found they had captured a portion of the enemy's line of works with 17 pieces of artillery. None of Lee's army in the works yet (so it is said); they were defended by citizens and local troops around Petersburg. As soon as General Hancock met General Smith he told him that Birney's and Gibbon's divisions, of the Second Corps, were at his service for any place he wished them; stating at the same time that he made the offer of the troops in question for the reason that it was now getting dark and he could not well see the position of the lines, and that General Smith having been on the ground all day knew just what was required to be done. General Smith replied that all he wished General Hancock to do was to relieve his troops of the Eighteenth Corps from their position in the captured works. General Hancock, General Smith, and General Brooks then rode out to the captured works with their staff officers. On the way General Hancock directed me to return to Bryant's house and bring up Gibbon's division to the works; a staff officer also sent to General Birney with same instructions. Returned immediately to General Gibbon with General Hancock's orders, who at once put his troops in motion and moved up to the designated point, occupying the works, his right resting in the captured redoubt on the crest, on left of the Friend house; his left connecting with General Birney's division, which also came up at the Dunn house. Both divisions in position in works at 11.30 p. m. 12 midnight, Barlow's division not yet up. Evidently has taken the wrong road and got lost.

June 16, 1864.—12.25 a. m., by direction of General Hancock I wrote the following instructions to Generals Birney and Gibbon:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 16, 1864—12.25 a. m.

General GIBBON and
General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: If there are any points in your front commanding your position now occupied by the enemy the major-general commanding directs that they be taken at or before daylight, preferably before, as it is desirable to prevent the enemy from holding any points between us and the Appomattox. It is thought there are one or two such points. General Barlow will soon be up, and will mass in rear of General Gibbon's left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Delivered the above to General Gibbon about 1 a. m. General Birney also received a copy by the hands of a staff officer. Night cold. At daybreak rode around the lines with the general. Met Captain Marlin, of General Barlow's staff, who reported that General Barlow's division had arrived on the field. General Barlow took the wrong road yesterday, and marched nearly to City Point before the mistake was discovered. Barlow's division placed on left of Birney, extending out in direction of Norfolk road. About 8 a. m. Birney advanced a brigade and drove the enemy back some distance in front and to left of Dunn's house. Lee's army coming up rapidly and occupying the works in our front. Sharp skirmishing all day. 6 p. m., Generals Barlow and Birney assaulted enemy's lines, but did not succeed in breaking through. Barlow and Birney, supported by portions of Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, two brigades of each. Two brigades of Eighteenth Corps and one brigade of Ninth Corps sent to General Birney; one brigade of Ninth Corps sent to General Barlow. Fighting continued at intervals all night. Our loss heavy in killed and wounded. General Burnside's corps (Ninth), fighting on our left. Enemy threw an immense number of shot and shell during the night.

June 17, 1864.—General Burnside attacked at daybreak on General Barlow's left, capturing some artillery and prisoners. No assaults made by Second Corps to-day. Enemy made several attacks on General Birney's line, not in great force, however, and were always repulsed. About 3 p. m. General Burnside again attacked on our left, but was compelled to retire. Barlow also engaged in this attack.

June 18, 1864.—General Birney in command of Second Corps, General Hancock being compelled to relinquish command on account of his wound which he received at Gettysburg. His wound has been suppurating all summer, and giving him great pain, and now compels him to remain in his tent. 4 a. m., an attack ordered by Second, Ninth, and Fifth Corps. Shortly after 4 a. m. General Birney advanced, and at 5 a. m. sent word to General Hancock that he had entered the enemy's first line of works and found it evacuated. 12.15, General Gibbon assaulted in two lines, but did not succeed in carrying the works. 4 p. m., another assault by nine brigades, which did not succeed. Our loss very heavy in killed and wounded to-day.

June 19, 1864.—General Birney in command of the corps. No operations of importance on the line of Second Corps to-day. Both armies busily engaged intrenching. The enemy already have very powerful redoubts and rifle-pits (curtains) encircling Petersburg on this side of the river, either flank of those resting on the Appomattox, which appear to have been constructed some time since, in anticipation of an advance of our army in that direction.

June 20, 1864.—The musketry and artillery quite brisk in the trenches, but no assaults on the Second Corps line. Orders received for corps to move in direction of Norfolk and Petersburg road. Relieved in the trenches by other troops, and then moved to rear of Ninth Corps, where the corps was massed. General Hancock still unable to resume command.

June 21, 1864.—Corps moved to-day toward Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, crossing that railroad near Deserted House, and striking Jerusalem plank road near Williams' house, then took position on left of Fifth Corps, about two miles from Weldon railroad. Corps headquarters established just in front of Jones' house, near Jerusalem plank road. General Birney in command of corps.

June 22, 1864.—General Birney commanding corps. Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, at corps headquarters in forenoon. Comparatively little firing until about 3 o'clock this p. m., when left of Second Corps was thrown forward, intending to connect with right of Sixth Corps, but such connection was not made; after having advanced some distance toward Weldon railroad, Barlow's division (left of corps) was attacked on its left flank by the enemy, who had pushed in between it and Sixth Corps, the country being densely wooded, and thrown into great confusion, losing considerable in prisoners captured by the enemy. Barlow's troops retired to the line held by them before advancing. The enemy then came forward on Gibbon's and Mott's fronts (Second and Third Divisions), and captured 4 guns, McKnight's battery. Enemy finally repulsed and line re-established; skirmishing continued until dark. During the attack the enemy was at one time very close to corps headquarters, and their bullets struck among our tents. They also sent a great many round shot through our camp, one of them cutting a canteen from the side of a mounted orderly of Doctor Dougherty, medical director of the corps. General Meade present during the attack. Skirmishing continued until dark.

June 23, 1864.—General Birney still in command on account of General Hancock's wounds unfitting him for duty. Second Corps' line connected with Sixth Corps' line on our left. Headquarters established at Jones' house near Jerusalem plank road; some skirmishing and artillery. Troops engaged in throwing up rifle-pits.

June 24, 1864.—No movement of importance by Second Corps. Some skirmishing on our front and enemy threw a number of shot in our direction, but did no damage. General Birney still in command.

June 25, 1864.—Same as yesterday; no movements.

June 26, 1864.—Same as yesterday.

June 27, 1864.—No movements of moment on Second Corps line to-day. General Hancock sufficiently recovered to resume command of the corps at 7 p. m.

June 28, 1864.—No movement by the corps to-day. Our line now connects with left of Crawford's division, Fifth Corps. General Meade visited corps' headquarters to-day.

June 29, 1864.—Sixth Corps moved from left of Second toward Reams' Station, on Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.* General Gibbon occupied intrenchments vacated by Sixth Corps toward the Williams house. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones reported to General Hancock from army headquarters with detachment of cavalry 1,000 strong; took position in intrenchments between Williams' house and Jerusalem plank road.

June 30, 1864.—Sixth Corps at Reams' Station; General Ferrero reported to General Hancock with division of colored troops (Ninth Corps), and took position in intrenchments from General Gibbon's left, near Williams' house, to Jerusalem plank road. General Gibbon moved to-night and increased the strength of his line.

July 1, 1864.—Nothing of importance. The usual picket and artillery firing making some casualties.

July 2, 1864.—Sixth Corps returned from Reams' Station and took post again on left of Gibbon's division in front of Williams' house, covering Jerusalem plank road.

July 3, 1864.—No movements of any importance. All at work in the trenches.

July 4, 1864.—This is our National anniversary and we are having a more deadly struggle to-day for our national existence than our fore-

* Reams' Station is on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

fathers had during the Revolution. Alas, that our present enemies should be our brothers, descendants of the men who resisted nobly the tyranny of England.

July 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1864.—Comparatively quiet, and very hot and dusty. The customary picket and artillery firing still goes on, with mortar shelling as an accompaniment. The shells from the mortars look very beautiful at night as they describe long arcs with burning fuses, passing from our lines to the enemy's and from their position into our works, each one leaving a streaming tail of fire behind it. Sometimes we count as many as thirty of them in the air at the same time. Our men are protected from them and from other heavy missiles by strong bomb-proofs, so that we do not lose many killed or wounded by them. We have now immense earth-works with bomb-proofs, covered ways, &c., extending for many miles, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers on our right and stretching away toward the South Side Railroad on our left. The enemy's works are equally extended and formidable, and we now appear to have settled down to a siege of each other's positions. The redoubts are immense on our line and all connected by curtains for infantry. There is a vast armament of artillery on both sides, which thunders away with noise enough to frighten the world, but does very little execution among the men. The fatigue is terrible to the men who are digging in the works, making new redoubts, curtains, covered ways, &c. Whole divisions of 10,000 men are detailed for fatigue duty at the same time. The works will soon form such a labyrinth that none but those who are in them daily will be able to find the way to front or when there to get out again.

July 9, 1864.—First and Second Divisions, Sixth Corps, moved from our left toward City Point. Second Corps occupied the line vacated by them, our line extending on the left nearly to Williams' house. Mott's brigade, Third Division, on left of General Gibbon, Second Division. General Ferrero's division (colored troops) taking position on left of Mott's brigade, extending over Jerusalem plank road.

July 10, 1864.—No important movements this day by the Second Corps. Firing going on as usual along our line.

July 11, 1864.—Orders received to move out of our rifle-pits to-night, to destroy the works in vicinity of Williams' house, and to mass corps in vicinity of said house.

July 12, 1864.—Corps moved out at 3 o'clock this a. m. and massed in neighborhood of Williams' house. Destroyed works in compliance with orders. 5.15 a. m., General Barlow ordered to move his division to cross-roads, four miles down Jerusalem plank road, in support of Gregg's cavalry, which is farther out. General Gregg (D. McM.) placed under General Hancock's orders temporarily. General Barlow afterward withdrawn to same position he held in the morning. 9.45 p. m., General Hancock received telegram from army headquarters directing him to move into position in rear of Fifth Corps, which is in front line of intrenchments; Second Corps took up position accordingly on right and left of Norfolk road, near Deserted House, and also near Southall house.

July 13, 1864.—Corps in reserve, having taken position in rear of Fifth Corps; headquarters established at Deserted House, which is literally riddled with shot and shell from the enemy's lines.

July 14, 1864.—About the usual firing in front to-day. Two divisions of the corps detailed for fatigue duty on the line of the Fifth Corps making covered ways.

July 15, 1864.—Quiet save the customary artillery and musketry in the trenches. First and Second Divisions, Second Corps, on fatigue duty destroying old works of the rebels near the Avery house.

July 16, 1864.—Quiet as usual this day. No movements. Hot and dusty.

July 17, 1864.—No movements by Second Corps this day. Deserters from the enemy report that the enemy intend attacking us to-morrow morning. Corps consequently ordered under arms, to be ready at 3 a. m. to-morrow. Headquarters to be packed at same hour.

July 18, 1864.—No movements this day. No attack from enemy as deserters reported there would be.

July 19, 1864.—Quiet on our line save customary artillery and musketry in the trenches.

July 20, 1864.—Same as yesterday; no movements.

July 21, 1864.—Accompanied General Hancock, with other members of his staff, to headquarters of General Grant, at City Point; also to General Butler's headquarters, at Bermuda Hundred. Back same evening to our own headquarters; a long ride; hot and dusty.

July 22, 1864.—Gibbon's division relieved Ferrero's division of colored troops in front line of works, Gibbon's left resting on Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. General Birney relinquished command of the Third Division, Second Corps, to-day and took command of the Tenth Army Corps.

July 23, 1864.—Pierce's brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, took post on left of Gibbon's division in front line of works. General Birney gave up Third Division to-day to take command of Tenth Corps.

July 24, 1864.—No movement by Second Corps to-day. Usual firing in intrenchments. Hot.

July 25, 1864.—Same as yesterday. Hot.

July 26, 1864.—Early this a. m. I was directed by General Hancock to proceed across the Appomattox at Bermuda Hundred, visit General Butler's headquarters, and thence go on to pontoon bridge across James River at Jones' Neck, so as to be familiar with the road from headquarters Second Corps to that point, then to return in the evening and guide the column on its march to-night to the bridge across the James at Jones' Neck. Returned to corps headquarters early in the afternoon, and at 4 p. m. corps marched in direction of bridge across Appomattox at Point of Rocks, keeping well back of our lines, so as to prevent the column being observed by the enemy from their position. 9.30 p. m., head of column arrived at pontoon bridge over Appomattox; crossed immediately and continued the march on Bermuda Hundred in direction of pontoon bridge on the James River at Jones' Neck; Barlow's division in advance. Midnight, the troops on the march between General Butler's headquarters and Jones' Neck.

July 27, 1864.—2.45 a. m., head of column, Barlow's division, reached lower pontoon bridge at Jones' Neck. The whole corps immediately crossed, the last regiment getting over at 6.30 a. m., General Sheridan's cavalry following close in rear of Second Corps. Strewed the bridge thickly with hay to prevent the enemy from hearing the tramp of the horses' feet. Infantry at once took position, and throwing skirmishers in direction of Bailey's Creek, advanced upon the enemy's first line of works over an open field. The works ran along the edge of a wooded crest covering New Market and Malvern Hill road. Mott had the right of our line, Barlow the center, Gibbon the left. 6.15 a. m., skirmishers dashing up the slope sharply engaged with the enemy; line of battle following them closely. 6.30 a. m., our whole line dashed into the works

and scattered the enemy in all directions, Miles' brigade, Barlow's division, capturing four 20-pounder Parrott guns; but few killed or wounded on either side. 6.35 a. m., General Hancock wrote to General Humphreys, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, that we had captured four guns and that he was pressing forward after the enemy. 7.20 a. m., enemy opened battery on our extreme right, which our guns at once silenced. One brigade of Mott's division advanced to attempt capture of that battery and had a sharp fight, but enemy succeeded in getting their guns off. 7.25 a. m., dispatch sent by General Hancock to General Humphreys, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, stating that enemy had opened battery on our extreme right, and that a brigade of [Mott's] division was advancing to assail it. Also stating that as all chances for surprising the enemy had passed it was a question whether General Sheridan's cavalry should attempt to break through the enemy's lines for the purpose of making a raid as had been contemplated, or whether the cavalry should wait until the infantry advanced farther. 7.30 a. m., enemy gone at all points from their first line of works, and our troops occupying them. All firing ceased. Our whole line now advanced to Potteries, near Bailey's Creek, on New Market and Malvern Hill road, on the left, and to New Market and Long Bridge road on the right. From this position we discovered the enemy in a second line of heavy intrenchments along the crest of Spring Hill, apparently extending for a great distance to our right and left. Bailey's Creek and its valley lying between our lines, some firing in the valley between our skirmishers and the enemy's; the cavalry holding the right of our line, under General Sheridan. Enemy's works in our front covering New Market and Darby or Central roads. Our gun-boats lying in James River shelled enemy's works, throwing their immense shot and shell over our heads. We could see them plow up the ground in their works and could also see the "rebs" flying from them in all directions for shelter. Sharp skirmishing all day. The general, Miller, and myself came near getting hit to-day by enemy's skirmishers, who were concealed in a wood near which we rode to enable the general to see more closely the enemy's line. We rode into a thicket after they had several deliberate shots at us without hitting any of us or either of our horses. 5 p. m., General Barlow advanced one regiment, Twenty-sixth Michigan, across New Market and Long Bridge road where Central road leaves it and pushed up toward Jennings' house on Spring Hill. The regiment became sharply engaged, and having developed the enemy's position was withdrawn by General Barlow in person. At night-fall the corps held the following position: First Division on right following direction of New Market road; Mott's division in center facing Bailey's Creek; General Gibbon holding Potteries, on our left, to a point where Bailey's Creek becomes an impassable swamp. The prisoners captured to-day tell us that they belong to Kershaw's division.

July 28, 1864.—5 a. m., troops in same position as last night. At this hour Captain Sweet, of General Birney's staff, reported to General Hancock with Birge's brigade, Tenth [Nineteenth] Corps, said to have 2,600 men in it. General H. ordered this brigade to relieve General Gibbon on our front lines at the Potteries, which was accomplished at 6.30 a. m. Gibbon's division then massed in rear of our line in reserve. 10.50 a. m., a staff officer from General Sheridan reported to General Hancock that the enemy were moving on his (Sheridan's) command near Ruffin's house. General Gibbon immediately ordered to the support of General Sheridan. Before General Gibbon could get up, however, General Sheridan had defeated the enemy, driven him off the field, captured 3 colors and

several hundred prisoners, killing and wounding a large number. 11 a. m., wrote a note, by direction of General Hancock, to Brigadier-General Foster (Army of the James), whose command was on our left next the river, that the enemy was attacking General Sheridan and advising General Foster to make a demonstration on his front. Mott's division ordered to leave its present line and form in captured intrenchments on right of Birge's brigade, Tenth [Nineteenth] Corps, along New Market and Malvern Hill road. General Gibbon also withdrawn from New Market and Long Bridge road and formed on Mott's right, extending his line across open plain in rear and throwing up intrenchments. Barlow withdrawn to same line about dusk. 5 p. m., Generals Grant and Meade visited General Hancock. Fire of gun-boat Mendota, Commander Nichols, very effective to-day, nearly every shell alighting in the enemy's works, and as they are 15-inch shell they make the "Johnnies" skip around amazingly. 8 p. m., General Mott's division commenced recrossing the James at pontoon at Jones' Neck, having been ordered to march across the Appomattox and report to General Ord (Eighteenth Corps) in front of Petersburg. Quiet on our line at dark.

July 29, 1864.—Position of troops as follows this morning: General Gibbon on the right of infantry from New Market and Malvern Hill road across plain; cavalry on Gibbon's right to James River. First Division, General Miles in command, from "gate posts" on New Market road (Malvern Hill), connecting with Gibbon's left, to edge of wood near the Potteries, holding the rifle-pits. Brigadier-General Birge's command (Tenth [Nineteenth] Corps) on left of First Division, extending to Bailey's Creek, extreme left resting at a point where that creek becomes an impassable swamp. General Gibbon's troops throwing up rifle-pits, artillery in position on plain in front of the bridge-head and along our line of battle. Our picket-line extends from left of Birge's brigade across fields in front of Potteries to New Market and Long Bridge road, thence to junction of New Market and Central roads, thence refused to the right and connecting with cavalry pickets. 5.30 p. m., a staff officer reported to General Hancock that enemy was advancing with dismounted cavalry in front of our pickets on New Market road near Ruffin's house. Generals Miles and Gibbon ordered to look after this matter. The advance of the enemy was weak and easily repulsed. Orders received to recross James River to-night and march to position in rear of Eighteenth Corps, which is in intrenchments in front of Petersburg. Accordingly, when it grew dark, the troops commenced recrossing the James at Jones' Neck. 11.15 p. m., both divisions, First and Second, are across the James. Mott's division crossed yesterday. Troops marched all night to assume position supporting Eighteenth Corps in front of Petersburg.

July 30, 1864.—4.45 a. m., at this hour the head of our column had arrived nearly in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, and we witnessed the explosion of an immense mine under one of the enemy's redoubts. This mine has been under way for a long time and was most successfully run, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy was aware from deserters and other sources that we were mining their lines at some point. A very large quantity of powder, 10,000 pounds, I believe, was placed in the chambers of the mine, which were directly under a redoubt heavily garrisoned with troops and artillery. The earth was thrown to a great height, and seemed, from where we stood, to rise in the air like an enormous whirlwind. The whole redoubt must have been torn to pieces and many men killed. Immediately all of our artillery opened, and I have scarcely ever heard a more crashing roar of big guns; very soon the little valley along which the intrenchments ran was covered

by a heavy pall of black smoke, which lay suspended but a short distance above the earth, which, with the thunderous roar of the artillery made one of the most magnificent war pictures I have ever beheld. General Burnside's (Ninth) corps held that portion of our line on which the mine was run, and was to make the assault upon the enemy's line as soon as it was sprung, the Eighteenth Corps in support and two divisions of our corps in reserve, for which purpose we had marched at of last night. We occupied the high ground immediately in rear of the mine, and therefore had an excellent view of the fight. Mott's division is in the intrenchments, having relieved the Eighteenth Corps there to enable it to form part of the assaulting force after the mine was exploded. General Burnside had a division of colored troops his corps which had been but little, if any, under musketry fire, and determined to make the assault with that division. As soon as the explosion took place an advance was made, but it is said in very bad order, the troops being poorly formed and worse led by some of the higher officers. They rushed in as far as the crater of the mine and there huddled up in great confusion. The enemy's old troops soon recovered from the scare and disorder of the explosion and rushed upon the negroes in the crater, killing hundreds of them. No regular line or column was or could be advanced; in short, great stupidity of all kinds is said to have prevailed in the whole matter, and the day is one of the most disgraceful failures of the war. Of course some gallant spirits did their duty, as is always the case, and many lost their lives in trying for a great victory, but those whose duty it was to have done a great deal seem to have failed miserably. It was certainly an inexcusable blunder to make the assault with the green troops of the colored division, and yet, from all accounts, they would have done well had they been properly put in and led; as it is they were simply butchered; Fredericksburg over again from the same inefficient head. Eight hundred of the enemy are stated to have been killed by the explosion alone. The heavy fighting ceased by 10 a. m., our troops having extricated themselves from the enemy's lines by that hour.

At dark the Second Corps moved to same position held by it before we marched to Deep Bottom on the 26th of July. Headquarters again established at Deserted House.

July 31, 1864.—Quiet this day, save the artillery and musketry in the trenches. Exceedingly hot and dusty.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *July 31, 1864.*

The major-general commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River. While all the troops who kept their ranks (he regrets to say there were many who did not) and sustained the arduous marches are deserving of praise, the following organizations seem to merit particular mention: The Fifth New Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania, and Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, under Colonel Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, all from General Miles' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of General Barlow's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the

* For continuation of memoranda, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

27th; and the skirmish line of General De Trobriand's brigade, General Mott's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery in their severe action on the right of the battery; and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the reconnaissance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command shows that they are determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The major-general commanding will not be unmindful of the services of individual officers or soldiers or organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Report of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations June 22.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
In front of Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 22d instant I began a movement involving a change in the First and Third Divisions of the corps as then established. Its object was to advance the left and center of the corps to envelop the enemy's position. It was undertaken in pursuance of instructions from the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, and the following orders were given to the officers commanding the divisions concerned to effect this purpose:

No. 1.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 22, 1864—4.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Wright is about moving forward in the direction of the road on which you moved yesterday. The major-general commanding desires you to conform to his movements, advancing your line as General Wright advances his. It is supposed that as you advance the line will be considerably contracted, and the general wishes you to close in to the right from time to time to give General Mott an opportunity to get a part of his command in reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

No. 2.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 22, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to refer to you the inclosed note from Major-General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps.

(NOTE.—General Barlow states that the inclosed note was to the effect that General Wright was about to advance, and thought as he did so the line would be shortened and the communication easily made.)

Brigadier-General Mott, commanding Third Division, has been directed to take the position pointed out to him yesterday, and to notify you when he moves. You will also commence closing up to General Mott, and swinging forward your left, notifying General Wright when you do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 22, 1864—(about 10 a. m.).

[Brigadier-General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:]

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move forward your division, connecting with General Mott on your right, swinging forward until your whole line is in close proximity to that of the enemy. You will not be dependent on any movement of the Sixth Corps. Having attained the position above indicated, you will strengthen it by intrenching. If General Wright is not able to connect with you, you will have to look out for your left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(NOTE.—Nos. 1 and 2 not being alike in their tenor, this dispatch was sent as indicating exactly what was desired by General Meade, and he stated the same verbally to General Barlow just before the receipt of this order.)

General Mott advanced to the position assigned him, keeping connection with General Gibbon's (Second) division, which remained in its intrenchments. General Barlow, following the movements of General Mott's left, threw his whole line forward, effecting nearly a right half-wheel through the dense woods in his front and completely severing connection with the Sixth Corps, as his orders required him to do. In order to protect his left, thus exposed, two small brigades were held behind that part of the line, following the movement by the flank. The advance had taken place without opposition in front, and the line of the corps had nearly conformed to the enemy's position, when a body of their troops, from Hill's corps (whose numbers cannot be definitely ascertained, so dense were the woods), advanced upon the left flank of General Barlow and into the interval between his line and the Sixth Corps, which had become so great as to prevent any timely or intelligent co-operation. The advance of the enemy, in whatever force made, was preceded by a strong skirmish line, which opened a sharp fire on the left and rear of our troops, advancing in line and directly upon the troops moving to the front by the flank. The unexpectedness of the fire and the trying character of the country might have excused a momentary confusion, but the troops on this part of the line seem to have been seized with panic, and to have only attempted to regain the breastworks, in which they rallied readily enough and showed a disposition to defend them. The breaking of the First Division communicated the panic in a less degree to the Third Division, which fell back rapidly and in some confusion, the enemy still pressing sharply along the advanced line taken by the corps, and striking everything on it by the flank. There was no proper effort made by the immediate commanders to effect a change of front and meet the fire of the enemy. The impulse seems to have been, both with officers and men, to regain their rifle-pits. As the rapid advance of the enemy reached the right of General Mott and the left of General Gibbon it seems to have been combined with a movement of other troops directly in front, whether preconcerted or excited by it it is impossible to say. So far the prisoners taken had been chiefly individuals who preferred to give themselves up rather than run the risk of getting back under fire, or who were broken off from their commands in the thick woods and brush. The left of the Second Division consisted of the Second Brigade, Major O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, commanding. This brigade is very small, very deficient in officers, and the conduct of Major O'Brien seems to have been wanting in force and promptness. The brigade met a fire from the front, but was curled up rapidly before the advance of the

enemy, who had now got behind the first line of battle and were rolling it up. The breaking of this brigade let the enemy in on the flank of Captain McKnight's (Twelfth New York Independent) battery, which was captured without any fault of officers or men. The panic along the line had become such that three or four small regiments (hardly averaging 100 muskets) surrendered in a body when summoned to do so. The next regiment in line was the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, whose commander, Capt. H. L. Patten, taking advantage of a slight turn in the breast-works, and making a partial change of front, checked the enemy's advance and stopped all further retreat and loss. There seems to have been no time during this most unfortunate and disgraceful affair when the same promptness and spirit might not have ended the disasters of the day. Efforts were at once made by the division commanders and myself to restore the line within the breast-works. The enemy attacked smartly on two or three points, but were easily repulsed. At 4 p. m. I reported to the major-general commanding that my lines were re-established and the troops again in condition. My first information of the attack of the enemy was through a staff officer of General Mott reporting that General Barlow's line had been broken and his own left had been turned. I immediately rode to the line, where I learned that General Gibbon's battery had been taken. I at once ordered him to retake it, using his division for the purpose. I then proceeded to re-establish General Barlow's line, and on satisfying myself that this was safe I returned to the right, where I found that a brigade of the Fifth Corps had arrived for support. I again directed General Gibbon to retake the battery, using this brigade also for that purpose. His report will show the action taken by him in the matter. During the attempted advance there was no movement, so far as I can ascertain, of the right of the Sixth Corps. The formation was in two lines, each division having a front of two brigades, two being held in reserve. I have already stated the disposition of the reserve brigades of the left (First) division.

There was no reason, either in the force engaged or in the character of the ground—equally unfavorable to them as to us—why the enemy's attack should not have been promptly repelled. I attribute the failure to the extraordinary losses among the commanding, staff, and other officers in this command, to the large proportion of new troops assigned to this corps to replace veterans, to the fact that the Sixth Corps did not advance simultaneously, and that in consequence my line was taken in flank, and at points even in reverse, creating a panic, and compelling a withdrawal to my line of that morning, with considerable loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Chief of Staff, of operations June 22.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, *June 25, 1864.*

GENERAL: The following is my recollection of the affair of the 22d instant:

A short time before 5 in the morning General Birney directed me to order the advance of the lines until the position of the enemy was en-

veloped, in accordance with a telegram from General Meade. I wrote to General Barlow the order marked No. 1,* making the movement dependent upon the advance of the Sixth Corps, which was then held in check by a force of the enemy. Not long after I rode out to the lines to see how the movement was progressing and found there was some difficulty about getting the skirmish lines out. I saw a staff officer of General Wright, who reported that their skirmish line had made no progress. Between 9 and 10, to the best of my memory, I met General Barlow in the woods and he showed me the order marked No. 2.* This being quite different in its tenor from the order referred to as No. 1, and appearing to me to imperil very much the command, I thought there must be some mistake in the matter, and told General Barlow I would at once ride back to headquarters and ascertain. On my arrival General Birney informed me that we were to make our movement independent of any by the Sixth Corps. I rode back to General Barlow, either taking or sending the order marked No. 3.* Before I arrived at First Division headquarters, General Meade had himself been there, and when General Barlow explained to him that there had been a misunderstanding as to whether he should hold his connection to the right or left had replied, "You cannot connect with both; keep your connection to the right; each corps must look out for itself." The movement then progressed without delay. I am not familiar with the circumstances immediately attending the meeting with the enemy. On the receipt of a dispatch from General Wright that there were indications that the enemy were endeavoring to penetrate between this corps and his, I rode over to warn General Barlow, and on my way I saw some of the colors of the First Division in the woods, and was told that the regiments had been "captured" or "cut to pieces." I found General Barlow, and he had already given the order for his second line to return to the rifle-pits as promptly as possible. This line got into the rifle-pits but a very few minutes before the engagement with the enemy, which General Birney witnessed. When General Barlow moved out his division I had a conversation with him as to the danger of the movement, and he was fully impressed with the necessity of guarding his left flank, and I am told had two brigades dropped back for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Second Corps.

No. 20.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 22 and July 26–29.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 23, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on June 22, instant, I moved to the right and front to connect with and prolong the line of General Mott's division in obedience to orders. This necessarily severed my connection with the Sixth Corps. My left flank being thus unprotected I placed one brigade on the left of General Mott's line and

* See pp. 325, 326.

threw back two small brigades at nearly a right angle to General Mott's line as a protection to my flank. I had scarcely got into position before the enemy's skirmishers began pressing into the gap between me and the Sixth Corps. They were driven back from that part of my flank which was covered by the two brigades which were thrown back, but soon extended farther to my right and rear. I immediately brought my second line (General Miles' brigade) back into the rifle-pits to re-establish, as far as possible, the connection with the Sixth Corps. Before I could execute any change of position with my advanced line the greater part of that line (Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades) came back in confusion to the rifle-pits. The enemy pressed in vigorously, capturing a considerable number of the troops that broke; and such parts of the troops as stood fast; the troops on my right came in also. I had hardly arranged my division in the rifle-pits before the enemy made a smart attack upon one part of them, but were repulsed; a few of their dead and wounded were left in our front. Prisoners say the attack was in line of battle preceded by a skirmish line. Our advance and separation from the Sixth Corps exposed us to be attacked under very unfavorable circumstances. At the same time it must be admitted that the troops did not meet the attack with vigor and courage and determination. The brigades of my front line (Second and Third) are too unsteady, from loss of commanding and other officers and other causes, to be much depended on in circumstances requiring much nerve and determination.

A report of casualties is being prepared.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

P. S.—This report was prepared and ordered to be sent forward yesterday morning, but through a mistake was not forwarded until now.

F. C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report as follows in relation to loss of prisoners on June 22 instant:

On the morning of that day I received the following orders:

> You will move forward your division, connecting with General Mott on your right, swinging forward until your whole line is in close proximity to that of the enemy. Your movement will not be dependent on any movement of the Sixth Corps.

In obedience to these orders I moved forward, placing one brigade on the prolongation of General Mott's line, and protecting my flank by throwing back two small brigades on my left. By the movement ordered not only my flank but my rear was exposed to the enemy, who soon pressed into the gap between the Second and Sixth Corps. As soon as it became evident that the enemy were pressing in this direction I moved my reserve brigade in double-quick to our old line of rifle-pits to re-establish as far as possible the connection with the Sixth Corps. The brigades of my front line (Second, Third, and Fourth) came back in confusion under the fire from their flank and rear before any changes in

their position could be executed. No change of position, however, short of coming back to their old line or the advance of the Sixth Corps could have rendered them safe. I attribute the loss of prisoners to the position in which we were placed by swinging forward. At the same time it must be admitted that the troops engaged did not meet the attack with the vigor and determination which they would have shown at an earlier period of the campaign. Loss of commanding and other officers, exhaustion and other causes have so affected the three concerned in these operations, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades, that they cannot just now be relied on to meet critical emergencies with much determination and spirit. I had hardly got my First Brigade into position in the rifle-pits before it was smartly attacked. The enemy were repulsed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was with my command in the affair of June 22. I was at the very point where the skirmishing began—in front of that part of my advanced line which made a return. Our skirmishers drove back the enemy from the front of this return. I ordered the return to be prolonged by a skirmish line, and, the firing having ceased, I went to my reserve brigade to change its position and sent orders to my first line to make proper changes of front. The first line broke and came out while I was with the second line. The thing took place without any warning to me and entirely unexpectedly. It was all over in a few minutes and the men were out of the woods. I did not then, and do not now, think there was a large force of the enemy, but our men were disconcerted by receiving and hearing a fire in their rear and on their flank. I did not see the enemy and cannot speak of their numbers from observation. Reports come to me of "overwhelming numbers" and "three lines of battle," but I do not believe them. In the thick woods it was impossible to tell what the force of the enemy was unless you were among them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division at Deep Bottom in July and August,* 1864:

At 4 p. m. of July 26 the division marched with the rest of the corps for Deep Bottom. During the night we crossed the pontoon bridge at that point, and massed in a concealed position on the north bank of the James River, near the earth-works held by Foster's brigade. The march was a severe one and the roads in some places bad, and considerable *falling out* occurred.

* For report of operations in August, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

Early on the morning of July 27, in obedience to orders, the division, in conjunction with the remainder of the corps, pressed forward against the line of the enemy's rifle-pits, which covered the road running parallel to the river. The skirmish line of the division, consisting of regiments of Miles' brigade, advanced under a fire of musketry and artillery, and by a well executed movement drove the enemy from the rifle-pits in their front, capturing four pieces of artillery. The enemy held the line weakly. Subsequently we advanced through the woods about one mile to the New Market road, and went on the river road to the deserted hotel. The woods were deep and thick, and the advance through them occupied some time. Beyond the New Market road and crossing it and the river road, the enemy occupied in considerable force a strong and commanding line of rifle-pits. Pressing a skirmish line as close as possible to this line, and made a reconnaissance with a view to discover, if possible, the left flank of the enemy's works and a suitable place for an attack, I could not find the point where the line ended on the enemy's left, and further operations were prevented by night-fall.

On July 28, the Second Division of the corps was engaged in maneuvering to attack the enemy's left, and the First Division held its lines, acting as a support or reserve to the Second Division. No operations of importance were executed by the division on the 29th, and at night, in obedience to orders, we withdrew to the line of the intrenchments on the river road. On the evening of that day I left the front upon leave of absence.

* * * * * * *

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Capt. WILLIAM P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations July 26–30.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from July 26 to 30:

At 4 p. m. of the 26th the command left camp near the Deserted House, marched to Point of Rocks, crossed the Appomattox at about 9 p. m., thence to the pontoon bridge across the James at Deep Bottom, and halted at about 3 a. m. of the 27th behind a grove at the edge of Strawberry Plains. At about 6 a. m. a line of skirmishers, consisting of the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and Twenty-sixth Michigan, under the command of Col. J. C. Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania, was advanced across the Plains, supported by the remainder of the division. This line advanced without indication of the enemy until within a short distance of the Long Bridge road, when it was met by a fire from a force partially intrenched in this road. A fire was kept up by this force from four 20-pounder Parrott guns, stationed in the road at the line of General Mott, which connected with the right of this division, and at the same time sharp skirmishing was kept up with this skirmish line, *which was covered by a crest* from the fire of the artillery. Colonel *Lynch moved his line by the right* flank around the flank of this force

in the road, and by a vigorous push drove it from its position and captured the pieces, with caissons and ammunition chests. A skirmish line was then pushed through the woods in the direction of the New Market road, which was reached after noon with slight opposition. A line of battle was formed in the edge of the woods along this road and one regiment (the Twenty-sixth Michigan) sent on a reconnaissance up the Central road. The enemy were observed building a line of works on a ridge nearly parallel to the New Market road. This regiment came upon the enemy in detached pits a short distance from the New Market road and drove him into his main line, the position of which having been ascertained the regiment was withdrawn.

At about 4 p. m. of the 28th the troops were withdrawn from the New Market road to the Long Bridge road and a line of pits thrown up parallel with that road, the left of the division resting opposite the battery and connecting with General Birge's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, the right connecting with General Gibbon's division at the "gate posts." This position was maintained throughout the day of the 29th till sunset, when the troops were withdrawn across the James and Appomattox Rivers to the former position before Petersburg.

During the assault by the Ninth Corps on the 30th the division remained in reserve and in readiness to operate when called on. At night on the 30th it was ordered to camp.

The division was commanded during the foregoing operations by General Barlow, until the evening of the 29th, when he left the army under a leave of absence and I assumed the command.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. H. H. BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

List of casualties in First Division, Second Army Corps, at Deep Bottom, Va., from July 26 to 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Division headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
First Brigade	.....	8	1	31	.....	3	1	42
Consolidated Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Fourth Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	8	1	34	1	4	2	46

No. 22.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge [June 12] and reached the James River, near Wilcox's Wharf, at 5 p. m. on the 13th; went into position, covering the landing, and threw up breast-works.

*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 370.

On the 14th, at midnight, crossed the James River on transports and ouacked near Wind-Mill Point until noon (15th), when we marched ard Petersburg, arriving in rear of Eighteenth Corps in front of the y at 3 a. m. of the 16th. At 4 p. m. the brigade was formed on the ht of the division line and charged on the enemy's intrenched line, rying the first line of rifle-pits and gaining a position within 250 rds of his second line, which position was held.

On the morning of the 18th we advanced and took the enemy's line breast-works, which he had evacuated during the night, and moved to a position near the Norfolk railroad, our left connecting with the nth Corps and our right with the Fourth Brigade. Remained in this sition until the 20th, when we were relieved by troops of the Ninth rps, moved to the rear, and went into camp in reserve.

June 21, marched with the division toward the left, across the Jerulem plank road, and advanced toward the Weldon railroad; built east-works, in which we lay all night.

On the morning of the 22d continued the advance toward the raild, the brigade forming the left of the division. The enemy attacked e other three brigades, which were advanced, and by direction of neral Barlow the brigade returned to the breast-works occupied ring the night in time to repulse a charge by the enemy. His attack as made with great determination, but it was repulsed and the enemy iven back. We remained in this position until the 27th, when the igade was moved into camp near the Jones house, where it reined until the 13th of July, when it moved to the right and rear, and camped in reserve near the Deserted House.

On the 26th of July the brigade again broke camp and marched to e right, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers, arriving at Deep ottom at 3 a. m. the 27th.

On the morning of the 28th advanced first with a skirmish line comsed of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Massausetts Volunteers, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volteers, and Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, the remainder of the igade in line. The skirmish line carried the enemy's line of works, pturing four 20-pounder Parrott guns.

On the 29th we threw up breast-works, in which we lay until dark, ien we recrossed the James River, and marching all night took up sition in support of the Ninth Corps. Here we remained during the successful assault on the enemy's works on the morning of the 30th July, when we were withdrawn and returned to our former camp ar the Deserted House.

In my report of this eventful campaign I deem it a part of my duty mention a few of the many meritorious officers who acted a conspicus part with this brigade. Col. H. Boyd McKeen, commanding ghty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, an officer of great ability and stinction, both in camp and on the field, a gentleman of high-toned aracter, who had served in this brigade since its organization and rticipated in every engagement, commanded his regiment up to the gagment at Totopotomoy Creek, when he was detailed to the comand of a brigade in the Second Division, and fell mortally wounded the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, at the head of his brigade, near e enemy's works. Captain McCullough, a very gallant and promising ung officer, commanding the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania olunteers, was killed at Totopotomoy Creek. Lieutenant-Colonel viers, commander of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, a very

accomplished and worthy officer, was severely wounded at the assault at Spotsylvania, May 12, and permanently disabled. Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Whistler, Second New York Artillery; Col. C. E. Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut. Col. K. O. Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, gallant and accomplished officers, were all wounded during the campaign. Lieut. John B. Hallenbeck, aide-de-camp on my staff, a brave young officer, of singular ability, and a courteous gentleman, was of great assistance to me during the entire campaign herein reported, and contracted a fever in the performance of his duties, of which he has since died. Lieutenant Robertson, aide-de-camp, was severely wounded at Totopotomoy Creek, and has been obliged to leave the service. Captain Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, brigade inspector, was also of great service, and has since been made major of his regiment.

I transmit herewith nominal lists of the casualties sustained, together with tabular statement of the same; also the reports of regimental commanders of the operations of their respective commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 23.

*Reports of Capt. James Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march from Cold Harbor across the Chickahominy River and the James River, with the operations before Petersburg, Va., Deep Bottom and vicinity, from June 16 to August 1, 1864.

Marched on the night of June 13, 1864, and with short halts reached the Chickahominy, and thence to James River. The regiment lost but few men as stragglers considering the long, rapid, and dusty march; the heat was intense.

Arrived before Petersburg, Va., on the morning of June 16, 1864. The division (Third, First, and Fourth Brigades) was massed on the right and our Second Brigade charged independently on the left. In this charge the brigade lost another commanding officer in Colonel Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and lost some men. We charged and drove the enemy from their first line of pits and occupied them that night. The men were utterly used up, and dropped asleep in the pits. The utmost exertions of the officers were almost ineffectual in keeping them in a wakeful condition. Remained there until noon of June 17, and were relieved, having been exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy. Our loss on 16th, 17th, and 18th of June—enlisted men killed, 4; wounded, 11; missing, 3.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 388.

Ordered to report for duty to Col. N. A. Miles, commanding First Brigade, and moved to the right on the night of June 20 and rested until 8 a. m. on June 22 [21]. Left and marched until 2 p. m. Threw out this regiment as flankers in the afternoon, and were shelled by the enemy while deployed in the woods and again thrown out as skirmishers.

June 23 [22], received and kept at bay the enemy's approach until not a cartridge was left, when we fell back, and received the compliments of General Barlow upon the ground. In these two skirmishes we lost 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing, 11 prisoners.

Encamped in woods, built bowers until July 5, 1864; general muster and pay-rolls, reports, and returns made out. Marched to left and occupied works built by the Sixth Corps, which was supposed to have gone to Washington. Remained here several days and moved to this position, where we again encamped until the 26th.

Evening of 26th of July formed in line and marched all night until 2 o'clock, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers to near Deep Bottom; bivouacked in field on edge of heavy woods until 5 a. m. [27th]; formed in the woods, General Miles, First Brigade, in advance; deployed as skirmishers and advanced, covered by Captain Sleeper's battery, the skirmish line of this brigade being under the immediate command of Col. James C. Lynch, this regiment having the right of the line, each regiment leaving its colors and color company 150 paces in the rear of the skirmish line as a reserve under charge of Colonel Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. The order being given to advance, the line moved forward over an open field until within about fifty yards of the enemy's line, when skirmishing commenced and the enemy opened his battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns. Captain Fleming advanced his line at a left half-wheel, thus throwing an enfilading fire into the enemy, and being the first to strike the enemy's line, causing them to abandon the guns, which were taken safely to the rear. There were but ninety-four men in this regiment, and the movement of the regiment at a half-wheel enabled them to pour in a flank fire, which was the immediate cause of the enemy abandoning the guns and position. In this affair the regiment lost but 3 men wounded and 1 killed.

Relieved from the picket-line at 7 p. m. on the 27th and marched back to works captured in the morning. Worked that night on improving the works for our own defense and remained there felling trees and building earth-works until evening of the 29th July, when we packed up and marched back, recrossing the James and Appomattox Rivers, and July 30 arrived in front of Petersburg at 3.30 a. m., when the general assault commenced on the enemy's line. Formed under a high bluff in support to the Ninth Corps. Remained until evening, when the corps was again marched to camp occupied July 26 previous to moving across the James, where this regiment is now encamped. The men of this regiment were much exhausted from fatigue, but there was not much straggling, all being within the encampment on August 1, 1864, or accounted for otherwise.

In this last affair some credit is felt to be due the regiment, and the officers and men are satisfied that their services are appreciated.

Casualties during fifth epoch from July 14 to August 1, 1864—6 enlisted men killed, 19 enlisted men wounded, 2 enlisted men missing, and 2 enlisted men prisoners.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Epoch.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	Prisoners.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Men.
First	2	18	3	85	18	
Second	3	22	5	71	20	
Third		2		8	1	
Fourth	2	8	2	44	1	
Fifth		6		19	2	
Total	7	56	10	227	42	3

Four wounded officers returned to duty.
Total: Killed, 63; wounded, 237; missing, 42; prisoners, 3. Grand total, 345.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

Respectfully submitted.

The above list of casualties and brief history of the part taken by this regiment has been compiled very hastily from a diary kept by First Lieut. M. Binney, and the haste in which it was made up must excuse many imperfections in grammar and chirography; chronologically it is believed to be correct, and the casualties also correct.

JAMES FLEMING,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Report of operations on the north bank of the James River by the Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from the 26th to the 30th of July, and from the 13th to the 20th of August, 1864, with a list of casualties in each case, in compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade.

About 3 p. m. of the 26th of July, 1864, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Maj. James Fleming commanding, broke camp before Petersburg, Va., and marched with the brigade (the First of the First Division, Second Army Corps) to Deep Bottom, Va. Arrived there about 2 a. m. of the 27th instant. The march was very hurried and exhausting. Shortly after daybreak the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, occupying the right of the line, the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers being in the center, and the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the left. While the Fifth New Hampshire and One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were hotly engaged with the enemy in front the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers succeeded in getting in on their flank, causing them to retire in confusion from their breast-works, leaving in our hands four 24-pounder Parrott guns with caissons and ammunition. This command also captured several prisoners, among them one commissioned officer. During the remainder of the day the regiment was on picket till evening, when it was relieved.

Just before dark the 28th instant the regiment moved back to the New Market road and assisted in throwing up a line of works.

At dark on the 29th instant the regiment, with the corps, marched back to before Petersburg, arriving there about daybreak of the 30th, and acted as a support to the Ninth Army Corps during the day.

Casualties during the period—2 enlisted men killed and 2 wounded.*

JAMES FLEMING,
Major Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 24.

Report of Maj. Nathan Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 21, 1864.†

V.

The regiment quietly withdrew from the picket-line at 3 a. m. the 13th, and marched for James River, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge; arrived at Wilcox's Landing about 5 p. m.

Crossed the river on transports about midnight the 14th, waited for rations until 1 p. m. the 15th, and marched toward Petersburg, arriving before that city the morning of the 16th. At 5 p. m. moved up in line with the brigade to the assault of the enemy's position, carrying their first line of rifle-pits. The regiment lost in this attack its commanding officer, Capt. James A. Lothian, mortally wounded, and 2 men killed and 9 wounded. Constructed works during the night.

17th, at 5 a. m., charged and carried their second line, losing 2 men killed and 7 wounded.

The 18th, moved forward to a new position near the Norfolk railroad, and at night built breast-works. A detachment of the regiment on skirmish line was engaged, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Position unchanged until the night of the 20th, when the division was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps.

The 21st, marched to the left and took position in line with the brigade near the Williams house.

22d, the enemy assaulted our works, but were repulsed. Lieut. E. P. Alexander, acting aide-de-camp on the staff of General Barlow, was taken prisoner.

23d, regiment went into camp, where it remained doing fatigue and picket duty until July 10. At 1 a. m. moved to the Williams house with the brigade and relieved the pickets of the Sixth Corps on the Jerusalem plank road. Remained on picket until 3 p. m. the 12th, when the regiment was relieved and engaged until 7 p. m. in destroying works thrown up by the Sixth Corps. At night moved out on the Jerusalem plank road about three miles to support the cavalry and returned before daylight.

13th, moved toward the right of our line and encamped near the Deserted House in rear of the Ninth Corps. Remained there until the 26th, doing fatigue duty much of the time.

Broke camp at 3 p. m. the 26th, and marched with the brigade to Deep Bottom, arriving there about 3 a. m. the 27th. The regiment constituted a part of the skirmish line of the First Brigade, which assaulted and drove the enemy from his position, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and some prisoners.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 372.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Epoch.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	Prisoners.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Men.
First	2	18	3	85	18	
Second	3	22	5	71	20	1
Third		2		8	1	
Fourth	2	8	2	44	1	
Fifth		6		19	2	2
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Just before dark the 28th instant the regiment moved back to the New Market road and assisted in throwing up a line of works.

At dark on the 29th instant the regiment, with the corps, marched back to before Petersburg, arriving there about daybreak of the 30th, and acted as a support to the Ninth Army Corps during the day.

Casualties during the period—2 enlisted men killed and 2 wounded.*

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17th, at 5 a. m., charged and carried their second line, losing 2 men killed and 7 wounded.

The 18th, moved forward to a new position near the Norfolk railroad, and at night built breast-works. A detachment of the regiment on skirmish line was engaged, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Position unchanged until the night of the 20th, when the division was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps.

The 21st, marched to the left and took position in line with the brigade near the Williams house.

22d, the enemy assaulted our works, but were repulsed. Lieut. E. P. Alexander, acting aide-de-camp on the staff of General Barlow, was taken prisoner.

23d, regiment went into camp, where it remained doing fatigue and picket duty until July 10. At 1 a. m. moved to the Williams house with the brigade and relieved the pickets of the Sixth Corps on the Jerusalem plank road. Remained on picket until 3 p. m. the 12th, when the regiment was relieved and engaged until 7 p. m. in destroying works thrown up by the Sixth Corps. At night moved out on the Jerusalem plank road about three miles to support the cavalry and returned before daylight.

13th, moved toward the right of our line and encamped near the Deserted House in rear of the Ninth Corps. Remained there until the 26th, doing fatigue duty much of the time.

Broke camp at 3 p. m. the 26th, and marched with the brigade to Deep Bottom, arriving there about 3 a. m. the 27th. The regiment constituted a part of the skirmish line of the First Brigade, which assaulted and drove the enemy from his position, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and some prisoners.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 372.

On the afternoon of the 28th the regiment was detached from the brigade and made a reconnaissance between the New Market and Charles City roads to discover the enemy's left; attacked and drove a line double the strength of our own for half a mile, and into their intrenchments. The regiment was complimented by Major-General Hancock in general orders* for gallantry in this affair and the operations of the day previous.

The 29th, engaged in throwing up works. At dark recrossed the James, marched all night, arriving before Petersburg at 4 a. m., and remained in reserve during the unsuccessful assault of that day. At dark returned to our old camp near the Deserted House.

N. CHURCH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 25.

Report of Capt. Lucius H. Ives, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
September 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters calling for a report of the operations of my command at Deep Bottom, Va., from July 26 to 30, and from August 13 to 20, I have the honor to submit the following:

Broke camp before Petersburg the afternoon of July 26 and marched with the brigade to Deep Bottom, arriving there before daylight the morning of the 27th. Supported the skirmishers commanded by Colonel Lynch, which drove the enemy from his first line and captured a battery of 4 pieces. In the afternoon were detached from the brigade and made a reconnaissance in the direction of Charles City road, charging a line of the enemy's rifle-pits and developing his position.

The 28th and 29th were engaged in building works and doing picket duty. Returned with the brigade at night the 29th to our former position before Petersburg.†

Casualties the 27th of July—killed, 2; wounded, 3.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. IVES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Maj. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the operations of the fifth epoch, indicated in Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac:

About 9 o'clock of the night of the 12th of June the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers left their works at Cold Harbor and took up the line of march for the Chickahominy River.

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*See p. 324. †For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

n the morning of the 13th the regiment relieved a portion of the
h Corps as guard at Bottom's Bridge. After the passage of the
ond Corps, the Fifth New Hampshire, following in rear of the corps,
ssed the river at Long Bridge and arrived at Wilcox's Landing, on
James River, about 7 o'clock on the night of the 13th.
uring the night of the 14th the Fifth crossed the James, arriving in
t of Petersburg on the morning of the 16th of June. About 3
. the Fifth New Hampshire formed line of battle on the extreme
t of the First Division and on the left of the Third Division. In
engagement which followed Col. Charles E. Hapgood was wounded
the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. J. E. Larkin. In
evening a line of rifle-pits was thrown up.
uring a charge made by a portion of the Ninth Corps on the 17th
as ordered by the brigade commander to move my regiment forward.
he execution of this order the regiment moved out of its breast-works
ne of battle and making a half-wheel to the right occupied a rise of
nd in front of the enemy's earth-works, commanding the rebel
ks, for two hours and a half and expending 160 rounds of ammu-
on per man. While all did well, I beg leave to make special men-
of First Sergt. R. H. Chase, Company C, for his bravery and
lness throughout this action. Three times through the heavy fire
carried communications to the brigade commander and with his own
ds brought cartridges from the breast-works to his regiment.
n the 18th instant the Fifth moved forward and took a position
held by a part of the Ninth Corps near the Petersburg and Norfolk
lroad. In gaining the railroad 6 men were wounded on the skirmish
. The regiment remained in the second line of battle till the night
he 20th of June.
n the 21st of June the regiment moved to the left toward the Jerusa-
plank road, crossed that road, and proceeded toward the Petersburg
Weldon Railroad. At night the regiment went on picket. The
t morning it was withdrawn, and rejoining the division marched to
right in front of a line of works which had been thrown up the night
ore by a portion of the division. After proceeding for a short dis-
ce we were countermarched and occupied the breast-works just in
e to repel an attack from a rebel force in our front.
n the 24th of June the regiment moved to the second line, where it
ained till July 9.
uring the night of the 9th the Fifth moved to the left and relieved a
tion of the picket of the Sixth Corps, where we remained till July 12.
that date the regiment was withdrawn from the picket-line and
red some three miles farther to the left down the Jerusalem road to
cavalry's support.
n the morning of the 13th camped in rear of the Fifth Corps, where
remained till July 26, performing our part of the arduous fatigue duty
uired in the prosecution of the siege.
n the afternoon of July 26 took up line of march for Deep Bottom,
ssed the James about 3 a. m. of the 27th, and rested a short time on
north bank. Line of battle was formed, the Twenty-eighth Massa-
setts Volunteers on the right, the One hundred and eighty-third
nsylvania in the center, the Fifth New Hampshire on the left. The
wing of the Fifth was then deployed as skirmishers, the right wing
ng in reserve. The line moved upon the enemy's works, driving him
and capturing 4 Parrott guns and a number of small-arms and pris-
rs.

June 14, crossed the James River on transports at 11 p. m. Halted on south bank of James River.

June 15, marched toward Petersburg, Va.; halted about 2 a. m. June 16 about two miles from the front.

June 16, moved forward at daylight and formed line on the left of Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers; moved to the right about 4 p. m.; charged at 5 p. m. over rough and difficult ground, gaining a position about 400 yards from the rebel lines; threw up breast-works and remained all night. Lost 15 men this day.

June 17, no movement.

June 18, 7 a. m., advanced about a mile toward Petersburg, the enemy having evacuated the position; built breast-works in edge of woods; remained all day and night.

June 20, relieved by troops of the Ninth Corps and marched to the rear about three miles; bivouacked in reserve.

June 21, 8 a. m., marched to the left across the Jerusalem plank road toward Reams'-Station; deployed as skirmishers on right of Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, were shelled severely, and lost several men; about 6 p. m. were relieved and moved with the division about a mile to the rear and went into position; bivouacked.

June 22, 9 a. m., moved to the front and halted until about 1 p. m.; then moved forward about one-quarter mile beyond front line of breast-works, countermarched at double-quick, and manned the breast-works. The enemy charged about 3 p. m., and after a hard fight of nearly two hours he was repulsed with great slaughter. Lay in the breast-works all night.

June 23, moved to the left about half a mile; no engagement.

June 24, advanced a short distance and commenced building breast-works; before they were completed moved a short distance to the left and remained all night.

June 25, moved about one-quarter of a mile to the rear and bivouacked.

June 26, no movement.

June 27, went into camp a short distance to rear, remained until June 29, 10 a. m.; moved to the left and occupied breast-works and remained until July 1, 9 a. m.; moved back into camp and remained until July 9, 12 p. m.; moved about three miles to the left and went on picket in front of Williams' house.

July 12, moved about one mile to the rear and bivouacked; 3 p. m., marched to near Reams' Station; returned same night.

July 13, moved to present position and encamped; remained in camp until July 26, 3 p. m.; marched to the right, crossed Appomattox about 8 p. m.; crossed the James River about 10 p. m., at Deep Bottom, and bivouacked.

July 27, moved forward and deployed on picket-line; withdrawn at 9 a. m. and rejoined the brigade; bivouacked.

July 28, placed in support of picket-line; remained during the night.

July 29, 7 p. m., returned to south side of Appomattox River.

July 30, 4 a. m., formed line on Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in rear of Ninth Corps; not engaged; moved to present camp.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of Maj. George W. Scott:

R. A. BROWN,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. G. H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Agreeable to circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that, having received marching orders on the 26th of July, at 5 p. m., we took our line of march toward Deep Bottom, crossing the Appomattox by the pontoon bridge and crossing the James at 2 a. m. the next morning, when, after a farther march of about a mile, we encamped in a field.

During the 27th the regiment supported the skirmish line, and at night took up position in the woods.

On the 28th we supported the division pickets, and on the 29th we returned to the breast-works, where we remained till evening, taking up our line of march to the rear of the Eighteenth Corps, remaining there until dark on the evening of the 30th, no casualties occurring.*

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Lieut. James E. Deno, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
October 20, 1864.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the 12th [June] ordered to move at 8 p. m. Marched all night, crossed the Chickahominy, reaching the James River at 4 p. m., where we formed in line of battle and camped for the night. On the 14th crossed the river. On the 15th we moved in the direction of Petersburg, reaching the rear of Butler's forces at night. The regiment marched at daybreak [16th], took up position on the left, then ordered to the right and charged. The fight continued the whole night, during which Captain Ginder, Company I, was killed. We, in conjunction with others, charged same evening and carried the works. Lieutenant Peters was killed and Lieutenant Williams wounded. On July 26 the regiment, in connection with the rest of the corps, were ordered to Deep Bottom. A portion of the brigade being ordered to charge the enemy's works, the other portion were in support, amongst which our regiment was. On the night of the 29th we, in connection with others, crossed the James River and marched toward the front of Petersburg, where we remained in support of the Ninth Corps until the 31st.

Casualties during the fifth epoch, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES E. DENO,
Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 381.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. Thomas Henry, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 140TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th of June the regiment quietly withdrew from the line of works at Cold Harbor and marched with the brigade to and crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. Continued the march that day and halted in the evening at Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, where we threw up a light line of works. On the night of the 14th moved with the brigade and crossed the James River, halting on the south side till noon for the purpose of drawing rations. On the afternoon of the 15th the regiment marched with the division in the direction of Petersburg, halting at midnight near the Friend house. Early in the morning of the 16th moved with the brigade to the left of the Eighteenth Corps. In the evening moved to the right and near the Friend house and supported the Third Brigade in a charge. Drove the enemy into their works and threw up earth-works within 200 yards of the enemy's line and remained here until the morning of the 18th, when we occupied the enemy's works and advanced, driving the enemy from the Norfolk railroad at a large brick culvert. Were relieved from the picket-line on the morning of the 19th and rejoined the brigade in the earth-works, where we remained until the night of the 20th, when we were relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps. On the 21st moved with the brigade to the extreme left of the line and near the Williams house. On the 22d supported the Second and Third Brigades while engaged with the enemy. Went into camp near the Williams house on the 23d and remained in this position until the night of the 10th of July, when we moved farther to the left on the Jerusalem plank road and relieved the pickets of the Sixth Corps. Remained on picket until the afternoon of the 12th, when the regiment moved with the brigade and some cavalry toward the Weldon railroad, returning about midnight. On the morning of the 13th marched with the brigade to and encamped near the Deserted House, where we remained doing fatigue duty until the evening of the 26th, when we broke camp and marched to and crossed the Appomattox. On the morning of the 27th we crossed the James River, when the regiment was ordered on picket. Remained on picket until 9 a. m., when we were ordered to rejoin the brigade. The regiment did picket duty near the New Market road until the night of the 29th, when we were withdrawn. Crossing the James River on the morning of the 30th, rejoined the brigade about 1 o'clock in the afternoon near the Friend house.

The regiment lost in the operations in front of Petersburg, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, and 2 commissioned officers and 24 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HENRY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 383.

No. 33.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 183D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
*October 21, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, moved out by the left flank about 10 p. m.

June 13, continued march and reached the James River near Wilcox's Landing about 6 p. m., and threw up breast-works.

June 14, lay in position till near midnight, when we crossed the river in transports.

June 15, lay still till noon, then marched to a position near Petersburg, Va.

June 16, a. m., took up a new position in woods to left of Petersburg; p. m., engaged in charge on the enemy's works in reserve line. Established picket-line some distance in advance of that formerly held by us.

June 17, advanced and occupied a line of rebel pits, but fell back for want of support.

June 18, the enemy having fallen back, advanced about a mile in close proximity to Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; threw up breast-works on the crest of a hill; lay quiet until the night of June 21, when the line was relieved by troops from Ninth Corps. Marched about two miles to rear and encamped; threw up breast-works during the night.

June 22, moved out about noon in front of our line of works. Part of the division had gone out ahead and formed line of battle in woods. Enemy came in on our flank and drove us back to the works. Had some skirmishing in the afternoon.

June 24, went into camp in rear of line of works. Remained in camp quiet until July 12; about 2 a. m. received orders to level the breast-works in our front and be ready to move. At 3 a. m. moved to the left about one mile; lay until evening; moved out toward Reams' Station in support of cavalry. About 12 m. started back; came to where we had left and remained until morning.

July 13, moved to the right about two miles and encamped as a reserve. Lay here until July 26. Moved about 6 p. m.; crossed the Appomattox, and continued the march to James River; crossed about 2 a. m. and lay near the bank until morning.

July 27, advanced with Twenty-eighth Massachusetts and Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers across a field against a line of the enemy behind works; charged the works, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and a few prisoners.

July 28, advanced a short distance, changing position during the day. Were not engaged.

July 29, fell back a short distance and remained until evening, when we moved back over the James and Appomattox Rivers, and in morning of July 30 the regiment lay in support of Ninth Army Corps and remained so during the day.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see *Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 385.*

HDQRS. 183D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations at Deep Bottom:

The regiment, with the division, crossed James River about 3 a. m. July 27, 1864, halted and remained near it until after daylight, when the regiment, with Fifth New Hampshire and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, under command of Colonel Lynch, advanced in line of battle over a large field against a line of works the enemy had thrown up near the edge of a piece of woods. After engaging the enemy a short time he retired, leaving 4 guns in the works, which were captured and brought off by our men. The casualties of the regiment in this action were 4 enlisted men killed and 8 enlisted men wounded. The regiment did not become engaged or meet with any other casualties during the stay across the river. Marched back with the division the night of July 30 [29], 1864.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 34.

Report of Maj. Gustavus A. Seidel, Seventh New York Infantry, Consolidated Brigade, of operations July 19–30.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Petersburg, October 15, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report that this regiment was not with the army at the time of crossing the Rapidan. It arrived at City Point on July 19, 1864, was in camp near Petersburg, Va., and has done fatigue duty until it marched over to Deep Bottom on July 25 [26], 1864. Was armed on July 26, and crossed the James River again on July 29 and was posted on July 30, 1864, as reserve during the battle on the same day.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. SEIDEL,
Major, Comdg. Seventh Regiment New York Vol. Infantry.

First Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

Report of Capt. David A. Allen, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th of June the regiment, with the division, left Cold Harbor and marched to the Chickahominy. Crossed about noon

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 400.

on the 13th of June, and proceeded to Aiken's Landing, on the James River, where they crossed on the morning of the 15th of June, and on the night of the 15th halted about three miles from Petersburg, Va. On the afternoon of the 16th of June charged the enemy's works at Tool's farm, and, with the division, drove him from his position. In this engagement 1 line officer was wounded. On the morning of the 17th of June they advanced with the First Division on the enemy's works, but found them so strongly posted, were ordered to retire to the intrenchments. On the 18th moved to the right to the assistance of the Second Division, in an assault on the enemy. On the 21st moved toward the Petersburg and Weldon road; met the enemy; skirmished with enemy. Were engaged on the 22d, but were driven back to the breast-works. Here the regiment remained until the 15th of July, when we were marched to the right and placed in reserve in the rear of the Fifth Corps. The regiment was engaged working on the fortifications until the 26th of July, when they were marched to the north side of James River, at Deep Bottom, and were in action on the 27th. On the 29th recrossed the river, marching all night; massed in rear of the Eighteenth Corps near Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864.

D. A. ALLEN,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-ninth Regt. New York Volunteers.

No. 36.

Report of Capt. George Degener, Fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations June 13–July 26.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
*October 13, 1864.**

In the fifth epoch, the march across the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, and the operations in front of Petersburg, participated this regiment on the 16th to 18th and on the 21st and 22d days of June, and at Deep Bottom on the 26th [27th] day of July.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE DEGENER,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-second Regt. New York Volunteers.

First Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Report of Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations June 17–July 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
October 12, 1864.

SIR:†

The regiment was next engaged June 16 in a charge upon the enemy's works before Petersburg, Va. In this charge the regiment lost 10 offi-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 401.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 8, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 402.

cers out of 12. The regiment was also engaged on the 17th, 21st, and 22d of June, losing in all about 55 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

The regiment marched to Deep Bottom July 26, but was not engaged. Marched back to before Petersburg July 30, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. WILDER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Alexander Watts, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
*Near Petersburg, Va., October 13, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 11, according to orders, took up line of march and marched all night; crossed the Chickahominy 8 a. m. of the 12th instant. Continuing march arrived at Wilcox's Landing at 4 p. m. June 14; threw up works and remained until 10 p. m. June 15; crossing the river we bivouacked for the night.

June 16, took position in woods two miles to right; remained until dark, when we charged the enemy's works, fighting until 9 o'clock. Loss, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed and 2 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men wounded.

June 16 and 17, the regiment was on picket; 2 enlisted men killed and 4 enlisted men wounded.

June 18, 19, 20, and 21, moved to different places on the line, building breast-works and picketing. Afternoon 21st effected connection with Second Division, Second Army Corps, upon Jerusalem plank road; built works and threw out pickets.

June 22, the enemy made a demonstration upon our line, making a spirited charge and capturing some prisoners. The loss of this regiment was 25 in wounded and missing. Repulsed the enemy and threw up breast-works during the night. Remained quiet in this place until 28th, when ordered to the left in support of a cavalry reconnaissance.

June 29, took position near the Deserted House and laid out camp. Remained in rear and support of the Fifth Corps, engaged in picket and fatigue duty. No operations of importance occurred until July 26, when orders were received to march, and falling into line with the brigade marched for Deep Bottom at 5 p. m. July 26; marching all night crossed the James River at Deep Bottom 5 a. m. 27th instant. Ordered to support the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, in a charge upon the enemy's works.

Remained quiet the 27th. Thrown out as picket during the night, remaining until 6 p. m. 28th instant, when the regiment was ordered a mile; advanced and threw up breast-works.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 391.

July 29, at 8 p. m. the regiment received orders to march, and recrossing the James River arrived in front of Petersburg 4 a. m. July 30; ordered to halt; the regiment was held in reserve during the assault on the enemy's works that date. Returned to camp near Deserted House 11 p. m. July 30, 1864.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER WATTS,
Captain, Comdg. Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers.

First Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Consolidated Brigade.

No. 39.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Milliken, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
October 16, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Marched to the Chickahominy, which we crossed on the 13th [June], reaching the James River, near Wilcox's Landing, that evening; threw up breast-works.

Crossed the James on the night of the 14th, and marched to the vicinity of Petersburg. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th formed line in front of the enemy's works. We secured an advantageous position, which we held until the morning of the 17th, when the enemy fell back to a rear line of works. About 10 o'clock at night we moved to the right about five miles, our brigade being temporarily detached and sent as a support to the Third Division.

We advanced on the morning of the 18th through the woods, but were not engaged. In the afternoon we threw up a line of intrenchments and remained in position behind them until the night of the 20th, when we moved to the left two miles and halted for the night, and resumed our march to the left next morning, proceeding about five miles, when we struck the enemy. Put up intrenchments, remained in them for the night, and advanced through the woods along a by-path, a distance of about one mile and a half. Formed line of battle. Remained in this position for about half an hour, when we were attacked in front, on the left flank, and in rear, compelling us to retire in confusion to the works constructed the night previous. Encamped here until the 8th of July, when we moved to the Jerusalem plank road, doing picket duty there until the morning of the 9th, when we were withdrawn and marched to a position near Petersburg, where we went into camp and remained until the 26th of July, when we broke camp and marched to Deep Bottom, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers, reaching there on the morning of the 27th at 4 a. m. Formed line of battle in front of the enemy. Remained in position on the enemy's front and doing picket duty until the evening of the 29th of July, when we marched back to our former position in front of Petersburg, reaching there on the morning of the 30th of July, at 4 a. m., when

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 394.

we again formed line of battle. Remained in this position during the assault on Petersburg. Returned to our old camp that evening. No casualties.

I remain, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. MILLIKEN,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Consolidated Brigade.

Casualties from May 4 to July 30, 1864: Killed, 4 commissioned officers and 37 enlisted men; wounded, 8 commissioned officers and 253 enlisted men; missing, 3 commmissioned officers and 45 enlisted men.

No. 40.

Report of Maj. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

Took up our line of march; crossed the Chickahominy June 13, reaching the James River at night, and crossed the same the following night.

June 14 [15], took up line of march for Petersburg. Engaged the enemy on the evening of the 16th of June in their works, driving them out of their intrenchments, the Union forces victorious.

Battle before Petersburg, Va., to include the 16th of June, regiment lost: Commissioned officers, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Lieut. Col. James E. McGee, commanding regiment, was wounded on the 16th day of June. Captain Wall succeeded him in command. At that time Capt. Richard Moroney was in command of the Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, which threw Captain Wall senior officer in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. On the 17th instant Captain Moroney assumed command of the Second Brigade, vice Colonel Kelly (killed in action on the 16th instant), and so remained until the consolidation of the Second and Third Brigades took place, and then had command of the First Provisional Regiment. This regiment (Sixty-ninth) lay in position in front of Petersburg from the 17th of June to the 26th of July. Between such time advanced, participating in the erecting of forts, &c., doing picket duty.

On the afternoon of July 27 [26] broke camp and took up our line of march, reaching the James River. Continued our line of march to Deep Bottom, reaching there the same day [27th], where we met the enemy. July 28, 1864, attacked the enemy, compelling him to leave his intrenchings. Remained in position in front of the enemy to the evening of the 29th instant, when we took up our line of march back to our former position in front of Petersburg, Va., reaching there on the morning of the 30th instant, where we remained until August 12, 1864.†

I have the honor to be, &c.,

RICHARD MORONEY,
Major, Commanding Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. COURTNEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 393.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK STATE VET. VOLS.,
October 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 16, moved into position on the left flank of the army about two miles from Petersburg; assaulted the enemy's works toward dusk; succeeded in driving the enemy from his works, and established ourselves in his line. 17th, moved to right in support of batteries, where we remained until the 19th, when we moved out in advance of our position to the support of skirmishers; were relieved and ordered to the support of a battery. 20th, moved farther to the right to support a battery; returned and advanced with line to the front about three-quarters of a mile; threw up breast-works. 21st, taken from the front and placed in reserve; marched to the extreme left flank of the army, relieving the cavalry; threw up breast-works and connected our line with the rest of the army. 22d, advanced in front of our breast-works in line and engaged the enemy. We were repulsed, being attacked in front, flank, and rear; fell back to our breast-works. 23d, repaired our works and remained in the support of batteries until July 11 [12], when, at 5 a. m., we moved to the left, leveling the works, and were sent out to support the cavalry. Returned and marched in the direction of the Williams house, where we rested. On the 13th moved to the left, halting at front of Petersburg, and encamped until 26th, when we marched in the afternoon in the direction of Deep Bottom, where, after a severe night march, we arrived at Deep Bottom, where we went in support of First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. Moved to the left and threw up works, and remained until the night of the 29th, when we again moved across the James River and continued our march all night until the next morning (the 30th), when we arrived in front of Petersburg, where we were placed in support of Ninth Corps during the assault.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DENIS F. BURKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighty-eighth New York.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Consolidated Brigade.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. Marcus W. Murdock, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, including operations June 13–August 25.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 14, 1864.†

Marched to and crossed James River the 13th [14th] of June and arrived in front of Petersburg on the 15th; participated in a charge on the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 15, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 396.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 402.

enemy's works on the 16th and 17th; participated in engagements on the 18th, 21st, and 22d, and at Deep Bottom July 26 and August 14, and at Reams' Station August 25, 1864.

M. W. MURDOCK,
Capt., 111th Regiment New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

[Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 43.

Report of Capt. Nelson Penfield, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

We left our position near Cold Harbor at 8 o'clock on the night of the 12th of June and marched all night. We rested about two hours next morning and then took up the line of march, crossing the Chickahominy about 10 a. m. and reaching our position near Charles City Court-House about 5 p. m. We remained here during the 14th throwing up earth-works.

At 3 a. m. of the 15th we took transports at Moore's [Wilcox's] Landing and crossed over the James to Wind-Mill Point. We moved at noon and marched until midnight and then lay down until 3 o'clock of the 16th, when we moved again and marched into position in front of Petersburg.

The regiment, with the division, was on the left of the line during the 16th of June; was moved to the right about 6 p. m. and was closed en masse, and with the corps charged upon the enemy. The brigade led in the charge, the regiment being in the first line. It moved through some woods down into a deep ravine, up a hill and down into another and worse ravine, and up another hill on Shands' farm, where it halted. We lost quite heavily here, losing some 41 in all, as follows.†

We remained in the position taken on the 16th during the 17th and 18th. The brigade was moved to the right during the night of the 17th, excepting the regiment, which was left to support a battery. The regiment was moved to the right the night of the 18th, and was employed all night building breast-works.

We fell back with the corps on the night of the 19th, and were moved about 9 a. m. of the 20th [21st] some six miles to the left. When we came near the Weldon railroad skirmishers were thrown out, and in the skirmishing that followed the regiment lost 6 men, as follows.‡

The men were moved from point to point during the night of the 21st, and were occupied also in building breast-works.

About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d of June we moved with the corps out of the breast-works into the woods. We moved forward about a mile, the enemy retiring before us. The whole regiment ex-

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 403.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 10 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 28 enlisted men wounded.

‡ Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 3 enlisted men wounded and 2 enlisted men missing.

cepting the colors was sent on the skirmish line. This line was flanked and was forced to fall back. We lost in this affair some 39 [38] officers and men, as follows.*

We went into camp behind the breast-works at this place and remained until the morning of July 12, when, after destroying the works thrown up at this point, we fell back a few miles. We remained here during the day, and at night went out as support to the cavalry near Reams' Station; returned during the night and went into camp next day near Petersburg, Va. Were employed on fatigue duty here until the 26th of July, when we broke camp in the afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock and marched until 3 a. m. of the 27th, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and James River at Deep Bottom.

Occupied our assigned place in line of battle a. m. of the 27th, but met with no casualties.

Recrossed the James on the night of the 29th; marched all night, reaching position near Petersburg about 5 a. m. of the 30th. Took no part in the battle fought on that day. About 8 p. m. took up the line of march for our old camp.

The regimental colors are torn by the rough usage of the march and battle-field, so that but about one-third remains clinging with ragged hands to the staff.

The regiment left Stevensburg with 365 men; we have now 140 left; to this number some have been added on the march, but those that remain, with brave hearts and strong hands, relying on God's providence, will uphold, defend, and carry forward the old flag, until the cause it represents is fully triumphant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON PENFIELD,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. I. H. WILDER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 44.

Report of Capt. John B. Geddis, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 13, 1864.

SIR: †

Fifth. Crossed the Chickahominy June 13 and the James the morning of the 15th. Marched to the front of Petersburg; participated in the charge on the enemy's works June 16, sustaining a loss of 5 officers and 12 men killed and wounded, and were engaged June 21 and 22 in our unsuccessful attempt to advance the lines on the extreme left. The regiment was also at Deep Bottom July 27, 28, and 29, but met with no losses at this place.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. GEDDIS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer (died June 26) and 6 enlisted men wounded and 2 officers and 29 enlisted men missing.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 406.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS,
*September 13, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The lines were quietly abandoned in the night of the 12th [June] and a line of march resumed. The White House and Richmond Railroad was crossed at daylight of the 13th at Dispatch Station, the Chickahominy at the Long Bridge, and reached the James at 5 p. m. Crossed the river in the night of the 14th, and 15th marched in the direction of Petersburg, joining the commands there early on the 16th, and formed on the left of the division and intrenched. The brigade was ordered to charge a fort in the immediate front, and at 6 p. m., when the order was given, they steadily advanced, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, within a few yards of the works, and finding the assaulting column too weak they were withdrawn, sustaining a very severe loss. The commanding officer of the brigade was seriously wounded and the next in command taken prisoner. The command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. On the 17th it was ordered to the support of the Ninth Corps, a portion of the command participating in the assault of that evening. They entered the works of the enemy and retained them until having expended their ammunition, when the rebels made a counter-charge, recapturing the works, and took some of the men prisoners, among whom was the brave and daring Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. The enemy fell back during the night of the 17th, and the brigade advanced about one mile on the 18th, where they remained until they were relieved by the Ninth Corps in the night of the 20th.

The brigade was ordered to move toward the Weldon railroad on the 21st, and in the evening formed line on the left of Third Division and intrenched, and on the 22d advanced a [mile] through a dense wood, and with the remainder of the division was attacked and pressed back to the breast-works, losing a large number of prisoners, among the number the gallant commandant, Colonel Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade remained undisturbed here, occupying the breast-works. The Second Delaware Volunteers was transferred and the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers assigned to the command. On the 12th of July it was ordered to the Williams house, and in the evening was ordered out the Jerusalem plank road to support the Second Division of Cavalry. It marched out about four miles, and after remaining a few hours was ordered back to the Williams house. In the morning of the 13th the brigade was ordered to the rear of the Fifth Corps and put on reserve.

July 26, the brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, took up the line of march, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James at Deep Bottom in the morning of the 27th at 2 a. m. At daylight the brigade advanced, supporting the First in their charge on the enemy's guns. During the remainder of the time on the north side of the James the brigade constituted a portion of the line, but did not become engaged,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 415.

though under fire several times. At 9 p. m. of the 29th was ordered to recross the James and march to the rear of the Eighteenth Corps. The position was reached just as the attack was made on the enemy's works, and remained as a reserve until dark. It was then ordered to the camp it occupied prior to the crossing of the James River, the hardest, though short, expedition of the campaign.

During the operations from May 3 to July 30 the command lost 7 commanders, 13 field officers, and 2,500 of the rank and file.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GLENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Report of Capt. Horatio N. Hunt, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of operations of this command from the 26th to the 30th of July, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.:

The regiment, with brigade, broke camp before Petersburg, Va., on the 26th of July, and took up line of march for Deep Bottom, crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers, and at daylight of the 27th arrived at our destination. Shortly after daylight the regiment, with brigade, formed line in rear of First Brigade and advanced on the enemy. The enemy fled at our advance. The First Brigade captured four pieces of artillery. On the 28th the regiment went into camp in rear of a line of breast-works, and remained until the night of the 29th, when we fell back to our old position before Petersburg, arriving on the 30th at daylight. No casualties occurred in the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

We crossed the James River on the 14th [June], and on the 15th marched toward Petersburg, Va., and were in the engagements of the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 419.

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, and remained on the front line until the 13th [July], when the corps was relieved and placed in reserve. Were in the operations at Deep Bottom, on the James River, to July 30, 1864.

WILLIAM GLENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 48.

Report of Lieut. Simon Pincus, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 10, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th [June] we silently left the works and moved toward the Chickahominy and crossed the river next day about 9 a. m. and reached the James River at 5 p. m. on the same day, where we encamped. On the evening of the 14th we embarked on boats and crossed to the south side safely and camped until noon on the 15th, when we moved in the direction of Petersburg and came in sight of the city at daybreak on the 16th. At 8 a. m. we moved to the left. Part of the regiment was sent out as skirmishers, under command of Major Nelson; Colonel Hammell was field officer of the day. Shortly after two commissioned officers and ten men were sent to guard our skirmish flank. Next morning the left of the line was advanced. About noon we were relieved by the Fifth Corps, having lost about 5 men. After drawing rations, we joined the brigade about a mile to the right, where we remained until 6 p. m., when we received orders that the line in front were to charge, and we were to follow up and occupy their line of works. In a few minutes we were ordered forward, and when we reached the first line of works, laid behind them. The front not having moved forward yet, Colonel Broady, of the Sixty-first, ordered our men forward. He being in the first line of works, should have moved forward according to orders, but instead he ordered his men to fix bayonets to drive us forward. When Colonel Hammell gave the command the regiment started on with a cheer, and carried the enemy's works. We remained there until 9 p. m., when the enemy charged on the works, and we, being out of ammunition, had to retreat, but not before they were on top of the works. We lost Colonel Hammell, Major Nelson, Lieutenant Herzberg, Lieutenants Nelson and Turbayne, with 27 men prisoners. Lieutenant Bullis was killed and several men were killed and wounded. Next morning we advanced, but the enemy evacuated the works during the night. We advanced about a mile, when we sent one officer and thirty men picket support. At night we threw up works. The pickets were relieved on the night of the 19th, having lost 2 men killed and 1 wounded.

On the 20th the Ninth Army Corps relieved us, and we were moved to the rear. Next day (21st) we were moved to the left as far as the Williams house, near the Weldon railroad, and got into position near

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 420.

dark, and threw up works in several places. At noon next day we were moved forward, got into line; the regiment was ordered out on the skirmish line. We had scarcely got deployed when the enemy [flanked] us and got into our rear. Captain Davis, then commanding the regiment, ordered every man to take care of himself. We then retreated to the works thrown up the day before, where we checked the enemy. Captain Davis was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Newman was wounded, and about 20 men killed, wounded, or missing. We then pitched tents behind the works. There being but two officers and forty men left, we were temporarily consolidated with the Sixty-fourth, under command of Captain (now Colonel) Glenny. We staid there until July 10.

On June 27 Lieutenant Lane, a citizen appointed by Governor Seymour, joined us. He being a first lieutenant, ranked us present, and assumed command of the regiment.

On July 10 we moved to the left; moved out on the Jerusalem plank road and returned the next day at 3 a. m., and moved back toward the direction of Petersburg, which place we reached about noon the 13th, and went into camp.

On the 26th we broke camp and moved to the right, crossed the Appomattox and the James Rivers. We then threw up works near New Market hill, where the enemy were strongly intrenched.

On the night of the 29th we recrossed the James River and came within sight of Petersburg at daybreak in time to hear the explosion of the mine. At night we moved into our old camp.

Very respectfully,

S. PINCUS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. D. S. FOUSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. Albert Gosse, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
October 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to send the report of operations called for from brigade headquarters from July 26 to July 30, 1864.

On the afternoon of the 26th of July orders were received to pack and be ready to move. At about 4 p. m. we moved toward the Appomattox, crossed that river about 9 p. m., then crossed the James at Deep Bottom at 2 a. m. on the 27th, and rested until daylight. The march was very severe, a great many of the men falling out of the ranks exhausted. After forming line of battle we moved forward toward the enemy's works, which the skirmishers of the First Brigade charged and captured with four pieces of artillery. After maneuvering around until nearly dark, when a picket detail took all the regiment had present, and remained until the night of the 28th. After being relieved and joining the rest of the brigade we commenced throwing up breast-works, which were not finished until daylight of the 29th. We remained behind the works until dark and moved quietly out of the works and recrossed the river, marching all night, and at daybreak arrived in front of Petersburg in time to hear the explosion of the mine.

On the morning of the 30th of July we were massed behind a hill, where we remained all day and marched back to the old camp in the evening.

A. GOSSE,
Captain, Comdg. Sixty-sixth New York Veteran Vols.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 50.

Report of Capt. Philip H. Schreyer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
September 28, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment from the 26th day of July, 1864, to the 30th day of July, 1864:

At 4 p. m. July 26 the regiment took up the line of march and crossed the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks and moved on toward the James River, which we crossed about 3 a. m. July 27, 1864, and after moving about one mile from the river we halted until 6 a. m., when we moved forward in line of battle for about half a mile, where we halted and formed in line under the crest of a hill. The regiment was not engaged with the enemy, although exposed to the fire of their batteries. In the evening of July 27, 1864, the regiment was detailed as a support to the picket-line and moved out on the New Market road, remaining here until the evening of July 28, when it was relieved and rejoined the remainder of the brigade, where it was engaged in building earth-works until daylight. After remaining here until 8 p. m. of the evening of the 29th we received orders to march, and recrossing the James and Appomattox Rivers arrived at or in front of Petersburg at daylight. The regiment remained in rear of the Ninth Corps until dark, when we marched back to the camp we occupied on the 26th.

There were no casualties in this regiment during the above campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SCHREYER,
Captain, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 51.

Report of Capt. James Patton, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position, July 30, 1864.

At 9 p. m. June 12 the command was ordered to march. Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, marched to near Charles City Court-House, and bivouacked for the night.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 423.

At 8 p. m. June 14 crossed the James River on transports and camped about one mile from the river on the south side.

At 10 a. m. June 15 marched, and on the morning of the 16th arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at Petersburg. Line of battle was formed, with the regiment on the left of the line. The command was then ordered forward by Colonel Beaver, commanding brigade. In advancing through a corn-field the line was exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. After advancing some distance a halt was ordered and breast-works were constructed. At 6 p. m. the regiment, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, was ordered to charge upon a rebel fort in our front. The troops advanced gallantly, breasting a murderous fire from the fort of the enemy. The line advanced nearly up to the fort, when it was found that the line was not strong enough to carry the enemy's position. The troops were pressed so hard on the lines of the enemy that many of the command were taken prisoners. Those that were able to fall back formed promptly behind the earth-works that had been constructed in the morning.

June 17, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers.

On the 18th it was discovered that the enemy had vacated his position. The regiment advanced as skirmishers for about one mile and a half when the enemy was found in a fortified position. In the evening were relieved on the skirmish line and joined the remainder of the brigade.

On the 21st moved seven miles to the left of the line and erected breast-works.

On the afternoon of the 22d moved forward through a dense wood and formed line. Soon it was discovered that the enemy had flanked us and were getting in our rear, and the command fell back to the line of intrenchments, with a slight loss in missing. Remained here until July 10, at 1 p. m., and then moved about half a mile to the left and went into camp in rear of the breast-works, remaining until 3 a. m. July 12, when we moved about two miles to the left and halted until 7 p. m. at the Williams house. Then moved out to near Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, distance about three miles, and remained until 11 p. m., when we returned to the Williams house.

At 4.30 a. m. July 13 we took up the line of march for this place, arriving here at 11 a. m., where we remained until July 26, at 4 p. m., when we took up the line of march, crossing the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks and the James River at Jones' Neck, arriving at the latter place at 3 a. m., and after marching about one mile from the river halted to rest. At 6 o'clock moved forward in line of battle. We did not become engaged with the enemy, although we were exposed to the shells from the enemy's batteries.

On the evening of the 27th the regiment was detailed as support to the picket-line, where it remained until the evening of the 28th, when it was relieved and joined the rest of the brigade, where it was engaged in throwing up earth-works until daylight 29th. During the 29th remained in camp, and at dark, with the remainder of the brigade, took up the line of march, and crossing the James and Appomattox Rivers arrived in front of Petersburg at 5 a. m. July 30, where we remained until 8 p. m., when we received orders to march back to our former camp, where we are still encamped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTON,

Captain, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Veteran Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Capt. David W. Megraw, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. 116TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

Report of the operations of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Deep Bottom, from the 26th to the 30th of July, 1864:

July 26, lay in camp in rear of the Fifth Army Corps. About 2 p. m. received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Struck tents at 4 p. m., and marched at 5 p. m. Crossed the Appomattox River about 11 p. m. Continued on all night, nothing of consequence occurring.

July 27, crossed the James River at 4 a. m., regiment moving all day from one position to another. About 7 p. m. whole command detailed for picket.

July 28, all quiet on picket-line. Relieved about 9 p. m. A portion of the regiment employed building breast-works all night.

July 29, lay in breast-works all day and at 8 p. m. packed up and marched. Recrossed the James River at 10 p. m. Marched all night, nothing of consequence occurring.

July 30, arrived in front of Petersburg about 7 a. m. Lay all day in rear of Eighteenth Army Corps as a reserve. In the evening about 7.30 o'clock marched, arriving at our old camp in rear of Fifth Army Corps in about an hour's time, where we prepared to remain.

DAVID W. MEGRAW,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 53.

Report of Capt. Garrett Nowlan, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
*August 10, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, crossed the Chickahominy River at 10 a. m., arriving within one mile of the James River that night.

June 14, crossed the James River in transports at 11 p. m., and camped for the remainder of the night.

June 15, started on the march in the afternoon about 4 o'clock and marched nearly all night.

June 16, all quiet until about 4 p. m., when our line charged the enemy and drove them from their position and which was occupied by us.

June 17, advanced still farther. Occupied position in orchard.

June 18, left in morning, advanced about two miles, charged the enemy, took two lines of work and held them.

June 19, lay in the rifle-pits all day.

June 20, moved out of the pits into the woods.

June 21, moved on to the left and built breast-works.

June 22, advanced beyond the breast-works and attacked the enemy between 1 and 2 p. m.; fell back, pursued by the enemy, but finally succeeded in driving them back.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 398.

June 23, lay quiet all day. Moved to the right at night and built breast-works.

June 24, destroyed new works and fell back to old ones.

June 25, strengthening the works.

June 26, moved a short distance, but returned to our old position at night again.

June 27, our regiment, the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, transferred from Second to Fourth Brigade.

June 28 and 29, nothing of importance occurred.

June 30, mustered for pay. All quiet along our line.

July 1 to 7, nothing of importance occurred.

July 8, alarmed during the night; under arms for two hours.

July 9 to 11, nothing of importance occurred.

July 12, destroyed our works, moved on the left early in the morning to position formerly occupied by Sixth Army Corps; engaged all afternoon destroying breast-works. About 5 p. m. marched three or four miles farther to left, remained four or five hours, and marched back to position occupied in the afternoon.

July 13, moved to the right and encamped in rear of Fifth Army Corps.

July 14 and 15, destroying enemy's old works.

July 16 and 17, nothing of importance occurred.

July 18, called out in line, and for an hour or two nothing occurring.

July 19, nothing of importance occurred.

July 20, on fatigue, building a road.

July 21 and 22, nothing of importance occurred.

July 23, on fatigue, building road.

July 24, nothing of importance occurred.

July 25, on fatigue, constructing road.

July 26, struck tents at 4 p. m.; marched at 5 p. m.; crossed Appomattox at 11 p. m.; traveled all night; nothing of any consequence occurring.

July 27, crossed the James River about 4 a. m.; regiment on picket same night.

July 28, built breast-works; worked all night.

July 29, packed up and left about 8 p. m.; recrossed the James River at 10 p. m. and continued on the march.

July 30, arrived before Petersburg about 5 a. m.; heavy firing in our front. Lay all day in rear of Eighteenth Army Corps as a reserve. Broke camp in evening and returned to old camp in rear of Fifth Army Corps.

GARRETT NOWLAN,
Captain, Commanding 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 54.

Reports of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 10, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Left Cold Harbor on evening of the 12th [June], traveled all night and crossed the Chickahominy the 13th, and camped on banks of the James

*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 426.

River until the evening of the 14th; crossed on Government boat and camped until about noon the 15th. Marched and arrived in front of Petersburg morning of the 16th, and in the evening took part in the assault of the enemy's works and lost heavily in killed, wounded, and missing.

During the 17th were on support, and on 18th again took the front line and held it until we were relieved the evening of the 20th and moved off to the left.

On the 22d lost a number in wounded and missing, and were in the advance line until July 12. Went out to support cavalry on the Jerusalem plank road, and on the 13th camped in rear of Fifth Corps, and were on fatigue a number of times until the 26th. Crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers, and were on the support during the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and marched back the night of the 29th and arrived in front of Petersburg morning of the 30th, and were on the reserve during the day, and in the evening ordered back to camp, where we still remain with 6 officers and about 100 men for duty, while on May 3 we numbered 24 officers and 450 men.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FOURTH BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the regiment under my command during the engagement of the Second Corps, at Deep Bottom, from the 26th to the 30th of July, inclusive:

About noon of the 26th I received orders through brigade headquarters to have my command in readiness to move at 3.30 p. m. At the time designated the regiment formed in line with the other regiments of the brigade, and at about 5, uniting with the division, moved on the City Point [road] some distance, then bore off to the left and crossed the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks; traveled down Jones' Neck, crossed the James River, and camped about 3 a. m. of the 27th on the north bank. At daylight, with the brigade, formed line of battle and advanced, supporting the skirmish line during the day. In the evening two commissioned officers, with most of the regiment, went on picket. The remainder of the men were then moved back to protect the flank, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 28th were on support until evening, when we moved to the left and threw up a line of works during the night. On the 29th completed the works begun, arranged and cleared up camp during the day, and at 8 p. m. received orders to pack up, and a few moments after moved. Marched very hard during the remainder of the night, many of the troops giving out by the way, and arrived in front of Petersburg between daybreak and sunrise of the 30th, and lay on support of the lines, which were heavily engaged with the enemy. Here we remained during the day under cover of a hill, where it was very hot and unpleasant, until dark; were ordered back to the camp left on the 26th—all without the loss of a man.

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding.

[ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FOURTH BRIGADE.]

No. 55.

Report of Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 148TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Moved immediately to the left after night-fall June 12, marched all night, and crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge about 9 a. m. on the 13th reached the James River at Wilcox's Landing. The march was very rapid and harassing on the men; they were much exhausted. Bivouacked for the night. Remained quiet during the next day.

On the night of the 14th were conveyed across the river on transports. Moved a few miles and bivouacked for the night, where we remained until 12 m. of the 15th, then made a rapid march toward Petersburg, and about 2 o'clock halted in front of the town.

On the morning of the 16th moved to the left and went into position; greater part of the regiment on picket-line. In the evening advanced and attacked the enemy's works, but were repulsed. Casualties: Colonel Beaver was severely wounded; killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 6 enlisted men; missing, 10 enlisted men.

On the 17th the regiment moved to the right and occupied front works.

On the 18th Major Forster was severely wounded while in command of the skirmish line. About 9 p. m. on the 20th was relieved by the Ninth Corps and returned a short distance to camp in the rear.

June 21, moved to the left of the general line and, taking position near the Weldon railroad, put up works. Another line of works was erected during the night. Remained in the last-named position until 11 o'clock of the 22d, when the regiment moved forward into the road in front of our works and formed a line. This position had not been held for more than an hour before the enemy came in upon our left flank and rear. The brigade on the left and the left of the Fourth Brigade gave way in confusion. Colonel Fraser, commanding brigade, gave orders to move in as good order as possible and occupy the works alluded to above. The enemy pressed our rear and flank severely, advancing rapidly and pouring a galling fire into the rear of the column. After gaining the works the regiment was reformed and was ordered in reserve. Late in the evening the regiment was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, division officer of the day, who deployed it in front of the works and ordered it to advance into the road. Moved some 400 yards and were halted, where the line remained until morning, when they were advanced within sight of the enemy's works.

On the 24th the regiment rejoined the brigade inside the works, where it remained until the 12th of July, when it again moved to the left, leveling the works prior to leaving. During the day occupied works put up by Sixth Corps. In the evening advanced about three miles on the Jerusalem plank road; remained until midnight, and then returned to position occupied during the day previous.

On the morning of the 13th moved to the right some six or eight miles, where we remained until the 26th, when we marched in the direction of City Point. Crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James River at Jones' Neck and bivouacked on the north side of the river under cover of a wood.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 427.

At 7 o'clock on the 27th advanced in line of battle; took position under the crest of a hill. The regiment was then deployed as skirmishers to protect the right flank. The enemy here threw a number of shell. In about an hour rejoined regiment. During the afternoon the regiment deployed as flankers, but as the connections were complete it rejoined the brigade. During the evening advanced and took up a new position in the wood. Heavy firing on the right of the line caused a rapid move in that direction but soon returned. Regiment went on picket in the evening, and did not rejoin brigade until the next evening. Put up strong works and remained there until the evening of the 29th, when regiment again recrossed the James and Appomattox at points above mentioned. Marched all night and by 5 a. m. of the 30th were in rear of the Eighteenth Corps.

On the evening of the 30th moved to the right and occupied the camp occupied prior to our advance over the James River.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. WEAVER,
Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 56.

Report of Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with existing orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 26th to the 30th of July, inclusive:

My command left camp and moved with its brigade to Deep Bottom, Va., on the night of the 26th, halting under cover of a wood opposite Jones' Neck.

In the morning (July 27) the regiment formed in line of battle, moving toward the enemy's works. It was afterward deployed as skirmishers and still farther advanced. While upon this line as skirmishers the regiment was exposed to some shelling and a scattered musketry fire. In the afternoon of the 27th we moved with brigade through the woods about a mile in the direction taken by the enemy, who had evacuated the line he held in the morning. Later in the evening the command was moved hurriedly to the right to meet a threatened attack at that point.

Throughout the 28th and 29th the regiment lay quietly in the line. On the night of the 29th it recrossed the James and Appomattox, arriving in front of Petersburg just after daylight July 30. Remained in rear of the Eighteenth Corps line throughout the day, and at dark moved into the camp occupied previous to crossing the James River.

The regiment sustained no loss during the entire movement.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. RHINEHART,
Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 57.

*Report of Maj. Edward A. Springsteed, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

Our march to Petersburg occupied three days. Reached the James River at sunset on the 13th [June]. Crossed on the evening of the 14th. Marched two miles and then halted till morning. About noon we resumed our march, arriving in front of Petersburg by night-fall. 16th, the regiment is thrown forward and toward evening is ordered to carry a redoubt. The assault was unsuccessful, and the regiment lost heavily. 21st, the regiment, having lain in the trenches under fire, is at length relieved. Sudden orders, however, call them into line again, and we start forward upon a reconnaissance. We march and countermarch some twelve miles and halt in the neighborhood of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. 22d, the regiment was present at the disaster which befell General Barlow's division, and lost considerably in officers and men during the fight.

July 10 [12], the regiment moved to the left and at night acted as support to the cavalry while they cut the Weldon and Danville railroad. 26th, march to Deep Bottom and support the charge upon the enemy's line at Malvern Hill. Return to our position in front of Petersburg on the 31st.

E. A. SPRINGSTEED,
Major Seventh New York Artillery, Commanding.

No. 58.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Murphy, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., October 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular from brigade headquarters September 24, 1864, calling for report of operations, that this regiment left camp near Petersburg, Va., July 26, at 5 p. m.; reached Deep Bottom at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 27th; was immediately sent on picket; relieved from picket at 8 a. m., and advanced in line of battle with the Fourth Brigade in an open field, and there held its position until 3 p. m., when the regiment marched to the woods in the front. The regiment was on fatigue and picket duty until the evening of the 29th of July, when it left for the front of Petersburg, arriving there at daylight on the morning of the 30th.†

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MURPHY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New York Artillery, Commanding.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 418.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 59.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1864.

SIR:*

On the night of the 12th [June] the division was withdrawn; marched all night; crossed the Chickahominy. The next day, after marching till late at night, took up a position near Charles City Court-House. The next day and night was occupied in crossing the James at Wind-Mill Point by steamers, and the day after (15th) at 12 m. we took up our march toward Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, FROM JUNE 15 TO JULY 30.

The division reached the vicinity of General Smith's line in front of Petersburg very late at night, and it was between 2 and 3 a. m. on the 16th before it was placed in position, relieving a portion of his troops extending from the ravine near the Friend house to the Prince George Court-House road, connecting on the left with Birney's division. Skirmishing was going on all night and the next day.

On the 17th the enemy's line was driven in whilst the attack by a portion of the corps was being made on our left, and a portion of the division advanced across the creek in our front.

On the morning of the 18th the division advanced to the assault at 4 o'clock in two lines, the first composed of the First Brigade, under command of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) B. R. Pierce, and the Second Brigade, under command of Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; the second line Smyth's brigade, supported by Frank's brigade, of the First Division, all on the right of the Prince George Court-House road. The enemy having fallen back the division was pushed ahead, but soon came upon a strong line of works, on which (Smyth's brigade being deployed to the right) two ineffectual assaults were made with heavy loss, Brigadier-General Pierce and Colonel Ramsey being wounded. Later in the day another assault was made by Mott's division on the left of the road, Fraser's brigade being sent to assist in it.

The line was intrenched during the 19th and 20th, and that night the division was withdrawn and moved to the left and rear, and the next morning moved to a position on the left of the Jerusalem plank road, connecting on the right with the Fifth Corps and on the left with Mott's division, Barlow's being on his left. The division was intrenched in two lines in front of the enemy's works, Pierce's and the Second Brigade, now under command of Major O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, being in the front line, Pierce on the right, and Smyth and the Fourth Brigade, now under command of Colonel Blaisdell, Tenth [Eleventh] Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in the second. During the night McKnight's (Twelfth New Jersey [York]) battery was placed in position on the right of the Second Brigade.

About 3 p. m. on the 22d the enemy made an attack on Barlow and Mott. The troops on my left gave way without much firing, and the first thing my Second Brigade knew of the approach of the enemy in

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 429.

force they received a fire from the rear. The brigade gave way in confusion. The enemy overran the left of my line, capturing McKnight's battery and turning the guns upon us. The left of the First Brigade shared in the confusion. It was rallied, and a portion of the Fourth Brigade sent to General Pierce to retake the line and the battery. General Pierce was so slow in making his dispositions that the enemy was enabled to gain a firm footing, and Colonel Blaisdell, who was ordered to supersede him, found them too strong to be driven out. On advancing the next morning to retake the position, it was found that the enemy had vacated it, and retired within his main works. In this attack of the enemy the division lost a large number of prisoners, and the next day the gallant Colonel Blaisdell was mortally wounded on the picket-line.

On the 24th my division was moved to the left of the Sixth Corps, where it remained until the 27th, when it was moved into position to protect the rear of the army.

On the 26th the Second Brigade was broken up, distributed among the other brigades, and the Fourth Brigade became the Second.

On the 29th the division was moved back to the left of the Second Corps, taking the position vacated by the Sixth Corps. From this time until 25th [26th] of July the division occupied various positions on the left of the line, moving frequently from place to place, as circumstances required. At 4 p. m. on the 25th [26th] the division commenced the march to the right, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James at Deep Bottom, and got into position on the left of Barlow's division after sunrise on the 26th [27th]. After the advance of Barlow's line the division was thrown forward, and occupied a position near the Potteries, from which it was withdrawn the next day, and moved out to the support of the cavalry on the New Market road. In the afternoon it was withdrawn to a position near the river, which it occupied till the night of the 29th, when it commenced the march to the left again, reaching the vicinity of the right of our line in front of Petersburg at daylight on the 30th, where it remained in reserve during the operations of the day.

CONCLUSION.

To give some idea in regard to the losses and services of the division during this eventful campaign it becomes necessary to refer to certain facts:

The division left its camp May 3 with three brigades, numbering in the aggregate 6,799. At Spotsylvania Court-House, May 16, it was joined by the Corcoran Legion, 1,521, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. F. A. Haskell, 765. On the next day by the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Col. P. A. Porter, 1,654, and during the first two weeks in June was further increased by 323. Total, 11,062.

Its losses up to July 30 were: Killed, 77 officers and 971 men—1,048; wounded, 202 officers and 3,825 men—4,027. Total, 5,075, or 46 per cent. of the whole strength in killed and wounded alone.

The Corcoran Legion and Eighth New York Heavy Artillery were formed into a fourth brigade. The brigades have had 17 different commanders, of whom 3 have been killed and 6 wounded.

Of the 279 officers killed and wounded 40 were regimental commanders. Of course, the bravest and most efficient officers and men were those who fell; it is always so. These facts serve to demonstrate the

wear and tear on the division, and to show why it is that troops, which at the commencement of the campaign were equal to almost any undertaking, became toward the end of it unfit for almost any. The effect upon the troops of the loss of such leaders as Tyler, Webb, Carroll, Baxter, Connor, McKeen, Ramsey, Blaisdell, Coons, Haskell, Porter, Murphy, McMahon, Macy, Curry, Pierce, Abbott, Davis, Curtis, and a host of others, can be truly estimated only by one who has witnessed their conduct in the different battles.

This report, written in the midst of active operations, is scarcely more than a general sketch, and must necessarily be very defective from the absence of so many sub-reports and the loss of so many commanders whose information would have served as a guide in awarding credit by special mention to many gallant officers and men, both of those who fell and those who have survived through this eventful and unexampled campaign. All the sub-reports received are inclosed herewith.

I have to thank the members of my staff for uniform and energetic attention to their duties, and gallant conduct in conveying orders on the field. They are Maj. J. M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. H. Embler, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters and aide-de-camp; Capt. W. L. Palmer, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, ordnance officer (wounded); Capt. J. C. Lynch, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. William R. Wheelock, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, chief of pioneers (wounded); Capt. William P. Seville, First Delaware Volunteers, assistant topographical engineer; Capt. W. Gale, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, judge-advocate; Lieut. Edward Moale, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp.

If there is any one pre-eminently entitled to special mention, it is Captain Embler, Eighty-second New York, who has repeatedly demonstrated his gallantry and soldierly conduct on the field, and as repeatedly been recommended for promotion, but without effect. Surg. J. F. Dyer, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, medical director of the division; Capt. G. A. Shallenberger, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. T. S. Crombargar, commissary of subsistence, were unremitting in their attention to the duties of their several positions, and the sick, wounded, and well wanted for nothing which their zeal and energy could supply. Capt. M. Black, Second Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, provost-marshal, was untiring in the duties of his office on the march and in camp, as well as on the field, where his command lost heavily.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

COLONEL: In conformity with orders of yesterday from corps headquarters I have the honor to submit the following statement in regard to the large loss of prisoners in my division on the 22d instant:

The troops of the Third Division gave way in considerable confusion, exposing the left flank of my Second Brigade. The enemy came on in considerable force on its left and a heavy skirmish line in front. As

soon as the Second Brigade found the enemy in its rear on the left it gave way in a good deal of confusion, there being apparently no regimental officer present of sufficient coolness to make any disposition to resist the attack. The retreat of this brigade left McKnight's battery unprotected on its left, and the first thing the troops on its right knew of the disaster they received a volley from the rear and a summons to surrender, which appears to have been obeyed in several cases by whole regiments. I am satisfied that but for the loss of so many of my best regimental and company officers this wholesale surrender could not have taken place in the division in spite of the disadvantageous way in which the attack was made. The enemy was finally checked at a turn in the breast-works on the left of the Twentieth Massachusetts, where its commander, Captain Patten, made arrangements for resistance.

Respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 22.

IN THE FIELD, *June 23, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report, for the information of the major-general commanding, of the part taken in the action yesterday afternoon by the First Brigade, for the purpose of justifying my conduct on that occasion and sustaining the reputation of the brigade:

The first intimation I had of the assault of the enemy was firing far to the left. Before this, however, a battery of the enemy was firing from the right of my line at McKnight's battery. I proceeded to the latter to see if he was not ready to reply to it, as I had given orders to both batteries not to reply to the enemy's until they had their works strengthened. I also did not wish to invite an attack of the enemy, as my line was very weak, owing to the length of it and the impossibility to build strong works the night previous. As I arrived at the battery McKnight had opened. Having no aide with me, I at once proceeded to Clark's battery and gave him orders to open at once on the enemy's battery, thinking it would draw part of the fire and relieve McKnight. But a few rounds had been fired by Clark, when I heard the musketry on the left, and in a very short time the road leading to McKnight's battery was filled with troops from the Third Division in a disorganized state, coming to the rear. I ordered them to organize behind the works of the Fourth Brigade. Following the Third Division were all of the Second Brigade of this division. I inquired what they were falling back for. They said they were flanked, and the enemy were in their rear. I tried to stop them in the woods, which was impossible. As they came into the plank road Captain Embler, who had arrived, formed most of them in rear of the Fourth Brigade. Next came too the officers of McKnight's battery, saying their guns were captured. Captain McKnight

told me he staid by the guns until the enemy came over the works and ordered him to surrender. The Second Brigade had all left their works, and the enemy came over his left traverse. The Second Brigade men told myself and staff that they were ordered to fall back. At this time I ordered Captain Clark to order up his horses, which had been sent to the rear by my order, on the advice of Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery for the Second Corps. As soon as the horses arrived I ordered his left section a little to the rear across the plank road, and to go into battery facing McKnight's battery, at the same time to keep up a sharp fire from the right section, which he did. Following the officers and men of McKnight's battery, were portions of the First Minnesota and Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, of my brigade, which were in line on the right of the battery. I halted them in the woods and formed them across the road and ordered them to throw skirmishers to the front. At this time Major Hooper, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported to me that the enemy came up in his rear and captured most of his regiment. He was on the right of his regiment at the time and escaped through the woods. Major-General Gibbon arriving at this time ordered me to throw forward a strong skirmish line, which I did by throwing out the First Minnesota. He then gave me two small regiments from the Fourth Brigade, which I placed on the left of the Nineteenth Maine, with orders to advance and recapture McKnight's battery. I pressed the line forward and was to within 100 yards of the battery, the skirmishers at this time heavily engaged with the enemy, who were firing from our works. One of the skirmishers reported to me at this time that the enemy had drawn off our guns and was in force behind our works. Captain Embler reported to me that more troops were coming to my support and to place them as I wished. I immediately formed them in a second line and instructed all the officers that I wished to charge and to retake our works, and that when I gave the command forward every officer must press his men forward. I gave command and the lines went forward with a will until within fifty yards of the works, when they received a volley from the enemy. The first line broke, rushed through the second, carrying part of it with it, and it was by the greatest exertions of myself and staff that we stopped them. I succeeded in reforming the line, when Colonel Blaisdell, commanding the Fourth Brigade, reported to me with the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and Colonel McIvor's regiment. I ordered him to form them on the right and left of the second line, and was giving him instructions in regard to the charge I was to make, when Captain Gale gave me orders from Major-General Gibbon to charge the works at once. As my first charge had broken from the right and left I ordered Lieutenant White, of my staff, to go to the right at once with a few men and see how near my right was to the Twentieth Massachusetts, which was reported as holding their position in their works. My object was to connect with the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, get a flank fire on the enemy, and fill the works in succession from the right, which I think could have been accomplished with little loss. Captain Gale, of General Gibbon's staff, accompanied Lieutenant White on the reconnaissance. It was while waiting for this report, which I expected every moment, and just as I had my column of assault formed, that Captain Embler arrived and gave me the order from General Gibbon placing me under arrest.

I would report that my line was formed in the following order from left to right, the left connecting with McKnight's battery and the right

with the Fifth Corps at the plank road: First Minnesota, Nineteenth Maine, Nineteenth Massachusetts, Forty-second New York, Eighty-second New York, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Fifty-ninth New York, Twentieth Massachusetts, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and Seventh Michigan. My line was just in front of a thick wood, and from the left of the Nineteenth Massachusetts our line could not be seen. I can account for the loss of the number of men only by the sudden appearance of the enemy; by the rapid falling back of the Second Brigade with so little firing.

The regiments captured were the Nineteenth Massachusetts, Forty-second New York, Eighty-second New York, Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Fifty-ninth New York. Officers and men who escaped informed me that the first they knew of the close proximity of the enemy [he] was in their rear in force, ordering them to surrender, which they did, colors and all.

I would also state that one hour previous to the attack, without any notice that one was expected, I caused the following order to be issued, viz:

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 22, 1864.

Commandants of regiments will hold their commands well in hand, prepared to resist any assault from the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Pierce, commanding brigade:

O. A. WILLIAMS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The orderly who carried the order was on his return from the left, where, he says, he saw three lines of the enemy charge in front of McKnight's battery.

I received great assistance from my staff officers, who were active in stopping and organizing the broken regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Second Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
June 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The presence of one or two good regimental officers would probably have stopped this discreditable affair long before the enemy reached the battery. The Second Brigade appears to have given way without an attempt at resistance, and, it is said, by direction of the brigade commander, Major O'Brien, who has been placed in arrest; troops were at once placed at the disposal of General Pierce to retake the battery, but he was so dilatory and allowed so long a time to elapse before moving that the enemy was enabled to organize a force to resist him, and when Colonel Blaisdell, who succeeded him in command, moved forward he was unable to accomplish the object.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS, *August 9, 1864.*

SIR:*

V.

Crossed the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge June 13, and reached Charles City Landing on the morning of June 14; crossed the James River at 4 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

June 15, marched to Petersburg, and went into position before the city at midnight.

June 18, was temporarily attached to the Third Division, and formed the extreme right of the assaulting column. Advanced under a destructive cross-fire until the turnpike was gained. Then the regiment performed the duty of holding the entire flank of the Third Division for two hours against the spirited attempts of the enemy's skirmishers to dislodge it from its new position. The advance of troops belonging to the Sixth Army Corps subsequently relieved the regiment, after which it rejoined the brigade and participated in the attack upon the enemy's inner line of works. It was finally relieved from duty in the immediate front of Petersburg on the evening of June 20, and on the following day marched with the corps several miles to the left and acted during the afternoon of this day as a support to the skirmish line near the Jerusalem plank road.

At 3 a. m. June 22 advanced to the skirmish line, and commenced throwing up earth-works under a destructive fire. Occupied this line until about 2 p. m., when the troops on the left were discovered to be falling back. It was impossible to change front in that position, as the enemy in our old front would have an enfilading fire of artillery and infantry on our line. The regiment held its position until the enemy were close upon its left flank and rear, when it was compelled to retire, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The regiment was then placed on the left of the line, which was immediately formed to retake the battery and works lost. Advanced twice with that line upon the enemy. The casualties this day were very numerous. The colors fell three times, the bearers who successively bore them being shot dead.

June 23, rejoined the brigade and occupied the advanced lines during the day and night. Was relieved on the following day. From that time until July 26 was engaged chiefly in picket and fatigue duty.

July 26, marched from camp at 4 p. m., and, with the corps, marched all night, arriving at and crossing the James River at Deep Bottom early in the morning of July 27. Was soon after deployed as skirmishers, and advancing nearly a mile through the woods met and engaged the enemy. Was relieved and rejoined the brigade after dark. The two following days the regiment did not meet the enemy, but was engaged in building breast-works and throwing up earth-works.

On the evening of July 29 the regiment, with the division, marched back across the river, and marching all night arrived in front of Petersburg on the following morning. It did not participate in the fight of this day. At night moved back to its old camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 440.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. James C. Farwell, First Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION MINNESOTA INFANTRY.
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command during the present campaign, since its assignment to this brigade, at Cold Harbor, on the 11th day of June, 1864, by order of Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Army Corps.

On the evening of the 12th, in accordance with orders from the general commanding, we left our position at Cold Harbor, marched that night, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th reached the Chickahominy River, where we halted and rested until 3 p. m., when we crossed and again halted until sundown. We then proceeded to Charles City Court-House, where we arrived at 1 a. m. of the 14th, and remained until 7 o'clock, and then marched to army headquarters, distant nearly two miles, where we were formed in line of battle. At 3 p. m. we moved to Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, where we took transports and crossed to the south side. Four miles from said river we were formed in line of battle and remained there until 12 m. of the 15th, when we moved toward Petersburg, and arrived within the outer fortifications at 11 p. m. on that day. The men were immediately put to work, and by the morning of the 16th had succeeded in constructing a strong line of rifle-pits, connecting with those abandoned by the enemy on the day previous. During the day the men were constantly exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy, but suffered no loss until 4 p. m., when a charge was made by our forces. Part of my command, being on picket duty near the enemy's line, was exposed to this fire, and one man was wounded. During the charge the most of my battalion were stationed in the rifle-pits, which they had constructed, and directly in rear of the Sixth Maine Battery, which during the battle was enabled, from the effectiveness of its fire, to advance midway between our works and those of the enemy. We remained in this position until the morning of the 18th, when we were moved nearer the enemy's works, and massed by brigade. At a given signal the line moved forward, led by General Pierce, who was slightly wounded during the engagement. Owing to the thick woods through which we were compelled to charge it was necessary to halt the line several times for the purpose of reforming, when we were again moved forward and succeeded in driving the enemy before us for some distance, when the line was halted, it being impossible to force the enemy from his position by a direct attack on his front. This brigade was then moved to the extreme right of this corps. I then received orders from General Pierce, who still retained command, to deploy my command as skirmishers, and if possible take possession of a certain road running perpendicular to and striking the City Point railroad, about three-quarters of a mile from Petersburg. My men moved forward steadily, although exposed to a heavy fire from the front and an enfilading fire from the enemy in front of the Sixth Corps, who up to this time had not been forced from their position. I at last succeeded, though with severe loss, in gaining the position ordered. I then, by General Pierce's order, moved my command forward and occupied a position beyond the road and near the enemy's works, which were very formidable and still remain in his possession. The presence of my men on the enemy's right and rear compelled him to fall back in front of the Sixth Corps, on a line with those in our immediate front. That corps

then moved forward and joined my right, while the troops to the left were advanced on a line with us. My loss during this engagement was as follows: Killed, 2; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men. Works were thrown up at this point, and my command occupied the right of the Second Corps, resting on the City Point railroad, and connecting with the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. We remained in this position until the evening of the 20th, when we were relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps, and moved to the left and halted near the Suffolk railroad, where we remained until the p. m. of the 21st, when we moved forward as skirmishers and extended our line in the direction of the Weldon railroad. We met with little opposition from the enemy, and by the morning of the 22d were stationed in rifle-pits thrown up during the night. On the p. m. of that day Captain McKnight's battery, the Twelfth New York Artillery, on which the left of my command rested, opened fire upon the enemy's works on our front and right. The enemy replied vigorously and with effect, but the battery still continued its fire until we were flanked on the left, and the enfilading fire of the enemy's forces compelled me to withdraw my command. I did not leave the position, however, until the enemy was fairly upon my left and had taken possession of the battery mentioned. I then withdrew to the cover of the woods and reformed my line and reported to Adjt. Gen. O. A. Williams, First Brigade. I then received orders from General Pierce to deploy my command as skirmishers, and moved forward toward the works lately occupied by our troops. The right of my line soon became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, and forced them back in rear of their line of battle. This was accomplished, however, with severe loss. Our line of battle then advanced and opened fire before my men could withdraw, consequently some of them were disabled from the fire of our own troops.

On the morning of the 24th we were relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps, and moved to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, where we dug rifle-pits and remained there until the 25th, when we were relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps, and marched to the rear and left of the Sixth Corps, where we remained until the 27th, when we were ordered on picket, and relieved a portion of the Sixth Corps. We remained on the left until on or about the 2d of July, when we moved farther to the right and remained until the 12th, when we removed to our present position, and remained here until the 22d. During this time the men were frequently on fatigue, but did not perform other duties of consequence. We then moved to the rear and left and relieved the colored troops, and remained in that position until the 26th, when I received orders to hold my command in readiness to march. Left camp on the p. m. of that day and marched to and crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James at Jones' Neck on the morning of the 27th. We were immediately formed in line and occupied the rifle-pits. We were then, with the rest of the brigade, advanced to the woods in our front, when I received orders from Colonel Pierce, commanding brigade, to deploy my battalion as skirmishers, my right resting on the left of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers and my left on Four-Mile Creek. This I accomplished without loss, although exposed to the fire of their skirmishers, who were concealed behind trees. We were relieved in the evening, and returned to the brigade.

On the 28th moved toward Malvern Hill as a support to General Sheridan, but did not become engaged with the enemy. The next morning returned to or near the point occupied by us on the 27th and threw up earth-works. Marched out of the works that evening and recrossed the James shortly after dark and the Appomattox

about midnight, and arrived in front of Petersburg early on the morning of the 30th, where the brigade was massed. Remained here till dark, when we marched to the left and occupied the position which we left on the 26th.

My total loss during the campaign, *i. e.*, since my command was assigned to the brigade, was as follows: Killed, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 25 enlisted men and 1 commissioned officer; missing, 22 enlisted men; making a total loss of 54 enlisted men and 1 commissioned officer, or about one-third of my command.

To my officers I feel deeply indebted for the prompt manner in which all my orders were executed, and to the men too much praise cannot be awarded for their coolness and bravery under fire. Many of these men were new recruits, but they under all circumstances acted like veterans.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FARWELL,
Captain, Commanding First Battalion Minnesota Infantry.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 63.

Reports of Maj. Timothy O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 152D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

V.

June 12, at 9 p. m. started for the Chickahominy; marched all night. 13th, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and bivouacked near Wilcox's Landing, on the James. June 14, crossed the James and landed at Wind-Mill Point; bivouacked about two miles from the landing. 15th, started 11 a. m. for Petersburg; a long and oppressive march. Reached first line of works in front of Petersburg at 1 a. m. 16th. At 5 p. m. advanced one-quarter of a mile and occupied a new position; under fire all night. 18th, at 5 a. m. charged enemy's works and took them; later advanced again and were repulsed. 21st [20th], marched to the left and built breast-works at night, which we occupied the next day. 23d [22d], rebels turned our left and we were forced to retire to second line; casualties, 50. 24th, relieved by part of the Fifth Corps. 26th, the Second Brigade (General Owen) discontinued, and this command assigned to First Brigade (General Webb).

Early part of July devoted to picket and fatigue duty; not under fire. 16th, slashed timber on the extreme left of our defenses. 21st, cut roads through the woods in rear of Fifth Corps. 26th, 4 p. m. started toward the Appomattox and James, both of which rivers we crossed early on morning of 27th, when we took position on New Market road in front of the enemy's works and built breast-works. 28th, moved to the right and to within ten or twelve miles of Richmond, where we met the rebel skirmishers and constructed more breast-works. Retired at night to within a mile of the James, and dug rifle-pits, which we strengthened the next day (29th) in apparent expecta-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 442.

tion of the enemy. Recrossed the James after dark, marched very rapidly all night, and took our position at 5 a. m. July 30 in rear of Eighteenth Corps.

T. O'BRIEN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Army Corps.

JUNE 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the circumstances under which my brigade [the Second] broke yesterday:

About 3 p. m. the enemy began shelling my line and kept it up for one hour. Then I discovered the enemy's skirmishers advancing in front of my left and in front of the brigade of the Third Division which joined my left. I next discovered the enemy moving in force through the woods in front of the Third Division, and immediately men from that division began to run to the rear. I then sent a staff officer to report the fact to Major-General Gibbon. In about ten minutes the enemy advanced in line on my front. I repulsed them twice in great disorder, and would have been able to hold my position had not the enemy forced his way through the Third Division, on my left. Then the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers filed to the left oblique and were firing in that direction when I went to the right of my line to endeavor to save Captain McKnight's guns. When I reached my right regiment (the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers) I found them engaged with the enemy in their front. I remained with that regiment until it repulsed the enemy in its front, and while I was engaged there the enemy occupied the works on my left (which were abandoned by the Third Division) and opened a galling flank fire on my command, and my brigade then began falling back from the left in some disorder. I remained with the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers until it was fired upon from left and rear and that regiment then fell back. I am of the opinion that our corps line was turned near the left of the Third Division, because the first volley we got from the left seemed to have come a great distance. As this report was ordered to be made at once, I have had no opportunity to get any facts or information from regimental commanders; therefore what is stated here came under my own observation

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. O'BRIEN,
Major 152d New York Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 64.

Report of Col. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 12–16.

HDQRS. EIGHTH BATTALION NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., November 28, 1864.

SIR:*

Arrived near the James River on the night of the 13th [June], and bivouacked. On the night of the 14th crossed the river; bivouacked

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 461. The designation of the brigade was changed from the Fourth to the Second June 26.

about two miles and a half from it. On the morning of the 15th resumed our march. Marching in the direction of Petersburg, Va., arrived at the outer line of works of that city, which had been captured same day [by] General Hinks' division of colored troops. We remained behind those works and the Petersburg road until the following evening, the 16th. On that evening three brigades of the corps were selected to make an assault upon the works in front of the city. My brigade was selected to represent the Second Division, and I directed to report to Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, he being temporarily in command of the corps. In accordance with instructions from him my brigade was moved in front of the works, deployed into two lines of battle, One hundred and sixty-fourth and One hundred and seventieth and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in front line, in the order named, from left to right, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery forming the second line, the One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers left of skirmish line, and lines of battle resting on the road above mentioned. I moved forward precisely at 6 p. m., the hour indicated, driving in the enemy's pickets until we came in front of their works and under the fire of their line of battle. We emerged from the woods into the field and moved toward the enemy's works, and as far in that direction as the men could be made to go. The fire here was fearfully destructive. Our loss before reaching this point was quite severe. The brigade was obliged to fall back to the edge of the woods for protection, and there holding a position in advance of either of the other brigades which participated in the assault. About dark I was wounded. The command then devolved upon Colonel McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

I have taken occasion to tender my thanks to the following members of my staff for their gallant and faithful service on that occasion: Captain La Motte, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Connolly, aide-de-camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAMSEY,
Colonel Eighth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 65.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 16–July 14.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

During the fight on the 16th of June, before Petersburg, was again in command of the brigade, Colonel Ramsey having been wounded in the early part of the action. The brigade failed to drive the enemy from their works, but maintained their position about thirty yards from the rebel intrenchments, where, during the night, we threw up breast-works, behind which we remained until the evening of the 17th, when we were relieved; occupied during the night a line of breast-works to the rear. On the following morning (the 18th) was ordered to take possession of the enemy's breast-works, which had been evacuated during the night; was ordered to the support of Colonel Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, from which I was ordered to report to General Mott, commanding Third Division. While under his command was engaged in sup-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 460.

porting a charge made by one of the brigades of his division. Same evening was ordered to reoccupy the works occupied by us in the morning. On the 19th was relieved of the command of the brigade by Col. William Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. On the 23d, Colonel Blaisdell having been killed, I again assumed command of the brigade. Shortly after received orders to fall back and construct a breast-work. Same evening moved to the left and occupied a line of works to left and rear of the position occupied in the early part of the day. On the 25th moved to a line of works crossing the Jerusalem plank road, near the Williams house. On the 27th moved to the left, with Ames' battery, and performed picket duty to the left of the Blackwater road, where said road is crossed by the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. On the 29th moved back and took position in the works to the front of and near the Jones house. On the 2d of July shifted a little to the right, where we remained doing picket duty until the night of the 12th, when we destroyed the breast-works, and on the morning of the 13th the brigade went on picket duty in advance of the bridge over the Blackwater and crossing the Jerusalem plank road. On the 14th the regiments (Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixty-fourth) who had been on duty on the left of road were withdrawn and marched to the rear of the Southall house, where I was relieved of the command by Col. Mathew Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel 170th Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 66.

Report of Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 14–30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

I reported for duty again on the 14th of July, 1864, and took command of the Legion and the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, known as Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Until the 26th of July nothing of note happened. On this latter day we proceeded to Deep Bottom, at which we arrived next morning. This brigade, with the exception of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, which regiment was on picket duty, was not engaged with the enemy while at Deep Bottom, and had but one casualty, a man of the One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers wounded seriously. Together with the rest of the division (having returned to our position before Petersburg) we were held in reserve all of the day of the 30th of July. On this latter day there was no loss.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

MATHEW MURPHY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to May 31, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 459.

No. 67.

Report of Maj. John Byrne, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 155TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

On June 12 the regiment left Cold Harbor, crossed the Chickahominy, and on June 14 crossed the James River.

On June 15 marched toward Petersburg and arrived on the hills in front of the city, one mile and a half distant, and a little to the left of the City Point railroad, at 10 p. m.

On June 16 the regiment was deployed as skirmishers to cover the advance of the brigade in the assault on the enemy's works of this date. The works could not be carried, but a new line was established by throwing up breast-works during the night with tin cups and bayonets, which compelled the enemy to evacuate his on the night of the 17th.

June 17, the regiment was relieved in the evening, and on the 18th were sent to the front as support for the Third Division in their assault on the enemy's works of this date. Were withdrawn and took position in breast-works lately occupied by the enemy.

The regiment on June 22 lay on the Jerusalem plank road near where McKnight's battery was captured by the enemy and the disaster of that day occurred. The regiment, in company with the brigade, was at once ordered to advance through the wood and recapture the guns. Found the enemy behind the breast-works lately held by our troops in strong force. The regiment was met with a galling fire but held their ground, returning the enemy's fire until 11 p. m., when both sides ceased and lay down to rest. At daylight the regiment, with the brigade, charged again and captured the works and a few prisoners, among whom was a rebel captain. The guns, however, were removed during the night. From that time to the 26th of July the regiment was chiefly engaged on picket duty on the left of the army and resting.

On July 26 marched to Deep Bottom, near Jones' Landing, on the James River, and crossed at daylight. The regiment, in company with the One hundred and seventieth New York State Volunteers, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced on the enemy's works, forming the left of the line, which drove the rebels from their works and captured four guns. The regiment did not encounter any opposition on their front; advanced a mile beyond the works lately held by the enemy and found them strongly posted and fortified in a commanding position. Remained in this position until the evening of 28th, when the regiment moved back toward the river.

On July 29, at 10 p. m., the regiment left Deep Bottom, and by a forced march made the position held by the regiment on the 16th of June, previous to the assault. At daylight on the 30th were ordered to lie down, and were held with other troops in reserve in rear of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps during the bombardment and assault of the enemy's works of that day.

The regiment suffered in casualties in front of Petersburg to July 30, 2 officers killed and 3 wounded, 16 men killed and 69 wounded.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 13 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 462.

Accompanying this report please find a full list of the names of killed, wounded, and missing from May 18 to July 30, 1864.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN BYRNE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Report of Maj. John Beattie, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 164TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
*August 9, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march from Cold Harbor across the Chickahominy to the James, the crossing of that river, and the march to the front of Petersburg, although the most fatiguing of the campaign, the men being without rations, was performed in good order.

Participated in the assault of the 16th, losing 1 officer and 42 men killed, wounded, and missing; threw up earth-works during the night, which we occupied the 17th. Casualties during the day, 4 men wounded. The 18th we formed support to an assaulting column of the Third Division, Second Corps; our loss, 2 men wounded. Participated in all the movements of the Second Corps to the extreme left of our lines. 22d, formed support to the Second Division, and afterward participated in the assault to retake the works taken by the enemy in the morning; our loss, 2 officers and 8 men. 23d, advanced and carried the works and occupied them during the day; our loss, 4 wounded.

From June 24 to July 26 we were employed building and demolishing breast-works and fortifications, skirmishing, and doing picket duty. Participated in all the movements in which the corps was engaged from before Petersburg to the crossing of the James. While there were engaged as skirmishers and doing picket duty.

The withdrawal from the James River to the return before Petersburg July 30 was performed in good order. Were engaged as support to a portion of the Eighteenth Corps in the assault upon the enemy's position July 30, 1864.

JOHN BEATTIE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 69.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

Arriving before Petersburg, June 15, an active part was taken by this regiment in the engagements of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 22d. The

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 17 to June 12, *1864*, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 464.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, *1864*, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 464.

statement inclosed will show how well and faithfully its duties were performed, the losses in killed, wounded, and missing being 140.

July 27, the regiment participated in the engagement at Deep Bottom, on the James River, where they did picket duty, engaging the enemy with a loss of 1 man wounded on our side.

On our arrival before Petersburg, July 30, the regiment was on the reserve.

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 70.

Report of Capt. John Coonan, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery).

HDQRS. 69TH REGT. N. Y. NATIONAL GUARD ARTY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the 12th of June, 1864, about 11 p. m., the Sixty-ninth Regiment left its position near Cold Harbor, and took up line of march for the James. Crossed the Chickahominy morning of June 13 and the James near Wilcox's Landing at 7.30 p. m. on the 14th, camping for the night near Wind-Mill Point, Va. On the 15th of June the march was continued in the direction of Petersburg, and the regiment arrived at the position assigned to it the same night. The regiment was engaged in the actions of June 16 and 22, losing 1 officer and 19 men killed, 7 officers and 74 men wounded, and 1 officer and 4 men missing. From the 22d of June until the 26th of July the regiment has been variously employed in the works in front of Petersburg. On the 26th of July, 1864, the regiment left its intrenchments before Petersburg, and participated in the expedition to Meadow [Deep] Bottom and Malvern Hill, returning to its former position in front of Petersburg about daybreak on the 30th.

The regiment was not engaged in the action of July 30 in front of Petersburg.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN COONAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Maj. Erastus M. Spaulding, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations June 12–July 29.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. ARTILLERY,
August 10, 1864.†

Marched from Cold Harbor June 12, crossed the James River June 14, and arrived in front of Petersburg June 15. Charged the enemy's

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 17 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 465.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 18 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 461.

works on the 16th, advanced within fifty yards of the works, held that position, and intrenched during the night, and was relieved on the night of the 17th. On June 21 changed position, marching to the left, and rested near the Jerusalem plank road that night. On the morning of the 22d took position about half a mile in rear of the works, which were that day taken by the enemy. Remained there intrenching until about 4 p. m., under fire of a rebel battery. Were then moved forward, and at about 5 p. m. charged and attempted to retake the lost works. Advanced to within a few yards of the works and held position there until dark, and intrenched in the night under severe picket-fire. On the morning of the 23d advanced and occupied the works which the enemy had abandoned. On the evening of the 23d withdrew a distance of a mile, threw up intrenchments until about 10 p. m., when we again advanced to occupy our second line of intrenchments. Remained there until the 25th, when we were moved to the left to occupy the front line, which we did until 3 p. m. of the 27th [26th]; then marched to Deep Bottom.

At 9 p. m. of the 29th returned to the position before Petersburg, and were held in reserve during the operations of that day.

E. M. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The brigade marched all day June 13 and encamped near Wilcox's Landing about dark. June 14, we crossed James River on transports and encamped at Wind-Mill Point. At 10.30 a. m. June 15 the brigade marched toward Petersburg and about 10 p. m. relieved the troops of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Skirmishing during the 16th. On June 17 I was ordered to report with my command to General Barlow. On June 18 I took position at daylight, and at 4 a. m. advanced upon the enemy's position and discovered that he had fallen back about half a mile. During the day the brigade charged twice. After skirmishing during the 19th and 20th the command was relieved and marched to the left about three miles and encamped. At 8 a. m. June 21 the brigade marched and took position on the left of Jerusalem plank road, where we found the enemy to be intrenched; in this position we threw up earth-works. At 3 p. m. June 22 the enemy attacked the troops to our left, turned the flank of the first line, and captured a battery and many prisoners. On the 23d the enemy vacated the line of works they had captured. On June 24 my command moved to the rear and relieved some of the Fifth Army Corps. We remained in this position until

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 17 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 449.

June 27, when the brigade was deployed to picket the rear of the army, remaining on picket until June 29, when I was ordered to move to the intrenchments of the Sixth Corps.

On July 2 the command moved to the right, and on the 11th commenced tearing down the breast-works in front of them. On July 12 my brigade was on picket and continued on that duty until the morning of July 15, when they were relieved by troops of the Fifth Corps and went into camp near the Southall house. In the evening of the 15th the command marched to Hare's house and commenced to tear down the old rebel works in that vicinity, returning to camp on the morning of the 16th. The brigade remained in camp until July 21, when they were set to work making a covered way in rear of the Fifth Corps intrenchments. On July 22 the brigade moved into the intrenchments previously occupied by Ferrero's division of colored troops, remaining in these works until July 26, when at 3.30 p. m. the command was massed near corps headquarters, and at 4.25 moved off toward the Appomattox, which river we crossed on pontoons during the night. At daylight on the 27th the brigade crossed the James River and were soon engaged skirmishing with the enemy. On July 28 my command marched to support cavalry, and at dark took up a new position and intrenched. During the night of the 29th we marched back to the vicinity of Petersburg and at daylight were massed in rear of the Fifth Corps. After the explosion of the mine and the failure of the assault on the enemy's works the command returned to camp near the Southall house.

The loss of the brigade during the campaign, including the battle of the Wilderness, when Colonel Carroll was in command, is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 22; wounded, 72; missing, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 254; wounded, 1,320; missing, 278. Total number of casualties: Commissioned officers, 103; enlisted men, 1,852; aggregate, 1,955.

The conduct of both officers and men during the campaign has been in every respect unexceptionable.

It is a source of extreme gratification to me to be able to recommend to the major-general commanding the gentlemen of my staff for the prompt and efficient manner in which they executed my orders. Their gallantry on the field of battle has seldom been surpassed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Second Army Corps.

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1864.*

GENERAL:*

A little after dark upon the 12th [June] our regiment, with the rest of the corps, left Cold Harbor and commenced our march toward the south side of Richmond. We reached Charles City Court-House, upon the James River, after marching uninterruptedly that night and all the next day and until 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 458.

works on the 16th, advanced within fifty yards of the works, held that position, and intrenched during the night, and was relieved on the night of the 17th. On June 21 changed position, marching to the left, and rested near the Jerusalem plank road that night. On the morning of the 22d took position about half a mile in rear of the works, which were that day taken by the enemy. Remained there intrenching until about 4 p. m., under fire of a rebel battery. Were then moved forward, and at about 5 p. m. charged and attempted to retake the lost works. Advanced to within a few yards of the works and held position there until dark, and intrenched in the night under severe picket-fire. On the morning of the 23d advanced and occupied the works which the enemy had abandoned. On the evening of the 23d withdrew a distance of a mile, threw up intrenchments until about 10 p. m., when we again advanced to occupy our second line of intrenchments. Remained there until the 25th, when we were moved to the left to occupy the front line, which we did until 3 p. m. of the 27th [26th]; then marched to Deep Bottom.

At 9 p. m. of the 29th returned to the position before Petersburg, and were held in reserve during the operations of that day.

E. M. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The brigade marched all day June 13 and encamped near Wilcox's Landing about dark. June 14, we crossed James River on transports and encamped at Wind-Mill Point. At 10.30 a. m. June 15 the brigade marched toward Petersburg and about 10 p. m. relieved the troops of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Skirmishing during the 16th. On June 17 I was ordered to report with my command to General Barlow. On June 18 I took position at daylight, and at 4 a. m. advanced upon the enemy's position and discovered that he had fallen back about half a mile. During the day the brigade charged twice. After skirmishing during the 19th and 20th the command was relieved and marched to the left about three miles and encamped. At 8 a. m. June 21 the brigade marched and took position on the left of Jerusalem plank road, where we found the enemy to be intrenched; in this position we threw up earth-works. At 3 p. m. June 22 the enemy attacked the troops to our left, turned the flank of the first line, and captured a battery and many prisoners. On the 23d the enemy vacated the line of works they had captured. On June 24 my command moved to the rear and relieved some of the Fifth Army Corps. We remained in this position until

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 17 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 449.

June 27, when the brigade was deployed to picket the rear of the army, remaining on picket until June 29, when I was ordered to move to the intrenchments of the Sixth Corps.

On July 2 the command moved to the right, and on the 11th commenced tearing down the breast-works in front of them. On July 12 my brigade was on picket and continued on that duty until the morning of July 15, when they were relieved by troops of the Fifth Corps and went into camp near the Southall house. In the evening of the 15th the command marched to Hare's house and commenced to tear down the old rebel works in that vicinity, returning to camp on the morning of the 16th. The brigade remained in camp until July 21, when they were set to work making a covered way in rear of the Fifth Corps intrenchments. On July 22 the brigade moved into the intrenchments previously occupied by Ferrero's division of colored troops, remaining in these works until July 26, when at 3.30 p. m. the command was massed near corps headquarters, and at 4.25 moved off toward the Appomattox, which river we crossed on pontoons during the night. At daylight on the 27th the brigade crossed the James River and were soon engaged skirmishing with the enemy. On July 28 my command marched to support cavalry, and at dark took up a new position and intrenched. During the night of the 29th we marched back to the vicinity of Petersburg and at daylight were massed in rear of the Fifth Corps. After the explosion of the mine and the failure of the assault on the enemy's works the command returned to camp near the Southall house.

The loss of the brigade during the campaign, including the battle of the Wilderness, when Colonel Carroll was in command, is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 22; wounded, 72; missing, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 254; wounded, 1,320; missing, 278. Total number of casualties: Commissioned officers, 103; enlisted men, 1,852; aggregate, 1,955.

The conduct of both officers and men during the campaign has been in every respect unexceptionable.

It is a source of extreme gratification to me to be able to recommend to the major-general commanding the gentlemen of my staff for the prompt and efficient manner in which they executed my orders. Their gallantry on the field of battle has seldom been surpassed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,

Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Second Army Corps.

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1864.*

GENERAL:*

A little after dark upon the 12th [June] our regiment, with the rest of the corps, left Cold Harbor and commenced our march toward the south side of Richmond. We reached Charles City Court-House, upon the James River, after marching uninterruptedly that night and all the next day and until 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 458.

Upon the 15th marched toward Petersburg, near which place we arrived at about 10 p. m.

Early on the morning of the 16th the skirmishers of our brigade advanced upon the enemy, driving their skirmishers back for upward of a quarter of a mile, and obtaining a much better position, besides capturing about 50 prisoners. Our loss was very small. Private John Geatley, Company A, in this advance, captured 3 armed rebels and brought them in as prisoners, with an unloaded gun. In the afternoon, upon the skirmish line, the same man wounded two rebels, one of them apparently fatally.

Upon the 17th of June our brigade was moved to the left, with instructions to support General Barlow's division. At night we were instructed to advance our line nearer to the enemy's position. The regiment did this in good style, moving forward through a dense and thickly wooded swamp, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and taking up a position about fifty yards in front of their line and opening upon them an effective fire. We held this position for two or three hours, when, owing to the failure of troops upon the left to connect, we were ordered by our brigade commander to withdraw. At the time when this advance was made a detail of some thirty men was absent drawing rations, leaving but about 120 men to go forward. Our loss was only 1 killed and 4 wounded. On the following morning our brigade was massed for a charge, the Fourteenth being placed in the second line. Upon advancing it was found that the enemy had evacuated the line of works in our front, falling back to a stronger position. Upon both of these occasions the conduct of officers and men was excellent.

Since June 17 our regiment has not been engaged with the enemy, though 1 or 2 men have been wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and we have twice been shelled by their batteries. We have, however, borne an efficient part in constructing the works and in the various siege operations which will yet give us Petersburg and render the rebel capital untenable. We number now about 14 officers and 160 men, having been somewhat increased in strength by the return of men from hospital, exchanged prisoners, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,
Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

No. 74.

Report of Capt. John C. Broatch, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Upon the 12th of June leave Cold Harbor and march, via Long Bridge, to Charles City Court-House, on the James. Cross the James upon transports at Wilcox's Landing in the night of the 14th, and the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 453.

next day march toward Petersburg, where the enemy is again in our front, arriving near that place late in the evening of the 15th. Advance our skirmish line upon the morning of the 16th, driving the skirmishers upward of half a mile and capturing some prisoners. Our loss 1 man killed. On the 17th of June we are moved toward the left of the line, with instructions to support General Barlow's division. Construct works in front of the enemy, but toward night are ordered to advance our line still nearer. This was done with good success, a position being occupied not much over fifty yards from the enemy's works. This was held for several hours, until, owing to a failure of other troops upon the left to connect, our brigade was ordered to withdraw. Upon the morning of the 18th of June moved upon the enemy's works farther to the right, but found them deserted, merely a thin skirmish line having been left to check our advance. Wednesday, July 27 [Tuesday, 26th], 1864, received marching orders, and at 3.30 p. m. march toward New Market, on the James River, arriving there upon the following morning, having crossed in our route the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks and the James at Deep Bottom. Upon the 28th of July our division is moved out to support cavalry, but the Fourteenth is not engaged with the enemy. That night are ordered to construct a line of French rifle-pits. At dusk upon the 29th move quietly out of our position and march back toward Petersburg, reaching a point near that place before daylight upon the following morning. July 30, all this day remained massed behind a hill ready to support any attack, if called upon. At night returned to our old camp upon the left and rear of the position held by our army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BROATCH,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

*Report of Capt. Patrick S. Tinen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 22.**

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. —, dated headquarters Second Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1864, I have the honor to report that my regiment, the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, occupied the extreme left of the Second Division previous to and during the action of 22d of June, 1864. I would state in reference to the conduct of the regiment on that occasion that they behaved as well as could be expected of any troops. Had the Third Division not abandoned their line without a respectable show of resistance, and thus allowed the enemy to take us in flank and rear, we could have maintained our line. I would furthermore state that there was a grievous blunder committed by some one in the establishment of the line of our brigade, a portion of the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers being placed nearly at a right angle with the

*This regiment was transferred from the Second to the Third Brigade June 26.

line of our brigade, thus exposing them to an enfilading fire and leaving a vacancy, equal to their front, in the main line, through which the enemy could readily enter. It was whilst advancing on this position that the enemy was repulsed and driven back to the woods on our left and front by the fire from our line. I would also state that the men of my regiment expended, on an average, thirty-five rounds of ammunition per man, and this not in reckless firing, and, furthermore, it was not until all the troops on my left had fled in confusion to the rear, and until the enemy succeeded in getting on my left and rear and demanded us to surrender, there being no further chance of resistance, I gave the order to my regiment to fall back to the right and rear, which was done in good order.

In conclusion, I desire to say that, as the honor of the regiment and its officers is at stake, in their behalf I respectfully ask an investigation of the conduct of both officers and men on that occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. TINEN,
Captain, Comdg. Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Lieutenant PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

*Report of Capt. John R. Breitenbach, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 22.**

HDQRS. 106TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. —, of this date, I have the honor to make the following statement in relation to the disaster that befell this regiment on the 22d instant:

On the evening of the 21st instant the regiment, with the entire brigade, was drawn up in line of battle in a piece of dense woods and along a narrow road running at an angle of about 25 degrees in a southwesterly direction from the plank or Jerusalem road. During that night a detail from the regiment was sent out with the brigade pioneers to throw up breast-works. At early dawn next morning the regiment, with the brigade, were moved into the breast-works facing northwardly, changing the front at about a right angle. These breast-works were very defectively constructed and entirely too limited in extent. The result was that my three left companies had to double upon the others in the left and rear, which exposed them all day to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. I requested that the One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment, which was on my left, should give way, but this was not allowed or done. Two companies of the One hundred and eighty-fourth were directed to go into the works. This now filled them to the utmost limit on this portion of the line. I now observed that the remainder of this regiment (One hundred and eighty-fourth) was engaged in digging works across the wheat-field in our front and in a divergent line of an angle of about 45 degrees. Into this trench the other companies of the One hundred and eighty-fourth were put, and kept until driven out in the

*This regiment was transferred from the Second to the Third Brigade June 26.

afternoon. Their left flank and indeed their whole line was exposed while there to a flank fire. The next regiment on the left in a straight with the main line, I believe, was the One hundred and fifty-second New York, with their right resting at a point about fifty yards distant from the angle in the line of the One hundred and eighty-fourth, and about the same distance in the rear of the left flank of that regiment, thus leaving two intervals or gaps of about fifty yards each entirely unprotected. My regiment kept up a desultory yet brisk fire from the time we entered the works in the morning upon the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers. In the course of the afternoon the enemy massed a heavy force in a piece of woods opposite the left flank of the One hundred and eighty-fourth. The clouds of dust in that quarter indicated that he was in motion, and a report came to me that a heavy column was moving to our left. About 5 p. m. I noticed a column moving toward our right and front. I now ordered a heavy fire to open upon him. My fire was mainly to a left oblique. We drove back this column three distinct times. Being now short of ammunition, I sent for a supply. Looking to the farther left, I saw amidst a dense dust and smoke troops running out from our line and toward the enemy firing. Supposing these troops to be our left regiments driving the enemy, I gave the order to cease firing, fearing that by continuing we would fire upon our own men. Before this order could be fully obeyed or heard on account of the noise of the fire, and the excitement and enthusiasm of the men, Captain Whitaker, commanding Seventy-second Regiment, being division officer of the day, quickly came from the left, and throwing up his sword in hand called out that the whole left had given away; that we were flanked, and that the enemy was in our immediate rear, and ordered all to fall back. I now saw that the enemy was in my rear, and that instead of our left driving the enemy, he was driving our men into his lines. The fire of the enemy in our rear now became heavy, and I had 5 men killed and 1 officer and 3 men wounded. Seeing that my small regiment could effect nothing under such circumstances, and no support at hand, I ordered the men to fall back. It was too late. Before this order could be obeyed nearly the whole regiment, still in the trenches and firing, were captured with the colors in the hands of the color-sergeant. I brought out but about forty muskets. Two captains and my acting adjutant were also captured. Two of my men retreated along the breast-works to the right, still firing in their retreat. When they reached the battery on the right of the Seventy-second Regiment they found one sergeant and some six men of the battery by the guns. No commissioned officer was then there. At the request of the sergeant these two men helped to work the two left guns. After one discharge, and while looking for the second, the enemy was upon them, the sergeant killed, and these two men then spiked two guns with the rammers of their muskets. If a supporting force had been near the guns might have been saved. The horses were far in the rear, and there were not present a sufficient number of men to move them. I would here beg permission to state that during the whole course of the day I saw no general or field officer at or near my portion of the line. The Second Brigade had no field officer present. Major Davis, of the Sixty-ninth, was in the rear sick. Major Kleckner, of the One hundred and eighty-fourth, was also in the rear. These were the only field officers in the brigade, except Major O'Brien, of the One hundred and fifty-second New York, who was then in command of the brigade, but whom I *did not see at all.* *After falling* back and finding no supporting line,

I formed the remnant of the regiment, and with the fragment of the brigade hastily collected together we again advanced and formed line about 250 yards in rear of the breast-works, where we remained until relieved next morning.

The annexed diagram* will exhibit the course of the line of works as explained in this statement.

With the request that this be forwarded to the proper headquarters, I subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. BREITENBACH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations June 22 and July 26–30.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 21, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report that the cause of the falling back and losing some prisoners by two brigades of this division was occasioned by the giving way of the troops of the First and Second Divisions, respectively, on my left and right, thereby allowing the enemy to get on both flanks and rear. My sharpshooters being well out kept them from advancing on my immediate front. The first intimation of an attack was the troops of the First Division coming in on the left flank en masse, while the Third Brigade was digging rifle-pits, which was so unexpected that the brigade, instead of changing front and checking the enemy, joined in the retreat and fell back to the second line of rifle-pits, the First Brigade following, but the right of it not giving way until the troops of the Second Division, which connected on the right, had fallen back and the enemy had turned the right flank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following operations of this division from the 26th to the 30th of July, 1864, in what is called the first Deep Bottom affair:

In accordance with orders from headquarters Second Army Corps, I broke camp at 4 p. m. of the 26th near the Deserted House, and marched about four miles in the direction of City Point. Then turned to the

* Not found.

left, taking the road leading to Point of Rocks, and crossed the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge at 11 o'clock, continuing the march toward Jones' Neck, on the James River, where we arrived at 2.30 a. m. on the 27th, and massed, halting for about an hour, when we crossed the James River on a pontoon bridge at daylight. Soon after crossing I received orders to take up position on the right of the First Division, throwing out skirmishers and flankers. The Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and the Fortieth New York Volunteers as flankers, to extend the line to the river. I immediately ordered the skirmishers to advance and feel the woods in the front occupied by the enemy, keeping connection with the pickets of the First Division. This line was soon hotly engaged, and was re-enforced by the Seventy-third New York Volunteers and two regiments sent to the large house on the right to hold the position until the arrival of General Sheridan with his cavalry. The Third Brigade deployed, and connecting with the line of the First Division, the Second massed in the rear. The enemy was soon driven back on my left, with a loss of 4 guns, and a rebel battery which opened on my immediate front was soon silenced by my artillery and disappeared through the woods. Orders were now received to advance the line, and immediately the command was moved forward through a large cornfield, situated between the woods we had been occupying and the Malvern Hill road, from which the skirmishers had driven the enemy. Upon arriving at this road orders were received to send one brigade across it to extend the line of the First Division. The Second Brigade, under Col. D. Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery, was accordingly sent and went into line on the right, the Third Brigade, Colonel McAllister, was massed in the rear and held as a reserve, the First Brigade, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, forming a strong picket-line from the advance skirmishers to the river. The troops remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when the line was advanced to the New Market road. During the advance of the line the enemy offered very little resistance. At 6.30 orders were received to take up a new line, the left resting on the New Market and Malvern Hill road near the Old Pottery, and running parallel to a road connecting the New Market and Long Bridge road, which was done with the Second and Third Brigades, the First Brigade still holding and protecting the right flank of the corps, remaining in this position all night.

On the 28th the command was under arms before daylight, and remained in the position taken up the evening previous until about 4.30 p. m., at which time orders were received from the major-general commanding the corps to take up the line of works that were captured from the enemy on the 27th and reverse them, which movement was immediately executed by the Second and Third Brigades, and the work commenced. At 7.30 p. m. I received orders to suspend the work, and as soon as it was dark and the pontoon bridge brushed to proceed to near Petersburg, reporting to the major-general commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps. The bridge being ready at 9 p. m., I recrossed the James River and continued the march to the Appomattox, crossing on the bridge near the Point of Rocks. At this place I was met by an aide-de-camp of Major General Ord, who conducted me to a point near and in rear of the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps, near Petersburg, arriving there before daylight of the 29th instant. At dark I relieved the Eighteenth Corps and Turner's division, of the Tenth Corps, in the rifle-pits, the right resting on the Appomattox River, the left connecting with the Ninth Army Corps.

July 30, remained in this position during the day, making frequent demonstrations in the morning on the enemy's line by opening fire with artillery and infantry along my whole front, which was immediately replied to by the enemy, showing that they occupied the work opposite in force. My division was relieved during the evening, and returned to the camp which we left on the 26th instant.

The officers and men behaved well, and particular mention is made of the conduct of the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiments, under the command of Colonel Biles, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, for their conduct while advancing as skirmishers on the 27th.

My casualties were 12 enlisted men killed, 5 commissioned officers and 47 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men missing, making an aggregate of 72. A nominal list has been forwarded.

I inclose brigade commanders' reports.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Major-General by Brevet.

Maj. H. H. BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 78.

Reports of Brig. Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, 2D CORPS,
October 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

At 8 p. m. of the 12th of June the brigade again moved to the left, crossing the Richmond and York River Railroad near Dispatch Station at 9 a. m. of the 13th instant, crossing the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge at 12 m., and arriving at the north bank of the James River near Wilcox's Landing at 6 p. m.

At 10 a. m. 14th instant crossed the James River on transports, and massed near the river about two miles above Wilcox's Landing. Remained here for the night, with the Fortieth New York on picket.

At about 10 a. m. 15th instant marched toward Petersburg, and at night bivouacked behind rebel fortifications which had that day been captured from the enemy by the Eighteenth Corps.

On the morning of the 16th instant, at daylight, the enemy opened upon us with their batteries, killing and wounding a considerable number of the brigade. The brigade was at once formed, and an assaulting column, consisting of the Seventeenth Maine and Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, was ordered to charge and take the enemy's works in our front. An advance was made, but the position being one of great strength and held by a large force, it was found impossible to carry it. The line was reformed, and a second attempt, with a larger force, was unsuccessful. The enemy were too strong and their position impregna-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 468.

ble to the small force brought against it. The gallantry of the charging party was not equal to taking a position which a whole division afterward failed to carry. The brigade then formed a line at right angles to the line deserted by the enemy. Here Colonel Egan, commanding brigade, was severely wounded, and Colonel Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade. This position the brigade held until 5 p. m. 16th instant, when it was relieved by a portion of Colonel Brewster's brigade, of the Second Division,* when this brigade moved to the right, taking position in the works as support of an attacking column. This position it held until the morning of the 17th instant, when it moved out to the advance line of works.

At daylight of the 18th instant advanced upon the enemy's works and found them deserted. A portion of the brigade immediately advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy's new line and intrenched themselves, while the remainder of the brigade was employed in turning the works abandoned by the enemy. At 1 p. m. the brigade advanced and formed line near the Hare house, preparatory to making a charge. At 4.30 p. m. of the 18th instant a general assault on the enemy's line was made by our forces, resulting in no decided success. The brigade then took a position in the second line, where it remained until dark, and then moved to the front and erected a new line of breastworks. This position the brigade held until 11 p. m. of the 20th, when it was relieved by a division of colored troops of the Ninth Corps, and withdrew behind the first line of captured works.

At 9 o'clock of the 21st the brigade moved to the left and took position on the left of the Jerusalem plank road about 3 p. m. At 11 p. m. moved to the front and relieved a brigade of the First Division, and early on the morning of the 22d moved to the right, to fill up a gap occasioned by the Second Brigade moving to the front.

At 3.30 a. m. on the 23d the brigade formed in line of battle, and at daylight advanced to a position formerly held by the Second Brigade. At 5 p. m. relieved from this position, moved to the left and relieved a portion of the First Division.

At 9 a. m. of the 24th the brigade moved to the right and commenced to construct works in front and rear of division headquarters, but the order was countermanded before the works [were] completed.

On the evening of the 26th instant the brigade moved out and occupied the works built on the 23d instant. This position was held until daylight of the 27th instant, when a portion of the brigade returned to its former position in the second line. At 1 p. m. of the 29th instant the reserve of the brigade was moved out to the front line and established a temporary camp behind the works. The Seventy-third New York Volunteers, numbering ———, were here transferred to this brigade July 6. The brigade lay in this position until the night of July 11, when, after having leveled the works in its front, the brigade, with the remainder of the division, moved to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, where it remained until daylight of the 13th instant, when it moved to the rear of the Fifth Corps and went into camp in the woods. Here Brigadier-General De Trobriand, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to command the brigade per orders from army headquarters. The brigade remained in this camp doing fatigue duty alternately with the other brigades and divisions of the corps most of the time until 5 p. m. of the 26th instant, when the brigade marched rapidly to the James

* Brewster's brigade belonged to the Third Division.

River, crossing on pontoon bridge about 3.30 a. m. of the 27th instant, at a point called Deep Bottom. On arriving at the north bank of the James the brigade immediately took position behind a wood near by, with the front and right properly protected by one regiment forming a line of pickets down to the river. Two regiments were sent forward to feel the woods occupied by the enemy and to connect with the First Division, then advancing on our left. The two regiments were soon hotly engaged and another regiment was sent up to their support. At the same time two regiments were sent to hold an important position in and around a house situated on the center of the advanced line, keeping in reserve four regiments. The enemy were soon routed, and the brigade advanced about one mile and a half and formed a strong picket-line, covering the flank of the corps from the left of the main line to the river. This position was kept for twenty-four hours, when on the afternoon of the 28th instant the brigade was relieved by General Miles' brigade, of the First Division, and joined the remainder of the division near the pontoon bridge. During the night the brigade marched back to Petersburg and halted in rear of the line of the Eighteenth Corps, near the Appomattox.

On the evening of the 29th the brigade relieved Turner's division, of the Tenth Corps, in the front line near Hare's house, and held that position during the assault following the explosion of a mine on the 30th July.

Much might be said, no doubt, concerning the gallantry and daring acts of many brave officers and soldiers of this brigade, who have given their lives for their country's cause during the eventful campaign, but as justice could not be done I will mention none of them.

This brigade changed commanders three times during the campaign, and its present commander being the fourth, and the present assistant adjutant-general having been lately assigned to this brigade, a full detail of the several positions taken cannot be given with accuracy.

Respectfully submitted

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, 2D CORPS,
September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, in the active operations on the north bank of the James River near Deep Bottom, from the 26th to the 30th of July last:

On Tuesday, the 26th, the brigade broke camp in the afternoon, and by a night march reached Deep Bottom on the 27th at daybreak, crossed the James River on a pontoon bridge, and by 6 o'clock took position behind a wood near by, our front and right properly protected by the Fortieth New York Volunteers, forming a line of pickets down to the river. In compliance with orders from General Mott, commanding division, I soon sent forward the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. E. R. Biles, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to feel the woods occupied by the enemy and connect with the First Division, then advanc-

ing on our left. Those two regiments were soon hotly engaged, and I had them re-enforced by the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, filling the gap between the right of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the left of the Fortieth New York Volunteers. At the same time I sent the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Second U. S. Sharpshooters to hold an important position in and around a house situated on the center of my advance line, keeping in reserve the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, Twentieth Indiana, Eighty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. The enemy was driven back on our left with a loss of 4 guns, and a rebel battery which had opened on my reserve was soon silenced by our artillery and disappeared in the woods. The Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and part of the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, having advanced on the retreating enemy, the balance of the brigade soon followed the movement, and was ordered to form a strong picket-line covering the flank of the corps from the right of our line of battle to the river. This position we kept during twenty-four hours, when on the afternoon of the 28th we were relieved by General Miles' brigade, of the First Division, and joined the Second and Third Brigades of the Third Division near the pontoon bridge. During the night the division marched back to Petersburg and halted in the rear of the line of the Eighteenth Corps, near the Appomattox.

On the evening of the 29th my brigade relieved Turner's division, of the Tenth Corps, in the front line near Hare's house, and held that position during the assault following the explosion of a mine on the 30th of July.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. Madison M. Cannon, Fortieth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTIETH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

At 8 p. m. of the 12th of June the command again moved to the left, crossing the Richmond and York River Railroad near Dispatch Station at 9 a. m. 13th, crossing the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge at 12 m., and arriving at the north bank of the James near Wilcox's Landing at 6 p. m.

At 10 a. m. 14th crossed the James River on transports. As soon as disembarked the regiment was sent on picket. Relieved from picket at 10 a. m. 15th, and joined the brigade en route to Petersburg. Arrived at the first line of defenses near Petersburg at 11 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 473.

Formed line of battle in rear of the works at 6 a. m. 16th, and soon after moved to the left and occupied a rifle-pit in the front line, supporting a portion of the brigade which was making a charge. At 10 a. m. the entire brigade advanced, driving the enemy into his fort. We then formed a line at right angles to the line deserted by the enemy. At this time Colonel Egan, commanding brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Warner were both wounded and the order to advance countermanded. Maj. E. F. Fletcher then assumed command of the regiment. This position we occupied until 5 p. m., when we were relieved by a portion of Colonel Brewster's brigade and moved to the right and took position in the works as support for an attacking column. This position we held until the morning of the 17th, when we moved out with the brigade to the advance line of works.

At daylight on the 18th advanced upon the enemy's works and found them deserted. The command was then employed in turning the works until 1 p. m., when it advanced to the first line and took position to the left of the Hare house. At 4 p. m. massed with the brigade in rear of the Hare house. At 4.30 p. m. participated in an unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works. The regiment and the remainder of the brigade then took a position in the second line, where it remained until dark and then moved out to the front and erected a new line of breastworks. This position we occupied until 11 p. m. 20th, when the command was relieved by a division of colored troops of the Ninth Corps, and withdrew behind the first line of captured works.

At 9 a. m. on the 21st the command moved with the brigade to the left and took position on the left of the Jerusalem plank road about 3 p. m. At 11 p. m. moved to the front and relieved a brigade of the First Division. Early on the morning of the 22d moved with the brigade to the right to fill up a gap occasioned by the Second Brigade moving to the front.

At 3.30 a. m. on the 23d the command formed in line of battle, with the remainder of the brigade, and at daylight advanced without any resistance to the position deserted by the Second Brigade on the 22d. At 5 p. m. retired with the brigade from this position and moved to the left and relieved a brigade of the First Division.

At 9 a. m. on the 24th moved with the brigade to the right and commenced to construct works in front of and near division headquarters, but the order was countermanded before the works were completed.

On the evening of the 26th moved out and occupied the works built on the 23d. This position we held until daylight of the 27th, when we returned to our former position in the second line, leaving two companies to hold the works. On the 28th the command lost from its effective strength 99 enlisted men by reason of expiration of term of service. At 1 p. m. on the 29th moved out with the brigade to the front line and established temporary camp behind the works.

On the 7th of July the regiment was formed into a battalion of six companies, and Maj. E. F. Fletcher and three line officers were mustered out, having been rendered supernumerary. I was then ordered by General Birney to assume command of the battalion.

On the night of the 11th destroyed the works in my front, and at 3.30 a. m. of the 12th withdrew with the brigade about two miles to the rear and massed near the Jerusalem plank road, where we remained until the morning of the 13th, when we moved to the rear of the Fifth Corps and went into camp. We occupied this camp, doing occasional fatigue duty near the front, until 5 p. m. of the 26th, when the regiment

moved with the brigade and marched rapidly to the James River, crossing on pontoons at 3.30 a. m. on the 27th, at a point called Deep Bottom. On arriving on the north bank of the river the regiment was detailed for picket, and advanced far enough to cover the division, with the right resting on the river. At 3 p. m. the regiment was withdrawn from the picket-line and rejoined the brigade. At 5 p. m. was again placed on picket, prolonging the brigade line to the river. At 9 a. m. assembled the command and was assigned a position to guard the right flank of the brigade. This position it occupied until 7 p. m., when we recrossed the river and with the brigade moved back to the works in front of Petersburg, arriving and massing in rear of the Eighteenth Corps at 4 a. m. 29th. This position we occupied under cover of the woods until dark, when we moved with the brigade to the front, three companies taking position in the front line of works, the remainder of the command having been detailed for picket. This position we occupied until the night of July 30, when the command was relieved by a portion of the Tenth Corps and it returned to its former camp, arriving at 11 p. m.

The loss during this time was 5 officers and 46 men.

The following is a tabulated statement of the losses during the campaign: Killed, 3 officers, 59 men; wounded, 15 officers, 211 men; missing, 3 officers, 79 men; aggregate, 370.

In closing this report I am unable to particularize individuals for distinguished service without doing injustice to others, where all did their duty so well.

Respectfully submitted.

M. M. CANNON,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

[Lieut. JAMES H. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
*August 9, 1864.**

The Second Corps, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marching steadily on, reached the north bank of the James River on the evening of the 13th [June]. On the morning of the 14th crossed the river on transports, this regiment being the first to land on the south side.

Started for Petersburg the morning of the 15th, arriving at 9 p. m., and taking position on the left of the line, threw up breast-works during the night; was shelled heavily during the forenoon of the 16th, and in the afternoon relieved three regiments (our men being deployed in single line to do so) in the front line. Remained in that position under a tremendous fire whilst the First Division of the corps charged the enemy's works. Were relieved at dark and rejoined the brigade (Excelsior), when the command moved to the right and threw up breast-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 503.

works. Remained until the morning of the 18th, when, the enemy having been driven back, the brigade advanced, the Seventy-third Regiment being in the advance, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them into their works. Here formed line and again threw up works and remained until the evening of the 20th, when the corps was relieved by the Ninth Corps, and the command fell back to the rear and remained until the morning of the 21st, when the march was resumed for the extreme left, near Jerusalem plank road, and again threw up works. On the evening of the 22d, a portion of the line having fallen [back], the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and held those of the enemy in check until the picket-line was re-established on the morning of the 23d. Remained in breast-works until the 29th, when the Sixth Corps was relieved by our own. Returned on the 2d day of July and remained until the 10th, when the Second Corps again moved to the left, and tore down the breast-works of the Sixth Corps, they having left them for Maryland. On the 12th marched to the rear of the Fifth Corps and went into camp. Nothing occurred until the 26th, when the corps marched to James River, crossed on pontoons at a place called Jones' Neck, reaching the north bank just at daylight. The Seventy-third New York was deployed as skirmishers on the left One hundred and tenth New York Regiment and connecting with the Fortieth New York on the right. The line of skirmishers steadily advanced, driving those of the enemy back over a mile. Skirmished heavily all day, and during part of the forenoon this regiment was under a sharp artillery fire; was withdrawn at night and placed on picket. Remained there until the evening of the 28th, when the Third Division recrossed the river and marched to Petersburg, and remained in the rear of the Eighteenth Corps until the evening of the 29th, when, with the rest of this command, this regiment occupied the front line of works, which had been held by the Eighteenth Corps. Remained in them until the evening of the 30th, when we were relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and returned to our old camp.

Such is a brief account of the services of this regiment during the present campaign.

Whilst I would gladly mention by name each and every one who has distinguished himself by individual acts of daring and heroism, yet when all have done so well comparison is almost invidious. Of the officers Captains Thompson and McKenna, Adjutant Doris, and Lieutenant Potter, who were all wounded, faithfully performed their trying and arduous duties up to the time of their being disabled. Captain Bell and Lieutenant Shiel throughout the whole campaign have rendered me most signal and efficient support in the discharge of my duties, as has also Captain Manning, on each and every occasion. Of the enlisted men who have come under my personal notice may be mentioned Privates Christopher W. Wilson, Company E; Jeremiah Butler, Company B; Philip Slaughter, Company F, as worthy of especial notice. Orderly Sergt. William Jones, Company A, was killed May 12, whilst seizing a rebel flag from the hands of its bearer; and in conclusion I would say that almost each and every one, both officers and soldiers, have done their duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WM. BURNS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES H. LOCKWOOD,
Acty. Asst. Adgt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Second Corps.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, including operations June 12–August 5.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
*October 20, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

[June] 13th, halted until 11 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy and halted at 3.30 p. m. Marched to Doctor Wilcox's farm and bivouacked on the banks of the James River at 9 p. m. 14th and 15th, worked incessantly day and night loading transports. 16th, crossed James River at 5 a. m.; rested until 9 a. m. Marched about twelve miles and halted for the night. 17th, about 5 a. m. moved up to the lines in front of Petersburg. Sent out five companies, under command of Major Williams, as a detail to General Gibbon's division. 18th, ordered forward; took one line of pits and the road from the enemy. Retained the position until 11 a. m., when an advance was ordered; the command was repulsed with severe loss. Relieved at dark and ordered to the rear. 19th and 20th, lay in second line of pits. 21st, at 4 a. m. moved to field near corps headquarters. At 10 a. m. marched eight miles, crossing the Jerusalem plank road; rested until 5 p. m. in edge of woods; fell back a little. Supported Brown's battery on plank road. Sent three companies on skirmish line. 22d, went back to Wilson's house at 7 a. m. At 4 p. m. were ordered up to fill gap between Second and Sixth Corps, at the moment when McKnight's battery and some regiments were captured by the rebels. Built rifle-pits all night. 23d, at 5 a. m. were attached to General Gibbon's command. Lay on skirmish line all day; lost some men killed; ordered to abandon line about 4 p. m., as it was untenable. Erected a line of pits to west of plank road. Lay there until June 30, when the command was assigned to the First, Second, and Third Brigades, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

July 1, companies D and L were detached to Artillery Brigade, the former to serve mortar battery, the latter to guard ammunition train. The remainder of the command remained on infantry picket duty until 12th of July.

July 13, forty men detailed to Artillery Brigade as cannoneers by order of General Hancock. Moved from rear of General Hancock's headquarters, and camped during the day with Third Brigade, Third Division. In the evening were ordered to report to General Hunt, chief of artillery, and, according to instructions, marched to woods near General Meade's headquarters and went into reserve camp. 14th, Companies A and M detailed to siege train, Broadway Landing; remainder of command employed in erecting fortifications, mounting guns, and other similar fatigue duties until 27th of July. On 27th one company ordered to report to Major Trumbull, at General Ord's headquarters, to serve battery of six Coehorn mortars. Daily duty as usual. 28th, rested all day. 29th, Company H detailed to battery of six 4½-inch guns at Castle Hill redan; Company K detailed to serve ten Cochorn mortars on Fifth Corps lines. 30th, participated in the grand assault on Petersburg without suffering any loss. August 1, Company K relieved

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI. Part I, p. 525.

from duty with mortars. 2d, the entire command relieved from the immediate command of the chief of artillery, and ordered to report to Major-General Hancock. 3d, received complimentry order from General Hunt, for the efficiency, skill, and gallantry displayed by the officers and men while under his orders. 4th, received from Colonel Abbot complimentary letter thanking the colonel commanding for the cordial co-operation of the regiment whilst under his orders, and rendering flattering testimony to its gallant conduct in the engagement of July 30. 5th, Companies A and M returned to the regiment from duty on Broadway Landing; Companies H and C relieved from duty with batteries.

JOHN B. VANDE WIELE,
Captain, Commanding Fourth New York Artillery.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } ARTY. HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 3, 1864.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 206, paragraph 4, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fourth New York Foot Artillery is relieved from duty with the siege train, and the colonel commanding will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, for orders.

In relieving this regiment the brigadier-general directing the siege operations returns his thanks to Colonel Allcock, his officers and men, for the efficiency, skill, and gallantry they have displayed whilst under his orders in the labor and operations in which they have taken part, in the preparation of material, the construction of the works, and in the service of the artillery in the battle of the 30th of July.

By command of General Hunt:

JNO. N. CRAIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., August 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS ALLCOCK,
Commanding Fourth New York Artillery:

COLONEL: By direction of Colonel Abbot, I have the honor to transmit herewith Special Orders, No. 100, Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, August 3, 1864, relieving your regiment from duty with the siege train. The companies (A and M) at these headquarters are ordered to report to you at once. In taking leave of the regiment the colonel commanding desires to thank you for its cordial co-operation during the last few weeks. In preparing the siege batteries it has taken a prominent part, and in serving its guns (six 4½-inch guns, Company H, Capt. A. C. Brown commanding, and twelve Coehorn mortars, Companies K and L, Capt. S. F. Gould and Second Lieut. Frank Seymour commanding) it has maintained the reputation well earned by its previous services during the campaign.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. LEARNED,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
September 30, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated September 24, 1864, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, with a list of casualties, from the 26th to include the 30th of July, 1864:

The 26th of July this brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce, and comprised the following regiments: First U. S. Sharpshooters, Ninety-third New York Volunteers, Fifth Michigan, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, First Maine Heavy Artillery, and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

At 4 p. m. July 26 the brigade received orders to move. General Pierce being ill at the time, was obliged to relinquish command, and Col. D. Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery, assumed command.

At 5 p. m. of the 26th the command left its position at the left of the line of works and in rear of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, and marched all the night following, moving first toward City Point, diverging to the left near Commissary Station, crossing the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks, reaching Jones' Landing at 4 a. m. the 27th.

July 27, crossed the James River at Deep Bottom at 5 a. m. Halted one hour for breakfast; then formed line of battle in the woods to the left of the Burnt Chimneys, and facing Strawberry Plains. Here the brigade was subjected to quite a severe artillery fire. Our skirmishers being engaged with the enemy in the edge of the woods, half a mile distant, the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery were ordered as a support. They advanced through a ravine under a heavy artillery fire and halted within a few rods of the skirmish line, where they remained until about 2 p. m., and then joined the brigade. The enemy were driven from their position without the assistance of this command. Soon after the brigade was ordered to a position on the extreme right of the Second Corps, connecting on our right with the cavalry. From this position we marched by the left flank and formed a new line through a piece of woods, our left connecting with the right of the First Division, while the right rested near the New Market road. At sunset of the same day the line was again changed farther to the left and rear of the position just vacated, where we remained during the night.

On the 28th the First Maine Heavy Artillery was transferred to the First Brigade, and the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers assigned to this brigade. This occasioned another change of commanders, Col. H. J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, assuming command. In the afternoon of the 28th the command was marched farther to the rear and formed line of battle along the earth-works taken from the enemy on the morning of the 27th instant. These were immediately reversed in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. At dark of the same day orders were received to march out immediately. This was done, and the command recrossed the James River on pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom en route for the front of Petersburg, where we arrived by daybreak of the 29th. The troops were massed at the rear and right of the Eighteenth Corps, in

which position we remained during the day. At dark the same day, in accordance with orders received, the brigade marched to the left and took a position to the left of the City Point railroad in the front line of intrenchments, relieving a portion of the Eighteenth Corps, our right connecting with the left of the Third Brigade and our left with the right of the First Brigade. In the mean time the First U. S. Sharpshooters were assigned to duty pro tem. with the Eighteenth Corps. Joined the command again at 8 p. m., the 30th.

During the assault upon the enemy's works by a portion of the army July 30 this brigade did not become engaged, except by brisk firing from the intrenchments, which was kept up during the day. On the evening of the 30th the brigade was relieved by a part of the Eighteenth Corps and marched to our old position of July 25 on the left of the line.

List of casualties: First U. S. Sharpshooters, 1 killed, 1 wounded, on 30th instant; Fifth Michigan, 1 wounded, on 30th instant; One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, 2 wounded—1 on 27th, 1 on 30th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Fort Hays, Va., September 25, 1864.

Report of part taken by the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Maj. N. Shatswell commanding, in the campaign from July 26, 1864, to July 30, 1864, inclusive:

Broke camp at 5 p. m. July 26, marched toward City Point, diverged to the left near Commissary Station; crossed Appomattox River at Point of Rocks, marched all night, reaching Jones' Landing at 4 a. m. July 27; crossed the James River at Deep Bottom at 5 a. m., and bivouacked. Formed line of battle with brigade at 7 a. m. in woods facing Strawberry Plains. Detached from rest of the brigade, and sent to support skirmish line of the Second Division, under severe fire from rebel batteries. Lay in support of skirmish line until afternoon, and joined rest of brigade, and lay in woods all night. At 11 a. m. July 28 moved to the right and formed line of battle with brigade. At 2 p. m. moved to the left, and built works facing New Market road. Moved out by the right flank at 8 a. m. to James River, crossed pontoon bridge, marched all night, and at daybreak July 29 reached position in rear of Eighteenth Army Corps line, and formed a position; bivouacked all day in woods east of City Point railroad. At dark moved up into front line of works and relieved a portion of Eighteenth Army Corps. We occupied that line during the whole of July 30, keeping up a continual fire on the enemy's works. Were relieved after dark July 30, and moved to the place we occupied July 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted.

N. SHATSWELL,
Major, Commanding First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

No. 84.

t of Capt. Daniel S. Root, Third Michigan Infantry, of operations June 22.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFTY.,
June 22, 1864.

: With regard to the affair of the 22d instant, I have the honor ort that in the afternoon of the 21st instant my command was ed for picket and was posted in the immediate front of the enemy, ing the entire front of our brigade, connecting on the left with the ts of the Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers (Third Bri- First Division) and on the right with the Second Brigade, Second ion. During the forenoon of the 22d, my regiment still being on t, kept up a sharp skirmish fire with the enemy's pickets in our im- ıte front. About 10 a. m. of the 22d I reported to the colonel com- ing Second Brigade a movement of the enemy toward our left. t 1 p. m. of this day I heard heavy picket-firing at some considerable ıce to the left of my line. At this time I noticed no unusual move- of the enemy in my immediate front. My first intimation of the ter and of the giving way of the picket-line on my left was the ırance of the pickets from my left passing to the rear of my line, y pursued by the enemy. To prevent capture I immediately with- my picket-line and retired to the rifle-pits occupied by the First achusetts Heavy Artillery. In doing this 19 of my men were taken ners. My command remained with the First Massachusetts Heavy lery until we were again flanked by the enemy on the left, when tired to the second line of rifle-pits, where I again formed my com-

erewith submit a correct report of casualties on the 22d of June, (the day in question).

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. ROOT,
Captain, Comdg. Third Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ptain MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

t of Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations July 26–31.

HDQRS. FIFTH MICHIGAN VET. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
September 24, 1864.

ave the honor to submit the following report of the operations of ommand from the 26th of July to the 31st of July inclusive:

the 26th day of July broke camp before Petersburg and marched ght and crossed to the east side of the James River at Deep m. Formed line of battle and was under artillery fire for about ın hour on the morning of the 27th, and took part in the various ments of the brigade during the day, and in the evening took up ne of march. Marched all night and reached the front of Peters- about daylight, and bivouacked during the 28th in rear of the

Eighteenth Army Corps, and after dusk on the evening of the 29th went to the front and relieved a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps in the rifle-pits. On the 30th remained in this position and kept up a musketry fire nearly all day. Had 1 man wounded on the 30th by a shell, being the only casualty.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN PULFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Reports of Maj. Samuel McConihe, Ninety-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, moved to Charles City Court-House, crossing the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge, twenty miles. June 14, marched two miles, and crossed the James River at 11 a. m.; continued our march one mile and encamped. June 15, marched eighteen miles and went into redoubts in front of Petersburg, Va. Regiment went on picket and remained all night. June 16, at sundown made charge, with doubtful results. June 17, moved down Petersburg road half a mile and built advance works. June 18, 4 a. m. brigade charged half a mile over two lines of the enemy's works. At 12 m. charged the enemy's pits unsuccessfully. At 4 p. m. ordered back to the front line. June 19, at 3 a. m. moved forward and built works in the garden at O. P. Hare's house. June 20, moved to the front of the Hare house and built new works. At 11 p. m. was relieved by the Ninth Corps, and moved two miles to the rear and bivouacked. June 21, 10 a. m. crossed Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad one mile and built works. June 22, brigade advanced, took new position on the right half a mile, and, while at work, our right and left were driven in, and at 4 p. m. we retired under heavy shelling. Sundown made charge across corn-field and took position in edge of woods. June 23, relieved, and retired behind works and bivouacked; at 9 a. m. moved into works. June 24, moved half a mile to the rear and built works. June 26, advanced half a mile and built works. June 27, relieved, and went back to old position. June 28, advanced to new line half a mile front and built secure works, and remained in them until 11 p. m. of the 11th of July, when we were ordered to level them. This being done, at daylight on the morning of the 12th the brigade moved out to the left about two miles. On the 13th at sunrise we moved to the right and in the rear of the Fifth Army Corps and encamped. On the morning of the 17th we moved camp about 500 yards. July 23, moved one mile to the left and encamped. July 24, built breast-works. July 26, broke camp at 6 p. m., and moved out by the City Point road, passing by Cedar Level

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 481.

Station; thence taking the road to the Appomattox, crossing that river at 10 p. m.; thence taking the road to Jones' Neck, on the James River, arriving at the river at 2.30 a. m. July 27. At daylight we crossed the James to Deep Bottom on pontoons. Moved down the river-bank about half a mile, and we were in line of battle during the entire day. July 28, this day we were occupied in strengthening our position, and at dark we moved out, recrossed the James, and took the road back to Petersburg. July 29, at daylight we formed ourselves in rear of the position occupied by the Eighteenth Corps in front of Petersburg; were halted in mass and remained in that position until 7.30 p. m., when we moved up to the line occupied by the Eighteenth Corps, and were placed in the intrenchments in the front line and immediately in front of the Hare house. At 10 p. m. received orders that at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 30th the whole command was to be under arms, and if any unusual sound was heard on our left that would cause the rebels to raise their heads above their works we were to keep them down. At 4.30 a. m. the explosion took place, and from that time during the entire day there was constant firing between the pickets. At 10 p. m. we were relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and moved back to our old position on the left flank of the army, arriving at that place at 2 a. m. of the morning of the 31st of July. During these operations we sustained a loss of 3 commissioned officers wounded, 5 enlisted men killed, 14 enlisted men wounded, and 13 enlisted men missing, an aggregate of casualties of 3 officers and 32 enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL McCONIHE,

Major Ninety-third New York Veteran Volunteers, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,

June 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance to orders just received I would respectfully report the affair of the 22d instant as follows:

The regiment was engaged in building breast-works in the woods on the advance line, the enemy the while keeping up a brisk skirmish fire and shelling along our whole line; the works were near completion when sharp vollies of musketry were heard on our left and rear and in a few moments the First Division, Second Army Corps, came running down through us and in a line parallel to our works. The regiment was held in position until all on its left had given away, though some of its number had undoubtedly joined with the throng. Then finding the enemy pouring in upon our rear and flank the regiment fell back to the second line of works without confusion or disorganization. In this affair we ascertained that 2 officers and 4 men were wounded and 9 men were missing. Of the latter from the best information we can get 3 were probably killed and 3 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL McCONIHE,

Major Ninety-third New York Veteran Volunteers, Comdg. Regt.

Captain MARBLE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

87.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William B. Keeper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENN. VETERAN VOLS.,
August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, 10 p. m., moved out by the left flank, marched across the Peninsula, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, arrived on the banks of the James River near Douthat's Landing. Crossed the river June 14, moved up the river about two miles and formed line of battle.

June 15, 11 a. m., took up line of march toward Petersburg, arrived within two miles at 11 p. m., relieved the colored troops which had been engaged during the day.

June 16, moved down into a hollow in rear of the skirmish line, formed part of the line of battle that was to assault the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers joined us on our right and the First Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery on our left. We moved forward, driving the rebel skirmishers before us across a ravine, through an old camp, and finally into earth-works. Our men fought well, repeatedly advancing and falling back. Our force was insufficient to scale the works. After swaying back and forth until 9 p. m., threw up a work under a heavy fire from the enemy and lay down behind it; 11 p. m. was relieved and moved back to the ground occupied the previous a. m.

June 17, 10 a. m., moved down the Petersburg road to the right in a hollow in rear of our first line of breast-works. At dusk, with the balance of the brigade, relieved the picket-line with line of battle. The enemy in front of us opened a heavy musketry fire from their works, which was not more than ten rods distant. The fire was returned briskly by our men. We then threw up breast-works during the night.

June 18, were ordered to charge the enemy's works; did so and found the works evacuated. Pushed forward, met the line of skirmishers, drove them back to the main work on the south side of the Petersburg road. A hot fire was opened upon us from this newly-discovered work. The road and its embankments afforded us good protection. 12 m. another charge was ordered, which for some reason was not carried out.

June 19, 11 p. m., pushed forward, threw up a new line of earth-works extending across the open field in front of the Hare house.

June 20, under a brisk fire from the enemy's sharpshooters all day. At 11 p. m. was relieved by the Ninth Corps and taken to the rear.

June 21, marched to the extreme left; our corps joined the Eighteenth Corps on the left, and threw up breast-works.

June 22, advanced three-quarters of a mile beyond our works; skirmished with the enemy. Our extreme left flank was turned by the enemy. Before we became aware of our situation was fired upon from our left and rear. We were compelled to fall back to the line of works built the previous night and remained there until June 28. We were moved out, established a new line, and built breast-works.

June 29, laid out our camp and remained quietly behind our works until about July 10. Was aroused at midnight, ordered to level our

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 482.

works without noise, and be ready to move. Having accomplished this, at daybreak moved out to the right and encamped in the rear of the Fifth Corps. Remained in this vicinity until July 26. Received orders to be ready to move at 5 p. m.; took up line of march, crossed the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks; arrived on the banks of the James River at daybreak.

July 27, crossed over to the north side at Deep Bottom; halted for one hour; then formed line of battle, the skirmishers then being engaged with the enemy in the edge of the woods about half a mile distant; were ordered out as a support; advanced out through a ravine until within five or six rods of the skirmishers, where we remained until about 2 p. m. The enemy having fallen back we formed in line of battle along the edge of the woods; changed position several times during the day; finally got into position near and parallel with the New Market road; remained in this position until 3 p. m. July 28; were then moved back along the road about half a mile and threw up rifle-pits; got them completed at sundown; received orders to move; took up line of march shortly after dark; recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers; marched all night. At daybreak July 29 arrived in rear of the Eighteenth Corps; filed into a pine woods; remained there until after dark; took up line of march to the front, took position in the trenches, relieving part of the Eighteenth Corps, our left joining on the right of the Ninth Corps. At 3 a. m. July 30 the bombardment commenced. We were ordered to keep up a fire of musketry to prevent the enemy's sharpshooters from picking off the gunners; were engaged in this way all day under a severe shelling and musketry fire. At 10 p. m. were relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and marched back to our old camp in rear of Fifth Corps.

Lost in fifth epoch: Capt. J. R. Lyons, Company A, wounded in arm by gunshot (severe); Adjt. C. M. Lyons, mortally wounded in head; First Lieut. J. F. Ruger, Company F, missing; Second Lieut. H. M. Adams, killed; 2 enlisted men killed, 15 enlisted men wounded, 8 enlisted men missing.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. NEEPER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

[Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
September 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated September 24, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 26th of July, about noon, we received orders to be ready to move. At 5 p. m. took up line of march; crossed the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks, and arrived on the banks of the James River at daylight. July 27, crossed over to the north side at Deep Bottom; halted for one hour for breakfast; then formed line of battle, the skirmishers being engaged with the enemy in the edge of a woods about half a mile distant. We were ordered out as a support, and advanced through a ravine, the enemy shelling us furiously for a short time, until within five or six rods of the skirmishers, where we remained until about 2 p. m., the enemy having fallen back. We formed part of a line of bat-

tle along the edge of the woods, changed position several times during the day, and finally formed a line parallel with and near the New Market road, where we remained during the night and until about 3 p. m. July 28, when we moved back along the New Market road about half a mile and threw up breast-works. At dark received orders to move. At about 9 p. m. took up line of march and recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers. At daybreak arrived in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, where we remained all day July 29 until dark, and moved out into the breast-works, relieving part of the Eighteenth Corps. At about 3 a. m. July 30 the bombardment commenced and from that time until we were relieved (after dark) we were under a hot shelling and musketry fire from the enemy. We also kept up a steady fire during the day.

During this period no casualties occurred in this regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. NEEPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
August 7, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

[June] 12th to 15th, marched to and across the James River, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and the James at Wilcox's Landing. 15th, marched to the outer line of the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, which had this day been carried by the colored troops; took position on the left of the Eighteenth Corps. 16th to 21st, was engaged with the enemy, losing 2 officers and 23 enlisted men—3 enlisted men were killed and 2 commissioned officers and 20 enlisted men wounded. 21st to 26th, was lying in front of Petersburg, engaged in picket and fatigue duty. July 26, marched toward the James River, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James at Deep Bottom. Skirmished with the enemy on the 27th and 28th; recrossed the James on the evening of the 28th, and the Appomattox the same night. Relieved the Eighteenth Corps on the 29th, and was relieved by the Eighteenth Corps on the night of the 30th, and returned to our old camp.

Total loss, 9 commissioned officers and 136 enlisted men—8 commissioned officers wounded, 1 commissioned officer missing, 21 enlisted men killed, 112 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ZINN,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-fourth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 506.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 25, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of the 24th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by this command from the 26th to the 31st of July, 1864, inclusive:

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th this regiment, in conjunction with the Second Brigade, took our line of march from camp on the left of the army in front of Petersburg, Va., for the north bank of the James River. Crossed the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks about 1 a. m. on the 27th, and the James at Deep Bottom at daybreak. Here we formed line of battle and advanced about one mile and a half in a northeasterly direction, where we halted and remained during the night. On the morning of the 28th moved a short distance to the left and threw up breast-works. About dark we withdrew, recrossed the James, and marched toward the left of our lines, halting in rear of the Eighteenth Corps about sunrise on the morning of the 29th. At dark we advanced to and occupied the front line of works, relieving a part of the Eighteenth Corps. Remained here until the evening of the 30th, when we were relieved, and marched to our old camp, arriving there on the morning of the 31st.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ZINN,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 89.

Report of Capt. John C. Conser, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. 105TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 24, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated September 24, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations from July 26, 1864, to July 30, inclusive:

Having complied with all preparatory orders the regiment moved with the brigade at a short time before dark on the evening of July 26, marched all night, and crossed James River at Deep Bottom, Va., at daylight on the morning of the 27th. After halting a short time between the grove of timber to the left of the Burnt Chimneys and the river the regiment again moved with the brigade and formed line of battle in grove before mentioned. Here one man was wounded by a piece of shell from one of the enemy's guns. After remaining in line a short time we again moved off by the right flank and formed line under cover of hill near the river road, as a support for the line of skirmishers who were then some 200 yards in advance. We soon after moved off by the left flank and again formed line of battle in the margin of woods parallel with road before mentioned. Position was changed several times during the remainder of the day, but nothing of importance transpired, and at night the regiment bivouacked with the brigade in the pine grove near aforesaid road.

On the morning of the 28th the regiment moved with the brigade by the left flank in the direction of the enemy. Halted and formed line, remained a short time, when we again changed position. We were kept constantly on the move until 4 p. m., when we were ordered to erect works on the south side of the river road; after having them well nigh completed we received orders to turn over the intrenching tools and prepare to move. At 8 p. m. the regiment moved with the brigade and recrossed the James River. Marched all night, halting only at short intervals to refresh the men. Crossed the Appomattox and halted in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, in front of Petersburg, at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 29th. Here we remained during the entire day and at dusk moved with the brigade to the front and relieved the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, of the Eighteenth Corps. Here we remained until the evening of the 30th. During that day we were severely shelled, but only one man was wounded. Shortly after dark we were relieved by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and returned to our former camp.

The casualties in the regiment during the entire operations were 2 enlisted men wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CONSER,
Captain, Comdg. 105th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig. 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 90.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR:*

On the night of the 12th day of June the One hundred and forty-first Regiment left the front line of works at or near Cold Harbor, acting as rear guard for the division. Marched during the 13th, 14th, and 15th, arriving near Petersburg, Va., south of the James River, on the night of the 15th.

During the 16th and 17th we frequently changed position and were under fire. Colonel Madill took command of the brigade on the morning of the 16th, the command of the regiment again falling upon Lieut. Col. G. H. Watkins.

Early on the morning of the 18th the One hundred and forty-first advanced in line of battle (the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York on our left), Capt. B. M. Peck having been sent out with two companies as skirmishers. Advanced over the enemy's works, finding that he had abandoned them during the night. Advanced through a strip of woods until we emerged into an open field, when we encountered the enemy's sharpshooters. Here received orders to build works. Soon after completing the line of works moved by the right flank a short distance, massing with the brigade, the One hundred and forty-first in the rear

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 476.

line on the left of what is known as the Hare house, for the purpose of charging the enemy's works. In this charge, which failed, Lieut. Col. Guy H. Watkins was mortally wounded while nobly encouraging his men forward. During the long and arduous campaign, Colonel Watkins had been continually with his command, sharing its dangers and fatigues with that patience and forgetfulness of self which patriotism inspires, and which he possessed in an eminent degree. He was a brave, good officer, and I would most respectfully request that he receive such honorable mention as unswerving fidelity and spotless integrity deserve.

During the remainder of the fifth epoch I had command of the regiment. It was frequently in exposed and trying places, though at no time engaged with the enemy.

During the fifth epoch the loss of my command was 1 commissioned officer and 3 men killed, 1 officer and 14 men wounded, and 1 man missing. Total loss during the five epochs: 1 commissioned officer killed and 5 wounded, 15 enlisted men killed and 124 wounded, and 16 men missing.

Respectfully submitting the above report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, though imperfect as regards detail,

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain MARBLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

September 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters dated September —, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 26th July, A. D. 1864, I was second in command, Col. H. J. Madill being then in command of the regiment. We broke camp about 1 p. m. and marched rapidly to the James River, crossing about daylight on the morning of the 27th; massed with the brigade in rear of some woods in two lines, the One hundred and forty-first being on the right of the second line. Colonel Madill was ordered, soon after halting, to take his regiment on picket some 1,000 yards to the right of the woods, to a house and out-buildings. Arriving at the house, the enemy were seen advancing a skirmish line, supported by a line of battle, some 1,200 yards away. I was ordered to deploy a portion of the regiment and advance skirmishers toward the enemy. I directed four companies to be deployed and advanced them about 100 yards into an intervening corn-field, where we began to exchange shots with the enemy. Brigadier-General De Trobriand being apprised of the enemy's advance, directed us to maintain our position. I posted several men as sharpshooters in some of the out-buildings to watch and annoy the enemy should he attempt an advance through the corn-field, behind which he was now posted. As soon as the firing commenced on our left, the enemy moved in that direction by the flank, exchanging shots with us as he took his departure. We remained here until about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to rejoin the brigade. We then moved about one mile toward the left, where we remained during the night as a support to the picket-line. About noon of the next day (July 28) Colonel Madill was ordered to the command of the Second Brigade, and the One hundred

and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers transferred, by order of Brigadier-General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps. After joining the Second Brigade nothing worthy of mention occurred. With the brigade recrossed the James River after dark of the same day, and arrived near Petersburg at daylight on the morning of the 29th of July, A. D. 1864, where the brigade was massed. Remained here during the day, and after dark relieved a portion of the Eighteenth Corps in the first line of works. Remained in these works during the 30th, and after dark returned to camp formerly occupied by the Second Brigade, in the rear of the Deserted House.

I would respectfully submit the above report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during five days ending July 30, A. D. 1864.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 91.

Report of Capt. John Wilson, First U. S. Sharpshooters.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

From June 16 until June 21 the regiment was employed daily on the advanced lines of the First and Third Divisions of this corps at Petersburg, occupying the most suitable place for sharpshooters. On the 18th from the Hare house and grounds in that vicinity the regiment effectually silenced two pieces of the enemy's artillery and affording great protection to our battery, which was ordered into position at that point. Our loss during this time was 6 killed and 26 wounded, including 1 officer. On the 21st of June the corps moved into position on the left of the line. In a skirmish on the 22d had 2 killed and 3 wounded. From this time until the 26th of July the regiment rested quietly in camp near our present quarters.

On the 26th of July the regiment marched to the north side of the James River, remaining there until the 28th, when we recrossed and marched to the rear of the Eighteenth Corps. The evening of the 29th moved up into the works, relieving a portion of Ord's command, staying in this position until the night of the 30th, when we were relieved and returned to our old and present quarters. Our loss on the 30th was 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Much credit is due the officers and men of this command for the promptness with which every movement has been executed. Those that have fallen we refer to with respect, love, and admiration. Those that have survived are conscious of having performed their duty and a rich reward awaits them.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. WILSON,
Captain, Commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters.

[Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 485.

No. 92.

Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 26–29.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders relative to the movements and operations of this brigade in our advance across the James River on the 27th of July, 1864, I have the honor to report as follows:

July 26, broke camp at 4 p. m. At 10.30 p. m. arrived at and crossed the Appomattox River. Reached the James River at dawn of day July 27, crossed on the lower pontoon bridge, and went into position in a piece of woods in front of General Foster's command. Remained under a shell fire for a short time, when I was ordered to deploy my brigade and advance through the corn-field in front. On reaching the road leading to the Malvern Hill halted; ordered to mass my brigade and wait further orders. Late in the evening ordered to move in front of the enemy's work on Strawberry Plains. Threw out the pickets and remained all night. July 28, remained in this position until late in the afternoon; ordered back along the old rebel works captured the day before, and commenced turning these works for defense. 8 p. m., orders to suspend operations and be ready to move; 8.30 p. m. moved out, recrossed the river, and by a rapid and hard march we arrived before daylight in rear of the Eighteenth Corps and bivouacked.

The only casualty that occurred in the movement was 1 enlisted man killed, in the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT MCALLISTER,
Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SHREVE,
Asst. Com. of Mus. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div.:

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with your order asking an explanation of the cause of our falling back, and also of heavy losses on the 22d when the enemy turned our left flank, permit me to make the following statement: That morning, after having finished the first line of breastworks, I was ordered to move forward and form my line on the left of General Gibbon, connected on him, or rather took up the position pointed out to me the evening previous. This order I obeyed promptly, and on arriving on the ground pushed forward the First Massachusetts Regiment to connect with General Gibbon's left, throwing our left considerably forward on a knoll. But the enemy's sharpshooters picked off our men so rapidly that it was necessary to throw our left back for the present and to defer the knoll line until night. This I did; at the same time I was ordered by General Mott to keep the balance of my brigade under cover until further orders. This I did, when I was ordered to form my lines as far to the front as I could without exposing my men

too much. Major Willian, of General Mott's staff, pointed out the line. I was formed in two angles, the continuation of General Gibbon's line north and south. On this angle I had a large portion or nearly all the First Massachusetts; the balance of the brigade was on the east and west lines. In building these works we suffered much from the enemy's fire, both artillery and musketry. Near the knoll we had to dig rifle-pits in the ground with pick and spade; we could not chop or drive a stake. My headquarters were close up to the east and west angle. We heard heavy firing on our left; supposed it to be General Barlow advancing his line; very soon it came nearer to us. I called my men to attention. Very soon a retreating mass of the First Division came running along in my rear, with the rebels on their flank and rear. I could not fire on account of our men. The rebels poured in on my flank after the Third Brigade had left, as well as my front. I could do nothing but fall back to a continuance of the north and south line. Here I made a stand and formed, rallying all men I could get. I wished to protect the First Massachusetts. The retreating masses came on and would not stop. Here I remained until I found the Massachusetts regiment of my own brigade had given way, and from them had learned that General Gibbon's left had given way before they did, and that the enemy had possession of our pits. I had nothing left but to fall back to the first line, which I did. The officer commanding First Massachusetts substantiates the above facts in his regiment. Had I have held my brigade any longer the result would have been a large capture on the part of the enemy. They advanced not only in our rear and flank but also in our front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
June 26, 1864.

Lieut. W. P. SHREVE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Corps:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with communication from headquarters Third Division, Second Corps, of this date, I have the honor to transmit herewith regimental reports of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers and First Maine Heavy Artillery.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY,
In Front of Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864.

Lieut. W. J. RUSLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters I have the honor to report that two of the colors of this regiment were lost on Wednesday, 22d instant, in the falling back from the attempt to establish a line of works in advance of that before and now held. As near as I can ascertain all of our colors reached the works held by Gibbon's divis-

ion in their retreat. Thence one was brought in by the bearer to our own line. Another bearer was killed by the enemy in their attack upon these works. The third color bearer returned to his regiment without his colors and with the following account of his conduct: He says that on first reaching the breast-works he planted his colors by the side of the Sixty-ninth New York. On suggestion from the Sixty-ninth color bearer he left to find his own regiment. Went a few feet rearward and lay down behind a pile of wood. The enemy attacking, he rose to retreat and seized his colors to bring with him, but the staff being entangled he could not free it and came off without it. Later he was told that our forces held those works and he went back to find his colors, but found the rebels in the works and had to escape. That he was quite demoralized will appear from his remarks to his commanding officer when examined in relation to his conduct, to this effect: that he thought it best even to the loss of the colors to save himself for some future service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. TALBOT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. First Maine Artillery, June 22.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, June 26, 1864.

[Lieut. W. J. RUSLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following statement in reference to the loss of the national colors belonging to this regiment on the afternoon of June 22, 1864:

Learning that the troops upon the right and left of my command had fallen back I faced my command to the right and attempted to retreat in order, but the enemy suddenly appearing and pouring a volley into my ranks caused considerable confusion, in the midst of which the colors were borne off toward our first line of breast-works, since which time nothing has been heard of them. The color bearer and guard, likewise a part of my command, accompanied the colors and are still missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. THOMPSON,

Captain, Commanding Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 26, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS C. THOMPSON,
Comdg. Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Third Brigade:

CAPTAIN: You will immediately place the color bearer of your national colors (the missing one) under arrest, and prefer charges against him for misbehavior before the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Mott:

WM. P. SHREVE,

Lieut.. Asst. Commissary of Musters, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, June 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I would state that the color bearer as well as forty-four other men were taken prisoners with the colors.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. C. THOMPSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
June 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS:

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my command in the affair of the 22d instant:

On the morning of that day my command was ordered to advance to the woods in my front and form connection with the Second Brigade of this division on their left. As soon as Colonel McAllister, commanding Second Brigade of this division formed his line, I made the connection at a point marked A on the diagram* inclosed, my left resting at a point marked B. As soon as the brigade was in position it commenced to intrench, but had made but little progress when a heavy fire was opened upon my left on the position occupied by the First Division of this corps, occasionally a few shots coming from the rear. In a few minutes the troops of the First Division came en masse, crowding by the rear of my line saying that the enemy were in their rear. My command was immediately formed and prepared for an attack, when the enemy poured a volley of musketry directly in rear of my line. The command was immediately faced about, but the troops coming from our left in great disorder carried my command with them. They moved to the right and rallied behind the breast-works at a point marked C. They remained here for a short time, when the enemy came upon them from the left and opened fire on the works from the left and rear. Here is where the most of the prisoners taken from my command were captured, they remaining in the intrenchments until the enemy were upon them and escape was impossible.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHAPLIN,
Colonel First Maine Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

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* Not found.

No. 93.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations July 26–31.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH BATTALION MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
October 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated October 6, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign to Deep Bottom from the time we broke camp until our return:

At 5 p. m. on the 26th day of July, 1864, the command broke camp, and after a severe march bivouacked within one mile of the James River. At daylight on the morning of the 27th instant we crossed the river and moved out to the front of the position occupied by General Foster's forces, halted in an open field, and after remaining here about an hour were moved into a small piece of woods a little in our front. Shortly after getting into line the enemy opened a battery in our front and for a short time they shelled the woods with great vigor, but without inflicting any casualties in the battalion. About 10 a. m. we moved out in line of battle and crossed the open field in our front to the road which was held by the enemy early in the morning; remained in the vicinity until late in the afternoon, when we moved to the front and right of our position during the day. We remained here in front of the enemy's works until late in the afternoon of the 28th, when orders to move were received; moved back some distance and took up a new line running parallel with the road held by the enemy during the morning of the 27th. Commenced to turn the enemy's works so as to face in the opposite direction. At 8 p. m. orders to suspend operations on the works were received. At 8.30 p. m. moved out and recrossed the James River, marched to that part of the line in front of Petersburg held by the Eighteenth Corps, and bivouacked. Remained here until the night of the 29th, when we marched out to relieve a portion of the Eighteenth Corps in the advance trenches. Remained in the trenches during the operations of the 30th instant. During that day the enemy kept up a constant fire of musketry and artillery, and succeeded in wounding one man by a fragment of a shell. On the night of the 30th we were relieved by a portion of the Eighteenth Corps and returned to our former camp, where we arrived at 1 a. m. on the 31st instant.

CHAS. C. RIVERS,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. THOMAS H. DUNHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., 2d Corps.

No. 94.

Report of Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

GENERAL:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 14, crossed the James River from Wilcox's Landing to Wind-Mill Point, and after marching some two miles bivouacked for the night.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 496.

15th, at 11.20 moved in the direction of Petersburg, and at about 12.30 on the morning of the 16th arrived at the Dunn house, front of Petersburg, and at 6.20 a. m. moved up to the works and reversed them, and after occupying them until about 5.30 p. m. formed line for attack, and at 6 advanced about three-quarters of a mile, where we were stubbornly resisted by the enemy and were severely engaged until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when we were relieved, leaving a picket-line, losing in killed and wounded 34. On the night of the 17th again went on picket and remained until 4 a. m. on the morning of the 18th, when the regiment advanced as a skirmish line, and halted at the Hare house, where we remained until 6 p. m., being under fire all day with a loss of 6 killed and wounded. Returned and joined the brigade at 8 p. m., and bivouacked in the woods in the rear of the Hare house until the 20th, when we marched near to the Doctor Bryant house, where we bivouacked for the night, losing 3 men wounded. On the 21st marched to the left of the Second Division and threw up breast-works. On the morning of the 22d advanced about 900 yards in front of the breast-works, and after lying in this position for two hours, changed front and was in that position until about 3 p. m., when the enemy suddenly appeared on our left flank, causing the troops on our left to become panic-stricken, and in the general stampede that followed the whole line fell back to the breast-works. Every effort was made to stay the flying troops, but all efforts proved utterly futile and of no effect. Ten men were here lost in wounded and missing. We remained behind these breast-works until July 12, when we leveled them and moved in the rear of the Fifth Corps, where we remained doing fatigue duty until July 26, when we took up line of march for James River, which we crossed about daylight on the morning of the 27th, and halted near Deep Bottom and went into battle column and received a severe shell fire from the enemy, but receiving no injury or loss. About 11.30 advanced in line of battle across Strawberry Plains, halting on the river road. About 5.30 p. m. moved by the right flank and took position on the left of the river road between the First and Second Divisions, where we remained until 7.30 p. m. of the 28th, when we recrossed the river, halting about daylight on the morning of the 29th in rear of the Eighteenth Corps. About 8 p. m. went into front line of breast-works on the right of the Hare house and remained here until relieved on the night of the 30th, when we returned to our old camp, where we still remain.

During the above actions and marches the regiment was under several commanders, and although I cannot pay a true and just tribute to their worth and bravery (having just joined the regiment on the 15th day of May from detached service), but as Colonel Sewell was the first who led in the first few days in the battles of the Wilderness, and around whom so many associations cling, but was compelled by the stern hand of sickness to succumb and retire from the field, but his former conduct on the field has not only won for him imperishable honors, but no one questions his zeal or bravery and fitness for the position he occupied, or even higher honors. Maj. V. M. Healy was for a few days in command, and Capt. H. H. Woolsey, who fell in the discharge of his duty on the 18th day of June, in the full vigor of his manhood, true, brave, and always found at his post where duty called him, and nobly battling with the enemies of his country. I cannot speak of the other officers individually, where all were brave and each tried to emulate the other in the performance of each and every duty. All nobly assisted me in sustaining the reputation of the regiment, and accomplishing the duties that it performed.

I took command on the 18th of June, and since that time I have endeavored to enforce discipline and make this regiment maintain its former high reputation, and although reduced to meager numbers, the pride of the brigade and an honor to the State and themselves.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. GODFREY,

Captain, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 95.

Reports of Capt. Thomas C. Thompson, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to July 30, 1864.

Reaching Charles City Cross-Roads the march was continued in direction of the Chickahominy River, arriving and crossing that stream about 3 p. m. [June 13]. Still pressing on, after marching until 8 p. m., found the brigade in camp within three miles of the James River. On the morning of June 14 moved down to the banks of the river at Wilcox's Landing, and there remained until 4 p. m., when crossed on a steamer and landed at Wind-Mill Point. Proceeding about three miles from this locality I halted and camped for the night. Resuming our march on the morning of June 15, midnight found the regiment beside the rebel intrenchments before Petersburg, which were captured during the day by the negro troops.

The greater part of June 16 was occupied in changing the front of the captured works, and about 6 p. m., pursuant to orders, line of battle was formed inside of the works, on the ——— road, the Sixth New Jersey being on the regiment's right and the Fifth New Jersey on the left of the regiment. A line of battle advanced 300 yards ahead, drove in the pickets of the enemy, and then veering to the right crossed the road and left the way open for Major Cooper to advance, the regiment quickly joining with the Sixth New Jersey, which, at one time, from some unknown cause, became detached from the right. Major Cooper ordered the command forward, and while under a severe fire of the enemy succeeded in crossing the ravine in our front, and taking a secure position within a short distance of the rebel intrenchments. Here a small rifle-pit was thrown up, and early on the morning of the 17th received orders to fall back across the ravine to the adjacent hill, leaving a small detachment to hold the line. I am pained to report

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 498.

that on the afternoon of the 16th Captain Mullery, a brave and accomplished officer, was mortally wounded while in the act of cheering on his men.

Remained idle during the greater part of the 17th, and at night moved to the right of the road and there remained all night. During the night the enemy abandoned the line of works in front and fell back to another line beyond the old State road. At daylight on the 18th, when their retreat was discovered, the regiment joined in the advance, and upon arriving beside the road halted and erected a small rifle-pit. No movement of consequence took place during the day until about 4 p. m., the brigade having massed by the roadside, just to the right of the O. P. Hare house, when an attempt was made to carry the enemy's rifle-pits, but was repulsed. The First Maine Heavy Artillery lead the column, the Sixteenth Massachusetts following, and this regiment behind the latter regiment. The Sixteenth Massachusetts failed to follow the First Maine, whereupon Major Cooper ordered the regiment forward, but not being properly supported did not advance beyond the Hare house. After the failure of this charge the brigade was withdrawn to the rear.

On the morning of June 19 Major Cooper, who throughout the campaign had ably commanded the regiment, was disabled by a wound in his ankle, received while performing the duty of division officer of the day. Being the senior officer present, I assumed command of the regiment.

On the 20th I marched to the left, and on the 21st joined in the reconnaissance beyond our left flank. Upon returning and being assigned a position on the right of the Second Division of the Second Corps, I intrenched my front, and on the morning of the 22d advanced with the brigade, halting a short distance from the enemy's works. After being furnished with intrenching tools I began to strengthen my position. My right joined the left of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, and my left connected with a regiment of the First Division, the whole of which division, I believe, being the left of the line of battle. While engaged at work in the trenches the enemy attacked the left flank of the First Division, which gave way and retreated past my command in great disorder. Shortly after the left gave way I was informed by several of my officers that there were no troops upon my right, and finding that to remain was certain capture, I ordered my command to fall back. Following along the line of earth-works, I halted and rallied a portion of my command, but finding the confusion so great that a stand would be useless I again ordered a retreat. Amid the confusion incident to the occasion the colors by some means became separated, and upon regaining our main works I learned that the national colors, 2 officers, and some 40 enlisted men were missing. It is supposed that the color bearer, when retreating, as well as officers and men, took the wrong direction and fell into the enemy's hands. I trust that the loss of the colors will not be considered discreditable to the reputation of the regiment and that the loss will be attributed more to accident than to any other cause.

On the 23d of June I was assigned a place in the line of intrenchments, which I occupied until the 11th of July, when that portion of the line was abandoned. Encamping in rear of the Fifth Corps, no notable event (if I except the fatigue duty at the front) occurred until the night of July 26, when with the brigade I marched toward the James River, crossing the Appomattox at midnight and the James early on the morning of the 27th. When in the vicinity of Deep Bottom Creek

line of battle was formed in a piece of wood, my right joining the Sixth New Jersey and my left the Eleventh New Jersey. The enemy slightly annoyed us with a battery, but it was of short duration. While in this locality my command was not engaged in battle, and on the night of July 28 I recrossed the James and Appomattox, arriving and halting in rear of the Eighteenth Corps at daybreak July 29. At night I occupied a portion of the line of breast-works in front of the city, on the left bank of the Appomattox, where I remained until the night of July 30, 1864, when on being relieved I returned to the camp which I occupied previous to the movement across the James on the 26th.

My loss during the campaign is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 10; missing, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 10; wounded, 88; missing, 56. Making an aggregate loss of 168.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. THOMPSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Davis, near Petersburg, Va., October 6, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the operations of this regiment in the first Deep Bottom campaign, from July 26 to July 29, 1864, inclusive, I being at that time in command:

Broke camp near Jerusalem plank road on the evening of July 26; crossed the Appomattox that night and the James River at daybreak on the following morning. Formed line of battle along the edge of a wood skirting Strawberry Plains, Sixth New Jersey being on my right and the Eleventh New Jersey joining me on the left. Here the enemy opened fire from a battery but injured none of my command. After considerable maneuvering finally were placed in position in a large wood in front of the enemy's works, where I remained until the night of July 28, when the line of march was again taken up. Recrossing the James and Appomattox I arrived in vicinity of Petersburg at daylight on the morning of July 29, and halted in rear of the Eighteenth Corps, where I remained until dark, when I was assigned position in the intrenchments near the Appomattox, there remaining until the night of July 30, when, upon being relieved, returned to the old camp near the Jerusalem plank road. No casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. THOMPSON,
Captain, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS.

No. 96.

Report of Maj. Virgil M. Healy, Eighth New Jersey Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment during the fifth epoch of the

campaign, embracing the march across the Chickahominy and the James and the operations in front of Petersburg, up to the assault on the enemy's position July 30, 1864:

June 12, the regiment left Cold Harbor and marched toward the Chickahominy, which it reached and crossed on the afternoon of the 13th, continuing the march to Charles City Court-House. On the 14th crossed the James at Wind-Mill Point on transports. On the 15th marched to before Petersburg, where we occupied the works captured from the enemy. On the 16th reversed the works occupied by us, where we remained until evening. We then advanced upon the enemy, driving him before us, and taking a position 100 yards in front of his works. Here [we] fought all night, twice replenishing our ammunition, and holding our ground with the following loss: 3 enlisted men killed and 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men wounded. On the 17th remained in rear of works built by our troops. On the 18th advanced again on the enemy, capturing two lines of works, and on the same day assaulted the next line, when we were repulsed with the loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded. On the 19th built new works under fire of sharpshooters, by which 1 man was killed and 1 wounded. On the 20th remained in the works until night, when we were relieved by colored troops and went to the rear works. On the 21st marched to the left toward the Weldon railroad and built works. On the 22d took up an advanced position, where, while engaged in building works, we were attacked by the enemy in rear and on our left flank, and were compelled to fall back to our original position of the 21st, with a loss of 11 enlisted men missing and 2 wounded. The regiment then went into camp. We remained in camp until the 26th of July, in the afternoon, when we broke camp and, marching all night, reached the James River at Jones' Neck at daylight on the 27th, crossing the Appomattox in our route. On the 27th crossed the James, and early in the morning were formed in line of battle. During the day the regiment occupied the works captured from the enemy, and on the 28th built an advanced line; the same night recrossed the James, marching all night. On the night of the 29th marched to the front and relieved a portion of the Eighteenth Corps, which position we held during the engagement of the 30th, having but 1 man wounded. On the night of the 30th we were relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and returned to our present camp.

Total casualties during the time embraced in this report, 3 commissioned officers wounded and 5 enlisted men killed and 31 wounded.

It is with no ordinary feeling of pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that, through the untiring exertions and hearty co-operation of my officers, to whom I return my heartfelt thanks, and to the willing obedience of the brave men whom it has been my honor to command during this most trying campaign, I have always been enabled to keep my regiment in an efficient state of discipline and well in hand for any emergency. It would be invidious in me to particularize either officers or men where all have been so deserving. The record of those pages speaks more forcibly than any language I could employ. Let it speak for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. M. HEALY,

Major Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. J. RUSLING,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Corps.

No. 97.

*Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 12–16.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position July 30, 1864.

Sunday, June 12, the regiment left its position at Barker's Mill at 10 p. m., and marching a short distance, halted for an hour or more, after which the march was continued, the Chickahominy crossed at 11 o'clock, and a point near Charles City Court-House reached just before sunset.

June 14, moved to the James River in the morning and crossed early in the afternoon and bivouacked.

June 15, moved off at 11 a. m. The heat was extreme, and the men suffered very much. A rapid march brought us to the outer defenses of Petersburg after midnight.

June 16, the regiment was engaged in throwing up a line of breastworks until 5 p. m., when it took its position on the extreme left of the second line preparatory to an advance upon the enemy's works; moved forward at 5.30 p. m. Before the regiment got near the enemy's works the first line disappeared and the advance was continued until the enemy's line was in plain view, and a heavy fire received. The regiment at once commenced a rapid fire, which was kept up with intervals until midnight. This I considered necessary, as the moment the fire ceased the enemy would pour in a heavy volley and attempt an advance. The ammunition became exhausted a number of times, many of the men firing over a hundred rounds. Our wants were promptly supplied by the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which was in line a short distance in our rear. I never saw men act with more steadiness and coolness than did the regiment on this occasion. Its loss was heavy, being nearly one-third of the number engaged. The regiment was relieved at daylight and went back to the second line. Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover assumed command of the regiment to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MCALLISTER.

Lieut. W. J. RUSLING,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Corps.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 16–July 28.

The regiment remained in the works until the 21st [June], when it moved to the left across the Suffolk road. Halted at 2 p. m.; took the regiment on the skirmish line, and during the night established a picket-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 21 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 495.

line on the left of the Second Brigade, where it remained until the afternoon of the next day, when it was compelled to retire to the breastworks, being completely turned by the enemy's advance.

Remained in camp in rear of the works until July 12, when, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, the works were destroyed and the regiment moved a mile to the rear and halted near the Jerusalem plank road, where it remained until the forenoon of the 13th (except a portion of the time which was consumed in leveling works), when it marched to its present camp. Remained in camp until the evening of July 26, when the regiment accompanied the brigade in a march across the Appomattox and James to Deep Bottom. Halted shortly after daylight and went into position. Moved during the day a short distance to the left, where we remained until the night of July 28, when we returned, halting in rear of the Eighteenth Corps a little before daylight.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SCHOONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WILLIAM J. RUSLING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Corps.

No. 99.

Report of Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations June 12–July 1.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,
*July 1, 1864.**

June 12, orders received to withdraw at dark. Dwight was already in position with Dow; McKnight and Clark assigned to Gibbon, Roder and Burton to Barlow, Gilliss and Dwight to Birney. Four mortars withdrew at 4 p. m. The caissons of all the batteries moved back to the Livesay house. At 8.30 the reserve batteries were withdrawn carefully to the same point, where the Fourth New York Artillery and train were already. The column then started forward for Long Bridge, in charge of Major Hazard. Arrived at daylight of June 13, moved in rear of the corps, and arrived at James River by night.

June 14, the corps commenced crossing the river, the divisions taking care of their own batteries. Dwight's the only battery that crossed this day.

June 15, last of infantry across by 7 a. m. and all the batteries crossed during the day. The corps moved out at 10 a. m. with the six batteries. The last of the batteries over by 12 at night, and two battalions of the Fourth New York Artillery. The batteries parked one mile from the river.

June 16, at 10.15 the last caisson of the ammunition train across and moved forward. The whole work of embarking and disembarking the artillery and trains of the corps was done by the Fourth New York Artillery, which brought up the rear. The batteries at daylight moved forward under charge of Major Hazard and arrived in front of Petersburg at 5 p. m. The division batteries were on the line of the division

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 11, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 507.

lines. Edgell was placed on Barlow's line, Dow and Ames on right and left of Petersburg road, Ricketts in rear of left of the corps and of the enemy's works, others in reserve. They assisted in the attack, and kept up a vigorous and effective fire until 9 p. m. At 12 m. Brown was ordered out to relieve Dow, who came in reserve.

June 17, the positions of the batteries were as follows: Gibbon's line, McKnight and Clark; Birney's line, Gilliss, one section of Edgell, Sleeper and Burton in rear; Barlow's line, Roder, Dwight, one section of Edgell in rear of Captain Ricketts; in park, Brown and Ames. An assault to be made by the Ninth Corps at 2 p. m. Dwight silenced a battery in his front as often as it opened. All other batteries opened as occasion required. At 3 p. m. the mortars, one section placed on Barlow's extreme left, opened with great effect. Captain Jones was killed while watching the effect of his fire, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Moore until 5 p. m., when Captain Wood was assigned to the command and opened heavily, and an assault [was] made by the Ninth Corps at 10, during which two shells silenced a battery which was playing on the charging troops. At dark 600 men of the Fourth New York Artillery were ordered to report to General Birney for duty, under command of Major Williams—Companies A, B, G, H, and F.

June 18, at 1 a. m. came the order that an assault would be made at 4 a. m. by the Third Division and that General Birney was in command of the corps. At daylight the remainder of the Fourth New York Artillery were marched out and put in the works in rear of Birney's center. At 4 a. m. the batteries opened along the whole line and the divisions moved forward—the Third Battalion, Fourth New York Artillery, in Pierce's brigade. The works of the enemy were taken with little resistance until the crest was reached, where their force was developed. A charge forced them back still farther, and our men took up this line; in the other division they advance equally and all the artillery was rendered useless. A position was immediately selected at the turn of the Petersburg road, near the Hare house, and a party put to work to prepare it for a battery, but were driven away by heavy fire. The Fourth New York Artillery was advanced so as to form a third line. Captains Ricketts, Dows, and Ames were ordered up and halted on the road in rear of the line. Captain Ricketts was placed on a hill near ——— house and opened fire on the city, getting no reply. After some time, at 12 m., another assault was ordered. Captain Dow was instructed to move into position as soon as the attack enabled him to do so. Captains Sleeper and Burton were placed in Barlow's rear line. As the assault was ordered these batteries were ordered to open. Ricketts and Dow did so. Dow lost 10 men by musketry fire. At 5 p. m. another attack without result. The mortars put in position (four) at the Hare house at the turn of the road. At dark Roder advanced on Barlow's rear line. Captain Dow was withdrawn and work commenced for Brown in his position and Ames in the garden on the left of the house, our infantry line put in the same place along the crest. In the afternoon Clark moved forward to the second line, on the right of the Fourth New York Artillery, and Edgell in the evening on Ames' left.

June 19, position as follows: Gibbon's line—front, Clark, rear, McKnight; Mott's line—front, Brown, Ames, and Edgell, rear, Ricketts, Gilliss, Dow; Barlow's line—front, Roder, Sleeper, Fourth New York Artillery; on right of Gibbon's second line, Sleeper. Sleeper moved forward to the left of Edgell and in front. No further changes during the day.

June 20, two more mortars put in position, and one section of Ricketts' on Ames' left ordered to shell the town and bridges; did so from rifled batteries slowly. Ordered to open along the whole line; did so slowly and with great effect from the mortars. At 1 p. m. orders to withdraw, when relieved by the Sixth and Ninth Corps; afterward modified, the withdrawal to be after dark. Batteries, &c., ordered to assemble near headquarters. Did so during the night except McKnight's and Clark's, which went with Second Division.

June 21, marched at 8 a. m. to the left and rear. Burton and Roder with Barlow, McKnight and Clark with Gibbon, Dwight and Gilliss with Mott. The other batteries, regiment, and trains moved in rear of the column. Command moved half a mile south of the junction with the plank road, then back to the plank road and took position. Gibbon on Warren's left, and the left of and perpendicular to the plank road; Clark in position by the road; Mott on Gilliss' left; Barlow on his left. No position for batteries except on Gibbon's line. Barlow closed in to the right, and the trains and artillery were moved back and up the plank road in the neighborhood of the Jones house. About dark an attack was made by cavalry in the rear of the left flank. The Fourth New York Artillery and Brown's battery were placed in position at the forks of the road to guard the rear. McKnight's battery was placed in position a quarter of a mile to the left of Clark's, on Gibbon's line.

June 22, the Fourth New York and [Brown's] battery returned to camp. At 12 m. details of the Fourth sent to strengthen Clark and McKnight and make gabions. At 3 p. m. notified of the breaking of Barlow's division. Roder's battery and the Fourth New York Artillery immediately sent to take position in the open field, where the first line was; arrived in time to form a rallying party for the First Division. News at this time received of the capture of McKnight's guns. Five batteries placed in position on the line of the plank road. Gilliss and Dwight moved up on part of Mott's new (retired) line. Clark retired one section when the troops broke, but retained the other in position, firing vigorously and receiving a very hot fire from four of the enemy's batteries; well protected by his works and loss small. Troops reformed at dusk. Burton's battery moved up to take position on the right of the road in line with Clark. Works commenced by Captain Burton at 9 p. m. Dow relieved Clark, and Ricketts moved up preparatory to going in on the right of Dow. A company of engineers (regular) built strong works for these two batteries.

June 23, the Second Corps did not change position. The Fourth New York Artillery reported to Gibbon and was put on the front line to the left of the plank road. The enemy opened on a brigade of the Fifth Corps that was filing in rear of our batteries, which opened and silenced them. Roder continued on Barlow's line, and Dwight [and] Gilliss with Mott. At dark Gibbon's division was relieved by the Fifth Corps on the front line, and formed a second. The Fourth New York Artillery reported back.

June 24, General Gibbon moved down to the Williams house to support the Fifth Corps, taking Ames and Sleeper, who were assigned to him. At dark Dow, Ricketts, and Burton were relieved by Fifth Corps batteries and parked in reserve near the Jones house.

June 25, for three days Gilliss and Dwight have hauled out at night, going into position at daylight; no firing.

June 26, the First and Second Battalions, Fourth New York Artillery ordered to report to First and Second Brigades, Third Division; batteries, no change.

June 27, at night Captains Clark and Edgell reported to General Mott to relieve Lieutenants Gilliss and Roder, and Captain Brown to General Barlow to relieve Lieutenant Roder. The relieved batteries camped near the Jones house.

June 28, no change.

June 29, Third New Jersey Battery reported six light 12-pounders. Dow reported to General Gibbon to take position on the left.

June 30, four guns Third New Jersey Battery ordered to report to General Barlow. Dow relieved and returned to camp.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Colonel Fourth New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations July 1–30.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from July 1 to July 30, 1864, including the operations at Deep Bottom, Va.:

On the 1st of July six batteries of the brigade were in position on the line held by the corps to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, and seven batteries were camped near the Jones house. At this date, Colonel Tidball having been assigned to duty elsewhere, I assumed command of the brigade as senior officer, and was regularly assigned by orders from headquarters of the corps on the 6th of July. The brigade remained in this position until July 11, the batteries in reserve occasionally relieving those in position.

On July 11 orders were received directing the withdrawal from the intrenched line held by the corps. The artillery was withdrawn during the night, and with the reserve batteries massed in a field near the Williams house and north of the Jerusalem plank road.

On the morning of the 12th the corps took position in the line near the Williams house, two batteries reporting to each division commander. The command remained quiet during the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th orders were received to move to the right. The Second Division moved to the Southall house, and occupied the line to the north of the plank road, the left resting on the Norfolk railroad. Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery went into position in the redan on the center of this line; Edgell's (First New Hampshire) battery in the redoubt on the Norfolk road. The remainder of the command went into camp on the north side of the Norfolk road and near the Deserted House.

On the 23d of July Woerner's (Third New Jersey) battery reported to Major-General Gibbon, and took position on the line of the Second Division, in a small redan near the Southall house.

On the 25th of July orders were received to be in readiness to move at short notice.

On the 26th the following assignments of batteries to divisions were made: To First Division, Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) battery and Brown's (B, First Rhode Island); to Second Division, Ricketts' (F, First Pennsylvania) and Gilliss' (C and I, Fifth United States); to Third Division, Edgell's (First New Hampshire), Dow's (Sixth Maine), and

Woerner's (Third New Jersey). The command moved at dark, the reserve batteries marching in rear of the Second Division; crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and arrived at Jones' Neck before daylight. The divisions, accompanied by their artillery, crossed the river immediately. Captain Edgell's (First New Hampshire) battery went into position in the oak grove near the bridge-head, Captain Woerner's (Third New Jersey) battery to the right of the grove, Captain Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) battery and Captain Brown's (B, First Rhode Island) on the left of Captain Edgell's battery. At 6 a. m. the line advanced across the open plain on the enemy's position in the edge of the woods about 1,000 yards distant. The batteries in position opened a concentrated fire on the enemy's artillery, forcing their cannoneers to leave their guns for a time. At this time the line of works was carried by our skirmish line and a battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns was captured with two caissons. The enemy returned to and succeeded in getting off their light 12-pounder battery. Owing to the advance of our troops the heavy fire on it could not be continued. The 20-pounder battery was taken across the river to Jones' Neck and shipped to City Point. Our line now advanced, the left resting on Deep Creek, and the right extending along the ridge at the Potteries and the New Market road. Positions for batteries were selected on the right and left of the Potteries, and Captain Ricketts' (F, First Pennsylvania) placed on the left, Lieutenant Gilliss' (C and I, Fifth United States) on the right. Earth-works were thrown up for their protection. No other positions practicable for artillery could be found on the line. The positions of Captains Brown's, Sleeper's, and Edgell's batteries remained unchanged. Captains Dow's and Woerner's batteries were placed in position on the right of the oak grove and near the Chimneys, sweeping the open plain in front. About 3 p. m. Captain Ames' battery was ordered across the river and took position in the work at the bridge-head. At 4 p. m., as a precautionary measure against any attack on the rear, the five batteries near the bridge-head were disposed in such a manner as to fully cover all approaches. During this time the six reserve batteries remained on the south side of the river at Jones' Neck.

During the night of the 28th the Third Division recrossed the river and marched back to Petersburg. Roder's (K, Fourth United States), Burton's (Eleventh New York), and McKnight's (Twelfth New York) batteries were ordered to report to General Mott, commanding, and marched back with his division. During the night the line was drawn back into the open plain, and Dow's battery was moved forward to the line taken up on Strawberry Plains. The command remained in this position until dark of the 29th. At dusk the batteries withdrew to the bridge-head, those of the First and Second Divisions moving with them. The reserve moved in rear of the troops, recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and about daylight parked with the other batteries, in rear of the Eighteenth Army Corps headquarters.

None of the batteries were in position during the engagement of July 30. At dark the command returned to their former camp, near the Deserted House.

No casualties occurred in the brigade during the period covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 101.

Report of Capt. Edwin B. Dow, Sixth Maine Battery.

HDQRS. SIXTH MAINE BATTY., ARTY. BRIG., 2D CORPS,
*August 7, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

Crossed Chickahominy River at Long Bridge the afternoon of the 13th [June], and marched to Wilcox's Landing on the James River. Remained in camp 14th. Crossed the James River 6 p. m. 15th, and marched some three miles toward Petersburg, and bivouacked for the night. Resumed march at daylight 16th, and arrived at the works in front of Petersburg at 5 p. m. Was immediately ordered to take position on the right of the road leading to the Hare house to cover the advance of Birney's division down the road. Opened fire at 6.30 p. m. and advanced in rear of the infantry, keeping up a spirited fire on the enemy's line and compelling a battery of the enemy's stationed at the Hare house to retire; expended 395 rounds of ammunition. Was relieved by Brown's battery (B, First Rhode Island) at 3 a. m. At daylight 18th moved to position to the left of the Hare house, and within 200 yards of the rebel line of works, supported by the Second Division. Opened a heavy fire on the enemy's line, dismounting two guns he had in position, and sweeping the intervening space with canister for the charge of Birney's division. At about 5 p. m. the charge was attempted, but failed, the charging column not getting fifty yards in front of my guns. I lost my first sergeant and 1 man killed and 8 wounded, and expended 420 rounds of ammunition. My first sergeant, James A. Pray, had been commissioned a second lieutenant, vice Second Lieut. Samuel Thurston, promoted to first lieutenant, but had not been able to get mustered on account of Lieutenant Thurston's absence in hospital, wounded. I wish to record the noble, self-sacrificing spirit displayed by Sergeant Pray, and to hope, if it be possible, that his muster may yet be made, so that he can appear on the records as a commissioned officer. At 9 p. m. we were relieved, and parked near the fortifications. Remained in park 19th and 20th. 21st, were ordered to the rear, and subsequently marched to the Williams house. At night returned and bivouacked near Jones' house, on the old Jerusalem road. Afternoon of the 22d threw up works south of the road, and at dark relieved Clark's battery (B, First New Jersey), on General Gibbon's line, covering the old Jerusalem road. In position 23d and 24th, with occasional firing. At 9 p. m. 24th was relieved by Bigelow's (Ninth Massachusetts) battery, Fifth Corps, and camped near General Hancock's headquarters. Lay in camp till the 29th, when we were ordered into position on the left of the Williams house, supported by the headquarters guards, Collis' Zouaves. Was relieved evening of the 30th by the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, Ferrero's division, and returned to old camp, where we remained until the night of July 4, when we relieved Lieutenant Gilliss' battery (C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery) on the line left of the old Jerusalem road, supported by Birney's division. Was relieved the night of the 6th by Lieutenant Gilliss, and returned to camp. Remained in camp until the night of the 11th, when we moved to the left and massed near the Williams house till morning of the 13th; then moved to field near the Southall house, where we remained in camp with General Gibbon's division until the morning of

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 513.

the 21st; moved and camped near the Norfolk railroad, in rear of the left flank works, until the 23d, when we occupied the redoubt on General Gibbon's line on the right of the railroad.

July 26, was ordered to report to General Mott, commanding Third Division, and marched across the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks and crossed James River at Turkey Bend. 27th, went into position on the right of the corps, about 600 yards from the river. Second Corps captured four 20-pounder Parrott guns. Moved forward the night of the 28th and threw up earth-works on the right of Second Division near the woods, supported on the right by dismounted cavalry. 29th, remained in position till 8 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw and retrace our steps to the front of Petersburg, and parked in rear of the Eighteenth Corps line morning of the 30th; witnessed the assault on the enemy's lines that morning. At midnight reported to General Mott and returned to position in redoubt on the right of the Norfolk railroad, in rear of Southall's house.

My losses have been: enlisted men killed, 4; enlisted men wounded, 24; officers wounded, 3. One wounded man has since died.

I received a severe contusion at Cold Harbor from a piece of shell, but was not disabled. Lieutenant Thurston is still absent at Annapolis hospital; also Lieutenant McKusick. Sergt. John G. Deane was promoted to second lieutenant, vice Pray, killed in action.

My report for July 31 is as follows: Officers for duty, 3; enlisted men for duty, 105; whole number of enlisted men present and absent, 155. Have occupied thirty-three different positions and expended 2,100 rounds of ammunition. Battery re-enlisted January 1, 1864, for three years.

I would most respectfully mention Lieut. William H. Rogers, who commanded the section on the plank road in the Wilderness, and Lieut. Samuel Thurston, who have acquitted themselves with great credit; as also First Sergt. James A. Pray, killed, and Sergts. Joseph W. Burke, John G. Deane, and Joshua J. Seamons, wounded, in hospital, and Gunners Joseph Winter, William S. Leavitt, and Hiram W. Carr, for bravery in working their guns under most trying circumstances. They are men who can be depended upon anywhere.

The battery has lost no material of any consequence and is to-day in as good condition as when it started upon the campaign.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN B. DOW,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Maine Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 102.

*Report of Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position, July 30, 1864.

June 13, halted, watered and fed near Whitehall, New Kent County, and at 10 a. m. resumed the march, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and at dark arrived at Wilcox's farm on the James River; here

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 516.

we remained during the next day. Crossed the river by transport on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th resumed the march to Petersburg, arriving a little before dark, and relieved Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at 3,000 yards' distance from the city.

June 17, being relieved by Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, moved into the main works, and by command of Major-General Birney shelled Petersburg at intervals. On the 18th advanced to the left, being in position all day, engaged most of the time, and on the 19th at 8 a. m. advanced 300 yards, engaged during the day, and after dark moved up into the first line.

June 20, firing at intervals during the day; enemy's works less than 200 yards in front. At 11 p. m. was relieved; moved to the rear and parked for the night.

June 21, moved still farther to the rear, but shortly after moved to Williams' house, halted and massed, and a few hours after moved back on the Jerusalem road; camped for the night near Jones' house. At 4 p. m. of the 22d went into position on the left of the road, where we remained till 2 p. m. of the 24th, when we moved to the left and went into position near Williams' house.

June 27, marched with Second Division six miles to the left to guard against cavalry raids; camped near Prince George Court-House.

June 29, returned to Williams' house and went into position at 5 p. m. on the right of the house.

July 1, were relieved at 10 a. m. and moved farther to the right, where we remained without any engagement till midnight of the 11th, when we were relieved, and hauled out, remaining in park during the 12th till 5 p. m., when we marched to Reams' Station; thence ordered back at 12 o'clock to our former park.

July 13, moved down to the right in rear of Sixth Corps, arriving there about 10 a. m.

July 25, at dark received orders to be in readiness to march, and at 4 p. m. of the 26th started, marched all night, crossed the Appomattox about 10 p. m. and the James at Deep Bottom about 3 a. m. of the 27th. After halting a short time for rest and feed moved out a quarter of a mile to the front, and shortly after engaged the enemy's batteries. By order of General Hancock drew over across the river four guns captured from the enemy that morning.

July 28, in the morning moved about 100 yards to the left, where the battery remained till dark on the 29th, when we recrossed the James and took up the line of march back, crossing the Appomattox at daybreak of the 30th.

J. HENRY SLEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

[Lieut. U. D. EDDY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

No. 103.

Report of Capt. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 1, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th [June], by order of Colonel Tidball, the battery withdrew from position and moved with the reserve batteries,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 518.

reaching Whitehall at 4 a. m. of the 13th. Resumed the march at 10 a. m., and crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge reached the James River at Wilcox's Landing at 9 p. m. and encamped. Remained at Wilcox's awaiting transportation during the 14th. At 3 p. m. of the 15th the battery was embarked on the steamers Monohauset and General Hooker, and crossed to Wind-Mill Point, and then moving up about a mile went into park near the Prince George road.

At 6 a. m. on the 16th marched toward Petersburg, and arrived at the front at 5 p. m., and immediately went into position about 300 yards to the left of the Beatty house, and on the immediate right of Dwight's battery (A, First Rhode Island Artillery). Our troops assaulting at 6 p. m., the enemy opened vigorously from his batteries near the Avery house, which was promptly replied to. At dark, by command of General Birney, commanding the corps, the battery was placed in position in front of the Beatty house, and commenced throwing shell through the woods at 1,200 yards range, continuing about one hour. One section was then ordered to take position on the left of the City Point and Petersburg road, by General Birney, and open fire on the city at 3,000 yards' range. This fire was kept up during the night at intervals of ten minutes, and also during the 17th, the shells falling into the city.

On the morning of the 17th my left section was advanced about 700 yards, taking position across the ravine on the immediate right of Roder's battery (K, Fourth United States), and opened fire on the enemy's works, remaining in this position until the 18th. The battery expended during the last three days 440 rounds of ammunition.

At 10 a. m. on the 18th, by order of Colonel Tidball, the left section rejoined the right and both advanced to a position about 100 yards to the left of the Hare house, and opened upon the enemy's works beyond the Norfolk railroad.

On the 20th, by order of General Birney, the firing on the enemy's works was continued till 11 a. m., and a few shell were also thrown into the city. At midnight my battery was relieved by the Second Maine Battery, of the Ninth Corps, and went into park near the Beatty house. Expended during the last three days 138 rounds of shell.

On the 21st moved with the reserve batteries into park near the Jones' house.

On the 22d, about 4 p. m., the enemy assaulted our lines to the left of the plank road with some success, and the reserve batteries were quickly placed in position at the Jones house. My battery remained here until the 25th and then went into camp in the woods near the Jones house.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 28th relieved Dwight's battery on the front line, remaining until July 4, when I was in turn relieved by Ricketts' battery (F, First Pennsylvania), and returned to camp.

At midnight of the 11th of July, by order of Major Hazard, commanding Artillery Brigade, took position near the Williams house, remaining till 3 p. m. of the 12th.

On the 13th, having been assigned to Gibbon's division, moved with that command to camp near the Southall house. The battery remained in this position until the 22d of July, when, by order of Colonel Smyth, commanding Second Division, took position in the inclosed work near the Norfolk railroad (rear line) relieving Durell's battery, of the Ninth Corps.

On the 26th the battery was assigned to General Mott's division, and marched at 5 p. m., and, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks at midnight, reached and crossed the James at Deep Bottom early on the

morning of the 27th. At 6 a. m., by order of General Mott, took position in the oak grove about a mile from the river, and engaged a 12-pounder battery of the enemy at 1,000 yards distance, exploding a chest, and silencing the battery with fifty-two rounds of percussion-shell. The only damage to my battery was one caisson slightly injured, and two horses killed. About 3 p. m., by order of Major Hazard, went into park near the river.

At dark on the 29th started with the reserve batteries of the corps on the return to Petersburg, arriving near headquarters Eighteenth Corps about sunrise of the 30th, but did not take part in the attack of that day.

On the 31st went into camp near Deserted House.

The casualties during this campaign have been very few—1 officer and 8 men severely, and as many more slightly wounded. The losses in material have been proportionally light.

The behavior of the officers and men has been all that could be desired.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. EDGELL,
Captain First New Hampshire Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 104.

Reports of Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
July 1, 1864.

COLONEL:*

Just after dark on the eve of the 12th [June] withdrew from the works and took up position near the wood on road leading to corps headquarters, where I remained until 12 o'clock, when marched with Second Division toward the Chickahominy. Reached Chickahominy River about noon on the 13th, and after remaining until the bridge was taken up marched to near Charles City Court-House. 14th, moved down to bank of James River, and on the morning of the 15th crossed the river and marched with Gibbon's division to near Petersburg, putting my battery into position at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 16th, near Battery No. 8 of the rebel line of works. Engaged at different times during the day. 17th, heavy fighting nearly all day on our left and front. 18th, the enemy's works in our front assaulted several times during the day. In p. m. I was placed in position in the corn-field about 600 yards in front of my former position on the meadow near the City Point railroad. 19th, slightly engaged. 20th, in eve marched with Second Division about one mile and a half from corps headquarters to the left and went into camp. 21st, marched to the left, striking the Jerusalem plank road about four miles from Petersburg; marched up the road about two miles and went into position near the edge of the woods. In eve built works on the brow of the hill in front and went into position at 3 a. m. on the 22d. About 2 p. m. the enemy attacked the left, and

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 12 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 521.

turning the position drove the troops back on the right and right center of the corps. I immediately opened fire on the enemy's batteries that were firing, throwing solid shot, case, and shell, and succeeded in drawing the greater part of their fire from the infantry to my battery and sustained a very heavy fire for the greater part of the afternoon. During the latter part of the afternoon I sent one section of the battery about 150 yards to the rear and placed it in position near the road to check any further advance of the enemy in that direction, as at one time it was feared that it would be necessary, and the guns that were left in the work could protect the ground in their front. Fortunately, however, they were not required in that position. At 10 p. m. the battery was relieved and moved back to near corps headquarters, on the plank road. 28th, went into position on the part of the line occupied by General Birney's division, where the battery is at present. My loss in killed and wounded during these engagements has been small, 2 killed and 4 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CLARK,
Captain, Comdg. Battery B, First New Jersey Light Arty.

Col. J. C. TIDBALL,
Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,
October 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my battery in the movement across the James River July 27 to 30:

In the afternoon of July 27 broke camp, and during the night following marched to near Jones' Neck, and bivouacked near the James River, where I remained until the 30th, when I returned to near Petersburg with the reserve batteries of the corps, and went into camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,
Captain, Comdg. Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 105.

Report of Capt. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTY.,
Camp Second Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Moved from Cold Harbor on the 12th [June]; reached James River on the 13th, crossed on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th marched toward Petersburg. Took part in the engagement of that day

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 523.

and evening, apparently doing good execution. Lay in reserve awaiting ammunition until the 18th. On the morning of the 19th took position within 300 yards of the enemy's lines, from which position I had the satisfaction of disabling two pieces during the day. On the 21st was relieved by a Ninth Corps battery and moved to the left with the Second Corps. On the 27th moved to cover the rear of our army from an apprehended attack with the Second Division, Second Corps, returning on the 29th.

July 26, moved with the Second Corps to Jones' Landing, on James River; crossed on the 27th; recrossed on the 29th and supported the Eighteenth Army Corps in the attack on Petersburg July 30, 1864; did not, however, take position.

During the campaign I have expended 2,532 rounds of ammunition. The list of casualties is comparatively small, consisting of 2 men killed and 9 wounded, 5 horses killed and 6 wounded.

The loss in material is very light indeed, the greater part of which has been made good by my artificers.

Again let me add that my officers and men are worthy of all praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. AMES,
Captain First New York Artillery, Commanding Company.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 106.

Report of Capt. James H. Wood, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Mortar Battery, of operations June 12–21.

IN CAMP, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *July 1, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT:*

On the 12th of June the whole battery was ordered out of position. Lieutenant Bradt's pieces immediately joined the ammunition train, reaching it at 12 m., and marched across the Chickahominy and James Rivers to Petersburg, reaching the rear of our lines at 2.30 a. m. of the 18th of June.

The section in charge of Captain Jones being unable, by reason of the persistency of the enemy's fire, to leave its position, did not withdraw until the evening of the 12th, and accompanied by the artillery of the Second Corps reached the front of Petersburg on the 16th day of June. In the forenoon of the 17th the section took position in front of the enemy's lines at a distance of 150 yards and on the left of the Second Corps. At 1 p. m. the section opened fire on the rebels at an assumed distance of 300 yards with three and a half ounces of powder and 10-second fuse. The firing was successful. At 2 p. m., immediately after the firing of one of the mortars, Captain Jones arose to witness the effect of the shot. He was struck in the forehead by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter. He never spoke afterward, and at 5 p. m. breathed his last. Thus was slain a brave and efficient officer and a courteous gentleman. At 3 p. m. Capt. James H. Wood, of Battery C, Fourth

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 1 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 527.

New York Artillery, was placed in command of the mortar battery and, accompanied by Captain Miller, inspector of artillery, advanced, under a terrific artillery fire, to assume command. At 5 p. m. a charge was made by a brigade of the Ninth Corps, directly in front of the section in charge of Captain Wood. The assault was repulsed, and a rebel battery at a distance of about 900 yards played upon the retreating columns with murderous effect. The mortars were trained upon the rebel battery, with a charge of six ounces of powder and 18-second fuse. The result was the silencing of the rebel guns and the blowing up of a rebel caisson. The colonel commanding the brigade, addressing Captain Wood, said, "Your mortars have saved my brigade."

In the afternoon of June 19 the sections in command of Lieutenant Bradt were ordered into position in front of Petersburg at about 250 yards' distance from the rebel lines. The firing was calculated at 250 yards with three and a half ounces charge and 10-second fuse. The practice was entirely satisfactory.

On the 21st of June the sections were all brought together on the Hare farm.

In the foregoing report there may be inconsistencies in the distances, the size of charges and the length of fuses. This can all be accounted for by the fact that the first supply of powder was not equal in strength to that subsequently obtained, and the cartridges were made partly from the one and partly from the other. The last supply (the former being now all expended) is considered reliable, so that the firing can hereafter be considered as reduced almost to a mathematical certainty.

JAMES H. WOOD,
Captain, Commanding Mortar Battery.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTY. BRIG., SECOND CORPS.

No. 107.

Report of Capt. John E. Burton, Eleventh New York Battery.

CAMP ELEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, I reported to General Barlow, commanding First Division. Hauled out of our position about 9 p. m. Marched all night and until 5 p. m. of the 13th with that division. Took up position on the James River near Wilcox's Landing. June 15, crossed the river about 10 a. m. on transports. Marched with General Barlow's division to near Petersburg, Va., where I came into position on the morning of the 16th between Battery A, First Rhode Island, and K, Fourth United States. Were engaged during the day and part of the night. On the morning of the 17th I was moved to the right and took up position near First Division headquarters and on the left of Lieutenant Dwight, and was engaged several times during the day and night with the enemy's batteries, one of which was forced to retire in some haste. At this place

*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 529.

a case-shot struck one of my carriages and exploded, but did no more damage than bruising one of the cheeks. The 18th, 19th, and 20th everything was quiet. June 21, I moved with the First Division to the left and parked near the Jones house about 6 p. m., remaining there until the night of the 22d, when, after putting up works on the right of the Jerusalem plank road, got my guns in position and limbers sunk before daylight of the 23d. On the 23d a column of infantry was seen passing in rear of the enemy's batteries. Captains Dow, Ricketts, and myself opened with excellent effect, in some places scattering the column. On the 24th the enemy opened with their artillery on a column of our infantry which was passing in rear of the battery and in plain view of their guns. We succeeded in silencing these guns after an engagement of above an hour. Was relieved that night by Battery L, First New York, and were in camp from that time to July 26, when we moved to the James River. Being in reserve did not cross the river, but having reported to Brigadier-General Mott, commanding Third Division, on the night of the 28th marched back to near Petersburg and went in camp August 1.

During the marches and engagements of this campaign both officers and men have behaved well. With but one exception not a man has straggled on any of the marches, and every man has always been at his post in every engagement.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BURTON,
Captain Eleventh New York Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 108.

Report of Capt. George F. McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery.

TWELFTH N. Y. BATTERY, ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 11, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

I reported on the evening of June 12 to Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps, and marched out of the works at dusk, via Dispatch Station; crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge about noon of the 13th; thence to Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, parking at 11 p. m. about two miles from the landing. Tuesday, 14th, hitched up and went down to the landing, and embarking the morning of the 15th, crossed the James on transports to Wind-Mill Point; marched at noon, still with the Second Division, and arrived at the fortifications east of Petersburg about 1 a. m. of the 16th, and went in position at daylight of the 16th; took position to the left of Battery No. 8; engaged in firing slowly during the day, and in the afternoon and evening engaged sharply with the enemy, both infantry and artillery, until 8 p. m. Engaged at intervals during the 17th and until the enemy's line was forced back some distance on the morning of the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 530.

18th. On the evening of the 20th marched to the left and parked in rear of the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 21st marched out to the left onto the Jerusalem plank road and parked near the Jones house. I reported, by order of Major-General Gibbon, with whom I was then serving, to Brigadier-General Pierce, and placed the battery in position in the work prepared by the pioneers for it at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 22d. Finding the works incomplete and defective in several particulars, I ordered my own men to commence work at once to strengthen and improve them, which they did, and remained steadily at work until 2 p. m., at the time of opening fire. At about 12 m. the enemy opened upon my position from an earth-work and fort to the right from four guns, bursting their projectiles in the battery with great accuracy, and also to the right and left of my position, as if endeavoring to elicit a reply from a battery if one was posted there. I immediately commenced changing my embrasures to the right in order to bear upon the enemy's guns. (These embrasures being made facing to the front before the battery was placed in position, and I being informed by officers on General Pierce's staff that the enemy would open a battery in our front if at all.) As soon as I commenced altering the works I reported the same to General Pierce, who ordered me to continue the work and open on the enemy's batteries as soon as possible. This order I complied with at about 2 p. m., and as soon as I opened the enemy replied with eight pieces of artillery and a very heavy musketry fire, their shot and shell falling and bursting with perfect accuracy in and about my works. After firing for the space of one hour the infantry support on our immediate left opened fire on the enemy, who were advancing in line of battle on our left front. The embrasure of the left gun was at once dug away in order to fire more to the left, and opened with canister, driving the enemy back with heavy loss. They fell back to their first line of battle, but rallied at once and again advanced full on our left flank. I was unable to open upon them to the left with more than one gun, as the embrasure for the remaining three guns faced the enemy's works to the right. At this time infantrymen came running in from the left, crying, "We are flanked on the left; the left has broken." I continued firing canister and case-shot without fuse until the entire left gave way and ran through the woods, leaving my left flank entirely unprotected; the enemy following immediately down the works from the left and planting their colors on the lunette of my left gun, ordered us to surrender. Up to this time none of my men had left their posts, nor did they do so until ordered by myself and officers. The order was given to fix prolonges, but the enemy poured into the works in such overwhelming numbers that it was apparent that further exertions to save the guns were useless, and my men fell back to the winding road running through the woods. My officers, First Lieut. George K. Dauchy and First Lieut. William S. Bull, nobly endeavored to rally the infantry to return and help draw off the pieces, and who, when asked by them, "Why do you fall back," replied "We did not fall back until ordered by the major commanding the brigade and by our officers." What few infantry remained in the road near the battery at this time were willing and desirous to return and help retake the guns, but not enough could be rallied at any one time to make an effective advance. During this time my chief of caissons, Second Lieut. H. D. Brower, whom I had dispatched to the rear a few moments before, now came up and gallantly assisted Lieutenants Dauchy and Bull in endeavoring to rally the infantry. No infantry officers were seen at this point of the road by my officers. At

the time the enemy came in upon the left of the battery I was on the right flank of my battery with my first sergeant. The First Minnesota Regiment, of General Pierce's brigade, which joined my battery on the right, broke on seeing the left give way, but were rallied by their officers and fired one volley at the enemy, but seeing them pouring in on our left fell back in confusion. One Lieutenant O'Brien, of the First Minnesota Regiment, rallied a few men and returned with me and some of my own men, who were falling back on the upper road, and endeavored to save the right piece. At this juncture the enemy poured in a heavy volley, killing my first sergeant and several men who were endeavoring to pull off the piece, and at the same time calling upon us to surrender. I then ordered the men near me to fall back, the enemy at this time occupying my entire position. I at once reported to General Pierce that my battery was lost. I with my officers and men remained with the first line of battle until after dark, ready to follow up any advantage that might be gained by the line in recapturing the position and pieces. I regained one limber, after our lines advanced this morning, nearly destroyed by shell, the axle and wheels having over twenty bullet holes in them. The loss of the command on the 22d is as follows: First sergeant killed; 1 corporal wounded; 1 corporal missing since action; 2 corporals missing since action; 1 bugler missing since action; 4 privates missing since action; four 3-inch rifled guns, four ammunition chests, and three limbers lost.*

Thursday, the 23d, I parked near the Jerusalem plank road and made a requisition for four light 12-pounder guns, per order of Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Army Corps. Received them July 1.

On Monday, July 4, went into position on Brigadier-General Barlow's line, relieving Battery K, Fourth United States, and remained there until July 6.

On the morning of July 9 went into position on Major-General Birney's line, remaining until the morning of the 12th, when I marched with the reserve artillery of the corps toward the right, parking not far from the plank road, until the morning of the 13th, when I marched and parked with the artillery of the corps in rear of the Fifth Army Corps, remaining there until the evening of the 26th.

Marched at sundown July 26, with the reserve artillery of the corps, across the Appomattox to Jones' Landing, on the James River; remained there in reserve until 11 p. m. of the 28th, when I marched back across the Appomattox River with the Third Division and parked near the Eighteenth Army Corps hospitals at daylight of the 29th, and at dark on the 30th I returned to my old camp in rear of the Fifth Army Corps, where I have since remained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. McKNIGHT,
Captain Twelfth New York Independent Battery.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

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*So much of this report as relates to the operations on June 22 was addressed to Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, under date of June 23, 1864, and was indorsed, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
"*June 24, 1864.*

"Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the corps.

"No blame can possibly attach to Captain McKnight for the loss of his battery.

"JOHN GIBBON,
"*Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.*"

No. 109.

Report of Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations June 12–July 1.

HDQRS. BATTY. F, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTY.,
July 1, 1864.

SIR:*

June 12 and 13, marched with Second Army Corps to Wilcox's Landing, on the James River.

June 14, encamped near Wilcox's Landing.

June 15, crossed the river at Wilcox's Landing.

June 16, marched to near Petersburg with Second Army Corps, and took position on left of the line; fired ten rounds; no casualties.

June 17, in same position; not engaged.

June 18, took position on Birney's line; shelled the city of Petersburg; fired 362 rounds; no casualties.

June 19, in same position; not engaged; one man seriously wounded.

June 20, Lieutenant Brockway's section on front line; fired sixteen rounds.

June 21, marched to the left with Second Army Corps.

June 22, not in position.

June 23, in position on right of plank road, on Gibbon's line; fired forty-four rounds.

June 24, in same position; fired 242 rounds; no casualties.

The balance of the month not in position.

Total ammunition expended, 1,480 rounds.

Total casualties: 2 men killed, 5 severely wounded; 9 horses killed, 9 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS,
Capt. First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery F.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Lieut. G. Lyman Dwight, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations June 8–30.

HDQRS. BATTY. A, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, from the 8th to the 30th of June, inclusive:

I assumed command of the battery on 8th of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. The strength of the company on that date was as follows: 2 commissioned officers present, 1 absent wounded, 48 enlisted men present, 12 absent wounded, 43 attached men present, 9 absent

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 531.

wounded; there were 19 men temporarily attached to the battery same day and 10 men on 9th of June, 1864, from other batteries of the corps; making a total of 120 present. The battery received as thorough a reorganization as the time and circumstances would permit, and reported for duty on the evening of 10th of June, 1864. On the 12th it was assigned to duty with General Birney's division, and the same day at 3 p. m. threw several shots at an observatory being erected by the rebels before General Birney's left; fired slowly for two hours, causing them (the enemy) to cease their work and conceal themselves. At 10 p. m. moved with Third Division toward Chickahominy River, crossing at about noon of the 13th; two horses abandoned on the road from exhaustion during march of 12th of June. At 5.30 p. m. 13th arrived at James River and camped in rear of line established by General Birney; distance marched from Cold Harbor to the James River about twenty-five miles; six horses abandoned on the road from exhaustion and want of feed. At 6 p. m. 14th loaded the battery on transports near Wilcox's Wharf, crossed the river, and at 4 a. m. 15th camped on opposite side, one mile above place of disembarkation, where teams unharnessed. At 11.30 a. m. moved with General Birney's division to vicinity of Petersburg, Va., distance eighteen miles, camping at 10 p. m., teams in harness all night; unharnessed at daybreak 16th of June. At 6.30 a. m. took a position on General Birneys' line, at his order, and threw a few shot into the city. At 8 a. m., by order of General Birney, assumed position on his left, under fire, and engaged the guns of the enemy intrenched in his front. Silenced the enemy in an hour, causing their battery to be withdrawn from their works. Desultory firing during the day. Earth-works were constructed for the protection of the battery.

June 17, at 6.30 a. m. moved half a mile to front and right, by General Barlow's order, to his line, and occupied a position of his selection. Was briskly engaged with two batteries of the enemy for half an hour, when firing ceased from both lines, and the battery was intrenched immediately. Engaged with the enemy's batteries (at 1,000 yards distance) at intervals during the day, sustaining the loss of 7 men and 4 horses wounded.

June 18, enemy's lines were changed during the night, rendering occupation of position by battery useless, and at 7 p. m. the battery was moved into camp, half a mile in rear. June 19 and 20, remained in same camp.

June 21, at 7.30 a. m. moved with Artillery Brigade to brigade camp, one mile to rear. At 9 a. m. rejoined Third Division and moved with it to left of army, distance five miles, camping on Jerusalem road at 7 p. m., where unharnessed horses.

June 22, remained in same camp till 5.30 p. m., when the battery was ordered to position on infantry line of Third Division. The woods occupied by the enemy were 230 yards by measurement from the front of the battery. At dark the battery was removed from the works, the position being considered too near the enemy to permit occupation during night. The night was employed in construction of works suitable for battery.

June 23 to 27, inclusive, the battery remained in same position being withdrawn at dark nightly and resuming position at earliest ligh (3 a. m.) daily. On night of 27th of June the battery was relieved b Captain Edgell, commanding First New Hampshire Battery, and wit drawn to camp near Jones' house. June 28 to 30, inclusive, in sam camp.

The daily movements of the battery from 3d of May to 8th of June, 1864, and its constant participation in the battles of that period, I am unfortunately unable to submit, as for some unknown reason they were taken away by the late commanding officer on his departure from the battery on 8th of June, 1864.

Unofficial intelligence has been received of the death of First Lieut. Peter Hunt on 14th of June, 1864, from wounds received at Shallow Creek, Va., 30th of May, 1864, while in command of a section of this battery. The battery deeply regrets the loss of so brave, valuable, and efficient an officer.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. DWIGHT,
First. Lieut., First Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Co. A.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 2d Army Corps.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Walter S. Perrin, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations July 8–29.

CAMP BATTERY A, FIRST R. I. ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, in the operations of the Army of the Potomac of the fifth epoch, from July 8, 1864, at which time I assumed command of the battery, at camp near the Jones house, front of Petersburg:

July 11, by order from Major Hazard, commanding Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, I moved out of camp at 12 p. m., and marched to the field near the Williams house, where the other batteries of the brigade were massed, remaining there until 6 p. m. of 12th instant. By order of Major Hazard I reported to General Birney, commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps, by whose order I parked my battery in the field front of his headquarters. On the morning of the 13th instant, by order of Major Hazard, marched to the rear of the Fifth Army Corps and went into camp near the Deserted House.

July 26, by order of Major Hazard, moved out of camp at 5 p. m., following Captain Clark's battery (B, First New Jersey Artillery), crossed the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, and marched to Deep Bottom, where I remained in reserve on the south side of the river until 10 p. m. of the 29th, when, by order of Lieutenant Fairchild, aide-de-camp to the major commanding, followed Captain Clark's battery, recrossing the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, and massed my battery with the other batteries of the brigade in rear of General Ord's headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. PERRIN,
First. Lieut., First Rhode Island Arty., Comdg. Battery A.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 112.

Report of Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 3, 1864.

MAJOR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, I was directed by the chief of artillery to report with my battery to General Barlow, commanding First Division, Second Corps. Was ordered by him to leave my position at dark and move with the division; marched all night.

June 13, crossed the Chickahominy at 9 a. m.; arrived in camp, near the James River, about 4 p. m.

June 14, remained in camp all day.

June 15, left camp at 9 a. m. Crossed the James River near Wilcox's Landing at 12 m. on the transport Eliza Hancox; marched with the division in the direction of Petersburg and went into park about midnight.

June 16, left park about 3 a. m.; moved with the division to the left of the Second Corps line; was directed by Major Hancock, General Barlow's assistant adjutant-general, to take up a position to the right of one of the enemy's works situated near the Avery house. I opened fire on the work and some infantry that were brought up to support a battery, with good effect; remained in position all night.

June 17, was directed by one of General Barlow's aides-de-camp to change position farther to the right and nearer the enemy's line of works. Here I did good execution; fired 151 rounds of ammunition. The enemy returned my fire with both artillery and infantry. Had 1 corporal severely and 1 private slightly wounded; remained in position all night.

June 18, remained in same position.

June 19, by direction of General Barlow I moved the battery farther to the front and within 400 yards of the enemy's first line of works; fired thirty-seven rounds; had 1 man severely wounded and 1 horse killed.

June 20, was directed by Major Hazard to withdraw as soon as I was relieved by another battery, and join the rest of the batteries of the corps near the Norfolk road.

June 21, by direction of the chief of artillery I marched with the other batteries of the corps to the left and rear of our line about two miles. Was then ordered to report to General Barlow and move with the First Division. Marched as far as the Jerusalem plank road; was then directed by one of General Barlow's aides-de-camp to go into camp near the Jones house, where I remained all night.

June 22, I was directed by Lieutenant Fairchild, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, to move with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery to the front and take up a position on line with the First Division. I moved up at a trot, and just as I arrived on the line the enemy made an attack on my right. I directed Lieutenant Smith to open on them at once with the right section, but with what effect I am not able to say on account of a thick wood being in my immediate front; however, the enemy left in a very short time after; remained in position.

June 23 to 26, remained in the same position.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 534.

June 27, was relieved by Captain Brown's battery, and directed by the chief of artillery to go into camp near the Jones house.

June 28 to July 11, remained in the same camp.

July 12, left camp at midnight, marched one mile and a half to the rear, and went into park.

July 13, remained in the same place.

July 14, left camp at 8 a. m., marched with the other batteries of the corps about two miles to the right, and went into camp near the Norfolk road and army headquarters.

July 15 to 24, remained in the same camp.

July 25, received orders to move at short notice.

July 26, left camp at 3 p. m.; was directed to move with the reserve batteries of the corps; marched by way of Point of Rocks to the James River, near Deep Bottom; returned July 30; was ordered to go back to my old camp near army headquarters.

The casualties are comparatively small considering the number of engagements the battery has been in since the commencement of the campaign. They are as follows: 1 man killed and 12 wounded, 9 horses killed in action and 12 died of wounds and hard marching. My loss in material is five wheels and four poles broken, one limber accidentally blown up.

Before bringing this report to a close I wish to return my thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the battery for their hearty co-operation while on the march and in action. Of their soldierly bearing and conduct under fire I cannot speak too highly. Lieutenants Smith and Burnes, my section commanders, are deserving of great credit for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties. To their vigilance and attention my success is, in a great measure, due.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
Second Lieut., Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

Maj. J. G. HAZARD,
Chief of Artillery, Second Army Corps.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. James Gilliss, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 12–30.

HDQRS. BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
July 1, 1864.

SIR:*

June 12, changed position a short distance to right and fired eight rounds. Started at 11 p. m. toward James River.

June 13, arrived at James River with General Birney's [division] at 5 p. m.

June 14, commenced to cross James River at 4 p. m.

June 15, finished crossing at daylight; marched toward Petersburg.

June 16, went into position in rebel work on road from Prince George Court-House to Petersburg; fired about 100 rounds.

June 17, same position.

June 18, advanced at daylight 500 yards and relieved Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) battery; fired at intervals during the day.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 536.

June 19, in same position; fired at daylight just before our lines advanced.

June 20, in same position.

June 21, moved at 8 a. m. across Norfolk railroad and camped at dark near Jones' house; distance, four miles.

June 22, about 2 p. m. was ordered by General Mott, commanding Third Division, to take position on his line, just after Barlow's division had been surprised. Had an engagement with a rebel battery at 300 yards' distance, but drove it away after firing about fifty rounds. During a part of the time the enemy fired canister, but did me no damage except to disable a wheel.

June 23 to 27, in same position.

June 28, relieved by Clark's (New Jersey) battery at daylight, and camped in neighborhood of Jones' house.

June 29 and 30, in camp.

The number of rounds of ammunition fired is not known exactly, as I have not yet received invoices of it from the ordnance officer.

Below is a list of casualties: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 17 enlisted men; aggregate, 19.

The officers and men of my command have acquitted themselves during this tedious campaign in a manner highly satisfactory to me, and I take great pleasure in mentioning it. I cannot omit to notice the gallantry shown by Lieutenant Metcalf on the 12th of May in his endeavors to withdraw his guns from under the heavy fire of the enemy. Twice he tried with horses, but failing each time he managed to draw them by hand out of the range of the musketry. He deserves special mention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GILLISS,
First Lieut., Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Batteries C and I.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations July 27–30.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the accompanying communications as my report of the part taken by my corps in the operations of the 30th of July, 1864, and preliminary thereto. The communications contain all the contingent and positive instructions in regard to covering the left flank, maintaining the front, and supporting General Burnside's assault, and fully explain the part the corps took, and was designed to take, in the operations. They also contain a general statement of the amount of labor performed in the siege operations, and conclude with the report of Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Of August 3, 1864. See p. 483.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that General Hancock is moving his corps across the James River, and that General Sheridan, with two divisions of cavalry, is likewise moving across it. It is supposed that this movement will induce the enemy to send a considerable part of his force now in our front toward Richmond, and that an opportunity will be presented to attack him here. Should it occur, an assault will be made from Burnside's front, preceded by the springing of his mine, which is now being prepared for explosion. In such case you will be required to support Burnside's attack, concentrating your force on his left. This will require the abandonment of a part of the front you now hold. The commanding general desires you to have in view the arrangements necessary to carry out such project, and to be prepared to execute orders to that effect. The mine cannot probably be fully prepared before to-morrow night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

I think it extremely probable the effect of Hancock's movement may produce an attempt on the part of the enemy to turn and attack our left flank. I therefore desire you will keep in view the contingency of holding your intrenchments with the minimum force, and being prepared to send any available movable force to the left and rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

A report from General McIntosh, commanding cavalry on our left, announces the enemy's infantry in force on the plank road abreast of Lee's Mill, and the running of trains all night. My inference is that the disappearance of Hancock's corps has been mistaken for a raid on the Weldon railroad, and troops have been thrown to meet [it]. I now expect, when the real position of Hancock is known, they will try our left and rear. I have ordered Burnside to send two brigades to occupy the works vacated on your left by Hancock.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

I have received your dispatch in relation to our left. The preparations for the contingency you mention, and for the opposite one mentioned by General Humphreys last night, require nearly the same preliminary preparations. I will send by an orderly a report on my arrangements.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

jor-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

ENERAL: After careful study of my position in view of the oper-
ns which I am to support in General Burnside's front, as well as the
ling the left, both combine to convince me that I cannot well aban-
any part of my line without giving up all of it, and that then the
t co-operation I could afford with my artillery would be lost. The
as now fortified is pretty strong. I propose to make the following
position of my troops:

irst. General Crawford's division to hold from the plank road around
he left. It is all in position, though scarcely at present in contact
h the enemy. It is 4,336 strong; one brigade in and around the
e redoubt, one brigade (Baxter's) in and around the small redoubt,
brigade on picket. These are all available for the defense of the
, and in case we wish to attack on the front, Baxter's could be cal-
ated upon being withdrawn.

econd. General Griffin's division, 4,979 strong, will, I think, by put-
them all in one line, hold the front now occupied by it and a por-
of General Ayres'.

hird. General Ayres' division, 4,758 strong, will then all be in re-
e, either for attack or defense.

ourth. General Cutler, 1,959 strong, on the left of General Burnside,
a front so narrow as to have something over two lines of battle, the
one of which can be withdrawn in the daytime. I propose to let
remain as a support to General Burnside, to be called away if
ded to the left after our other reserves are exhausted. I probably
send 3,000 men to re-enforce our left when needed.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

jor-General HUMPHREYS:

have 1,900 men in working details to-day, which will considerably
inish the number I can count upon to send off suddenly to any other
e. I think we should suspend the siege order for the present.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

jor-General WARREN:

eneral McIntosh, commanding cavalry brigade picketing on the
, reports that the statement made respecting 500 infantry on the
nk road is entirely unfounded. That being so, as the siege-works
ng on are chiefly those for the secure approach to the batteries, the
mmanding general [thinks] that they might be continued.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Is the contingency you desired me to prepare for in your confidential communication last night likely to take place to-morrow morning?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

The contingency referred to is not likely to take place to-morrow morning, nor even to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

GENERAL: It has been decided to attempt an assault of the enemy's lines in front of the Ninth Corps, after exploding the mine. Your part in this work will be co-operating, by the use of all the artillery possible along your line, the holding your corps in readiness to take part in the action, and particularly all available reserve free for the immediate support of Burnside, if necessary. Further instructions will be sent you. The present note is given to General Hunt, chief of artillery, that he may consult with you as to posting the artillery.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps,
Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, all artillery firing, except from field pieces, will cease until further orders, and the heavy pieces will be concealed from the view of the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[For orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, of July 29, 1864 (here omitted), see Appendix K, to proceedings of Court of Inquiry, p. 134.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have received the programme order for operations to-morrow. I think the minimum of troops that I can depend upon holding my front line with is Griffin's division, which forms a single line of

battle, with one brigade of General Cutler's. This will leave me one brigade of General Cutler's, and General Ayres' division, at least, to support General Burnside. If I can withdraw the most of my picket-line, and abandon the southernmost redoubt on the plank road I can also have two brigades of General Crawford to aid General Burnside. I would like special instructions on this point. In the event of success the division of Crawford would be well posted to follow up along the plank road. I am going to consult with General Burnside as to the co-operation he wishes me to give.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Major-General WARREN, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. received, and the commanding general directs the withdrawal of your troops to-night from the southernmost redoubt and beyond, south of the large redoubt on the plank road. The pickets should remain, and, if forced back, might occupy the works south of the large redoubt.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—4.45 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general desires to keep up the impression that the enemy evidently entertains that we are withdrawing from before Petersburg, and with that view wishes that the camps of such of your troops as are not necessary to the defense of your line, and as may be in the view of the enemy, should be struck and the troops moved off as though intended to cross the James River at Deep Bottom. After moving so far into the woods as to be unobserved by the enemy they should halt, and return after dark. The two brigades of Burnside's corps holding the intrenchments between the plank road and the old Norfolk road are directed to rejoin General Burnside as soon as it is dark, taking their pickets.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

The troops should not know they are making a feint movement. Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, moved to the James River last night, leaving two divisions of Beauregard's corps and one of Hill's for the Petersburg front.

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—5 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have no troops that I can move in sight of the enemy without causing them to be severely shelled at close range; in fact, all are out of sight except in the trenches,

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

1. The mine in General Burnside's front will be sprung to-morrow at 3.30 a. m., to be immediately followed by a column of assault.

2. General Ayres' division will go into position under cover of the railroad cut in rear of General Cutler's division, with the right in front, and both his division and the reserve brigade of General Cutler's will be prepared at 3.30 a. m. to support the column of attack, whenever it may be required, and await orders.

3. The brigade of General Cutler's division in the front line and the division under General Bartlett will open fire with musketry, along with the artillery, as soon as the mine is sprung, the object being to keep down the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. They will have an ample supply of ammunition convenient to replenish their cartridge-boxes.

4. General Crawford will have General Baxter's brigade in readiness at 3.30 a. m. to move up to the position assigned General Ayres, but to await orders in its present position.

5. The artillery of the corps along the front will receive its orders from the chief of artillery of the army, through the chief of artillery of the corps.

6. The pioneers will all be with their brigades prepared to remove obstructions, and the wagons of intrenching tools will all be in readiness to move speedily wherever needed. The ammunition train will also be prepared to supply ammunition, either by wagons or on pack-mules.

7. Headquarters office will remain at the Avery house, but with everything in readiness to move. At the commencement of operations to-morrow the general commanding the corps will be found near the battery of six 4½-inch guns west of the Avery house. The medical director of the corps will make the proper arrangements to meet the contingencies of to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Warren:

[FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

P. S.—Arrangements have been made for General Bartlett's (First Division) line to go forward if circumstances will permit; it is so understood with him; nothing more definite could be arranged.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have seen General Burnside and my division commanders. My arrangements for to-morrow were easy to make and are all completed. I have no doubt we shall be on time as expected. I will send you my circular order by a messenger.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—4.10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: All my arrangements have been made, and everything has been in position since 3.30.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

General Burnside is directed if his mine has failed to open all his batteries and assault. Upon hearing his batteries open you will open all in your front.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

GENERAL: General Crawford reports things in his front about as usual; but very little firing and not much show of men.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
July 30, 1864—5.50 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Burnside is occupying the crater with some of his troops. He reports no enemy is seen in that line. How is it in your front? Are the enemy in force there or weak? If there is apparently an opportunity to carry their works take advantage of it and push forward your troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch just received. It is difficult to say how strong the enemy may be in my front. His batteries extend along the whole of it. I will watch for the first opportunity. I can see the whole line well where I am. The enemy has been running from the first line in front of General Burnside's right for some minutes; but there seems to be a very heavy line of troops just behind it in very high breast-works. There is a battery in front of General Burnside's left, which fires toward the river the same as it did on the 18th of June, and which our artillery fire has but very little effect on.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,*
July 30, 1864—6.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just received a report from my line on the center and left. The enemy opened with musketry when our firing began, but our own fire kept it down; also that of all their artillery, except in the second line on the main ridge, from which they fire a little. Major Fitzhugh, of the artillery, is badly wounded by a musket-ball in the thigh. None of the enemy have left my front that I can see.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

* For copy of this dispatch as submitted with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine explosion, see p. 149.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

What we thought was the heavy line of the enemy behind the line occupied by General Burnside's troops proves as the sunlight comes out and the smoke clears away, to be our own troops in the enemy's position.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The signal officer reports that none of the enemy's troops are visible in their works near the lead-works. The commanding general wishes if it is practicable that you make an attack in that direction. Prisoners say there are but three divisions in the works, and but one line of intrenchments, thinly filled with their troops. A dispatch just going to Wilson to make a lodgment on the Weldon railroad, and move up it to the enemy's right flank.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.40 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

General Burnside has secured a lodgment in the enemy's lines. I send you a dispatch just received. I wish you would take Baxter's brigade and half of Lyle's and make the demonstration indicated in the dispatch, if practicable.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.40 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have all my troops on my right except General Crawford's. I have sent him your dispatch, with directions to do whatever he can on the left with Baxter's brigade and half of Lyle's. Do you mean for me to move Ayres in that direction? The enemy have a 30-pounder battery on the main ridge in my front behind their first line. We cannot make out what this second line is.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Your dispatch respecting attacking the enemy's right received. The commanding general will await General Crawford's reconnaissance before determining whether you should send Ayres also in that direction.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7.50 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just returned from the scene of General Burnside's operations. In my opinion the battery of one or two guns to the left of General Burnside should be taken before attempting to seize the crest. It seems to me it can be done, as we shall take the infantry fire obliquely. This done the advance on the main hill will not be difficult. I think it would pay you to go to General Burnside's position. You can see in a moment, and it is as easy to communicate with me as by telegraph. It will be some time before I hear from Crawford.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,*
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I sent your dispatch to General Crawford with directions to do what he could. He says "the lead-works are over a mile from the angle of my picket-line. I do not think an attack upon the enemy's works at or near that point at all practicable with the force I can spare. I can make a demonstration if it is desired. The cavalry are moving and I will have my left uncovered." He sends word he will await further orders. He is so far off that I do not think it well to wait for anything now that he can do, and I renew my suggestion that you take a look at things from General Burnside's headquarters, and direct me either to go in with Burnside or go around to my left with Ayres' division and do the other thing.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

Your dispatch is received. The major-general commanding directs that you go in with Burnside, taking the two-gun battery. The movement on the left need not be carried further than a reconnaissance to see in what force the enemy is holding his right. The cavalry are ordered to move up on your left, and keep up connection.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

The attack ordered on the two-gun battery is suspended.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

* For copy of this dispatch as submitted with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine explosion, see p. 151.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Just before receiving your dispatch to assault the battery on the left of the crater occupied by General Burnside, the enemy drove his troops out of the place and I think now hold it. I can find no one who knows for certainty or seems willing to admit it, but I think I saw a rebel battle-flag in it just now, and shots coming from it this way. I am, therefore, if this is true, no more able to take the battery than I was this time yesterday. All our advantages are lost. I await further instructions and am trying to get at the condition of affairs for certainty.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.40 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: I find that the flag I saw was the enemy's, and that they have reoccupied all the line we drove them from except a little around the crater, which a small force of ours still holds.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

General WARREN:

A dispatch has been sent to your headquarters rescinding orders to attack. All offensive operations are suspended. You can resume your original position with your command.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Major-Generals WARREN, HANCOCK, BURNSIDE, and ORD:

The commanding general desires that you will send in at the earliest moment a statement showing the casualties in your corps in the operations of to-day.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of casualties in Fifth Army Corps for July 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade		2	1	2	1	4	5
First Division		2	1	2	1	4	5
Second Division			3	8	3	8	11
Third Division							
Fourth Division		3	1	12	1	15	16
Total		7	6	24	6	31	37

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 5, 1864.

Roster of working parties Fifth Army Corps from July 12 to 29, 1864.

	Day work.				Night work.			
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.
July 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	300	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	350
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	400	.....	300
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	200	.....	35
24	600	.....	.....	600	400	600	.....	400
25	400	100	.....	600	400	600	.....	.....
26	400	400	.....	800	600	400	.....	.....
27	700	600	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	600	.....	400	.....	500	.....	300
29	.....	900	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....

Besides the working details above recorded, the whole of the Third Division was engaged at work on the redoubts on the plank road and in slashing timber around them and connecting them by breast-works. Besides these was the labor of constructing the large advanced redan on the east of the plank road, and all the main line of intrenchments occupied by our line of battle, 2,300 yards long. Much of this latter was constructed twice, owing to the advancement of the line, and bomb-proof shelters were prepared in it.

ADDENDA.

Journal of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, June 13–July 18.

Monday, June 13.—Our cavalry drove back the enemy's to New Market Cross-Roads. Crawford's division went to White Oak Swamp bridge to cover passage of trains and Second Corps. At 8 a. m. began to withdraw, bothered by McIntosh's cavalry brigade, and only got as far as Saint Mary's Church, though traveling nearly all night. Enemy did not follow.

Tuesday, June 14.—Marched to Saint Charles [Charles City] Court-House. Took up position, built bridges, &c. Hancock ferrying across Chickahominy; too wide for wagon-train bridge. Lost a day by it.

Wednesday, June 15.—We lay all day in camp. Pontoon bridge built last night across the James River.

Thursday, June 16.—Commenced moving at 2 a. m. All the corps ferried over at 1 p. m. Artillery and wagons all crossed on the pontoon bridge. Went on board Atlanta. Command marched toward Petersburg. Marched nearly all night and reached there before morning. Report this day was that Smith was in Petersburg.

Friday, June 17.—Burnside carried part of enemy's line at daybreak, skirmishing and fighting all day. Crawford's division went in at sunset and captured a regiment.

Saturday, June 18.—Advance at 4 a. m. Found the enemy. Retired about 2 p. m. Drove him into his new line covering Petersburg, and had several assaults, which were repulsed. Our loss about 2,000.

Sunday, June 19.—Remained in position. Lost about 300.

Monday, June 20.—Preparations made to extend our line to the left. Withdrew General Griffin from the center in the night.

Tuesday, June 21.—General Griffin extended our line to the plank road. Second Corps marched across it.

Wednesday, June 22.—Second Corps had a bad fight. Got flanked and lost 2,300 prisoners and 4 cannon.

Thursday, June 23.—Enemy retired from his position on left of Second Corps. Sixth Corps took up position and lost some 600 prisoners.

Friday, June 24.—Remained in same general position. Crawford in morning shifted over to the left of the corps and relieved Gibbon.

Sunday, June 26.—Army nearly quiet with continued firing along [lines] night and day.

Monday, June 27.—Reconnoitered my lines again; satisfied I could not improve them.

Thursday, June 30.—Wilson attacked at Reams' Station. Sixth Corps sent.*

Friday, July 1.—Order received to strengthen lines with abatis. Had already been done.

Saturday, July 2.—Warm and dry. Orders received to report every morning and evening at 9 o'clock.

Sunday, July 3.—Warm and dry. Received notification from General Meade that my opinion was wanted on the possibility of an assault. Reported against its advisability after careful examination.

Monday, July 4.—Warm and dry. General Hunt and Major Duane out examining plans for guns, &c., to assist an assault if General Burnside succeeded. Requested to have them report on operations in my front. General Meade objected to commencing redoubt on my left; however, marked it out after dark by rifle-pits.

Tuesday, July 5.—Very quiet day. Commenced plans for redoubts on left, Captain Mendell and myself locating them by order. Camps unchanged since June 25. General Crawford and General Griffin ordered to furnish large details for work at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow.

Wednesday, July 6.—Major Roebling continued work last night on small redoubt. Working details on the other redoubts worked all day.

Thursday, July 7.—Asked for detail from Second or Sixth Corps to assist me on redoubts.

Friday, July 8.—Work continued on the redoubts, 2,000 men of the Second Corps assisting.

Saturday, July 9.—Quiet all day; working continued. Sixth Corps moved to City Point after dark.

Sunday, July 10.—Quiet all day; continued working on redoubts. General Crawford extended his line about 400 yards to relieve a portion of General Hancock's.

Monday, July 11.—Troops held in readiness to move at moment's notice (all).

Tuesday, July 12.—Second Corps was relieved last night from their line and massed. Occupied the two redoubts, large one very incomplete. I spent the day trying to arrange matters, cutting timber, &c.

Wednesday, July 13.—Spent all day superintending work on large redoubt (Fort Davis). Had Hayes' and Carle's brigades slashing timber all day. Put battery in each redoubt. Second Corps moved from my left to my rear in the morning. Smyth's brigade left on picket. General Gregg and General Ferrero reported to me.

Thursday, July 14.—Spent day till 2 p. m. in office, the rest till dark establishing picket-line and giving directions about my lines.

Friday, July 15.—Not very well. Spent the morning at headquarters. General Meade called. Went out on line after 4 p. m.

* These events occurred on the 29th.

Saturday, July 16.—Spent morning hard at work in office. Went out on line in afternoon, staid till dark.

Sunday, July 17.—Laid out rifle-pits in the morning; superintended work on large redoubt in afternoon. Had attack threatened at dark and made all needful preparations.

Monday, July 18.—Visited line with General Humphreys. Gave usual amount of directions.

No. 115.

Reports of Col. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, at 8 p. m. we marched from Sumner's (lower) Bridge to near Long Bridge, seven miles; bivouacked at 1 a. m.

June 13, at 4 a. m. turned out and marched across the Chickahominy on pontoons; at 6.30 a. m. halted; at 9 p. m. started out toward Charles City Cross-Roads. Halted after a fatiguing march of seven miles at 3.30 a. m. of 14th. My regiment and Fourth Michigan formed the rear guard.

June 14, took up the line of march at 5.30 a. m., after two hours' rest; at 10.30 a. m. came to Charles City Court-House and rested. At 2 p. m. marched toward James River, on the bank of which we bivouacked.

June 15, remained in camp.

June 16, crossed the James on a transport at 8 a. m., landing near Wind-Mill Point. 3 p. m., marched to Saint [Prince] George Court-House and halted for an hour at 9 p. m. for coffee; then marched to our lines in front Petersburg, where we arrived at 12 midnight.

June 17, lay in camp.

June 18, at 5 a. m. broke camp and marched to the front, stacking arms in rear of Second Corps, when we made coffee. At 8 a. m. the brigade advanced to the front and left to take up a line before the enemy's works on new ground. My regiment was detailed to skirmish to the front and drive in the rebel pickets. I deployed in an open field near Colonel Avery's house, with my right resting on the Norfolk turnpike road. We pushed forward to the Norfolk railroad, which crossed the pike and to a ravine beyond, where the right of my line, being more exposed than the left, was driven back. The left, however, under Major Burt, held its own, having shelter in rear of a crest. I thereupon strengthened my right with 100 men from the Sixty-second Pennsylvania; went in again, when I succeeded in driving the rebel skirmishers out of the ravine into one beyond. About 12 m. Sweitzer's brigade moved toward and took position in this last ravine, all the regiments but one being on the right of the road. The First Brigade, Colonel Chamberlain, then advanced to the ravine and took position on the left of Colonel Sweitzer's brigade. This was done under a very heavy fire, and the brigade lost more than 200 men, including Colonel

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 559.

Chamberlain, who was wounded. Thus we remained right under the enemy's works until just before dark, when I was ordered to take command of First Brigade.

I cannot close this report without mentioning some of my officers who distinguished themselves, besides those alluded to. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwin had been in command of the regiment for ten months before the opening of this campaign, while I commanded Barnes' old brigade, and I attribute much of its success to him on account of the excellent state of discipline to which he had brought it. After the first day there was not an officer or man who would not go, and go cheerfully, wherever he was ordered. Captain Field, the senior captain, was always ready for duty, and always selected for duty which required the display of judgment and bravery. Capt. John Rock cannot be excelled for dash on the battle-field. Captain Baxter, who was killed at Bethesda Church, was an honest man and a faithful soldier. Lieutenants Steele and Fleming were wounded while gallantly discharging their duty. To Capt. E. C. Bennett the service and the country are indebted, also to Captain Meands, to Lieutenants Bourne, Ackerman, Clapp, Roby, Kinsley, and Captain Smith, of the Second Company Sharpshooters, for untiring patience and fidelity in the performance of their duty, as well as bravery on the field of battle.

During the campaign I lost two-thirds of my men in action. Lists of casualties have been already forwarded.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. TILTON,
Colonel Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., 2D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
August 13, 1864.

Capt. W. S. DAVIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

CAPTAIN: The report of Twenty-second Massachusetts is sent directly to the general commanding division, because Colonel Sweitzer is out of the service, and it is doubtful if he intends making a brigade report. Had Colonel Sweitzer been here I should not, it is likely, have said so much about the movements of other regiments, but left the history of their achievements for him to indite. Trusting that if the report is not exactly in order in some respects, yet, as it contains nothing but truth, it will prove acceptable to the general,*

I am, yours, &c.,

WM. S. TILTON,
Colonel Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Camp before Petersbury, Va., August —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade from the day I took command, June 18, 1864, until the end of the fifth epoch, July 30, 1864:

At about 12 m. on the 18th of June the Second Brigade had advanced down the Norfolk turnpike road and crossed the railroad to a ravine,

* Reference is to the regimental report, preceding. The Twenty-second Massachusetts belonged to the Second Brigade. Colonel Tilton commanded the regiment up to June 18, when he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade.

which was immediately under the enemy's works, and the First Brigade, then under command of Colonel Chamberlain, went forward soon after and formed upon the left of Sweitzer's brigade. There it was, just before dark, that I was placed in command with orders to charge when troops on my right and left did. In making the movement, which was done under a heavy fire, the loss had been severe. Colonel Chamberlain was wounded. I immediately proceeded to reconnoiter the ground, and communicate with the brigade commanders upon my right and left. Colonel Hofmann on the left, commanding a brigade in Cutler's division, assured me of his co-operation at the right moment. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Forty-fourth New York, and Sixteenth Michigan Regiments, of Bartlett's brigade, were now sent me as a support. I removed the One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, which had formed my second line, to the left of my front line, and placed Bartlett's three regiments in my second line, with orders to intrench and clear up the bushes in their front. After waiting anxiously the movement of the brigade on my right, I finally received notice that had been suspended.

June 19, at 4 a. m. I withdrew my troops and took up a new line in rear of Bartlett's brigade. This day quiet, excepting the loss of several men by sharpshooters' fire.

June 20, at dark went to the rear and bivouacked near corps headquarters.

June 21, at 4.30 p. m. received orders to take up a position on left of General Ayres at dark and intrench. On reaching General Ayres' front I found General Bartlett there, when I was ordered by General Griffin to take up one line, with my left resting on the plank road and my right running toward Bartlett's left. After the skirmish line became established, which was after 9 p. m., I moved in my brigade upon that line and intrenched before morning.

June 22, the Second Corps, on my left, was attacked to-day. Took precautionary measures to prevent the enemy getting upon our left flank across the Jerusalem road.

July 4, at night broke ground for a redan in front of my line, the left face near to and parallel with the Jerusalem road. Major Roebling laid out the work. The work was continued during the night time (it having been impracticable to work by daylight on account of the enemy's fire) until July 16, when it was ready for the engineers. They cut the embrasures, erected traverses, and excavated magazines. There were embrasures for eighteen guns. My brigade furnished 5,500 days' and nights' labor upon it. During all this time the men were in the trenches, excepting one regiment, and exposed to shell fire, but they bore their hardships with fortitude, not a murmur being heard.

July 30, at 2.30 a. m. the men were called to arms to take part in the assault upon the enemy's works, which was to follow the springing of a mine in front of General Burnside's line. During the preceding night the redan in our front had been armed with six siege guns, served by the Fourth New York Artillery, and two batteries of field pieces. At 4.30 a. m. all these guns opened upon the enemy's works, and continued firing more or less until noon. I also opened with musketry fire by order. By this means the enemy's pickets were kept in their rifle-pits. The rebels made no response to our fire, but directed their's chiefly upon troops at my right. Very little was to be seen of them in

our front all day. At one time, however, in the morning (after the explosion), I observed a movement of their infantry from their right to their left.

During all these operations mentioned herein I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant Davenport, chief of pioneers, and Lieutenant Funk, aide-de-camp.

I wish to bear testimony, also, to the cheerful co-operation in all my plans of Captain Osborne, inspector-general, and Lieutenant Harder, aide-de-camp. Lieutenant Walters, aide-de-camp, ought also to be mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. TILTON,
Colonel Twenty-second Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.

The casualties during this period number 10 men killed, 53 wounded, 1 officer wounded. A nominal list* of the same is appended.

WM. S. TILTON,
Colonel, &c.

No. 116.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Ramsey, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 187TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, the regiment receives marching orders, and in the evening of the same day we take up our line of march and encamp, or rather bivouac on the banks of the Chickahominy. Cross the James at Wind-Mill Point on the 16th of June and march in front of Petersburg the same day. On the 18th instant the regiment participates in the assault on Petersburg, and sustains a loss of about 200 killed and wounded. On the 20th we are withdrawn, and move to the left of Petersburg, Va., near Jerusalem plank road, where we intrench and remain until the 8th day of July, 1864, when the regiment is relieved, and has been on the reserve ever since that time.

The regiment in pursuance to orders was held in readiness on the 30th of July, 1864, but did not participate in the engagement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. RAMSEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. PARSONS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

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*Omitted.

†For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 5 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 558.

No. 117.

Report of Maj. Mason W. Burt, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
Near City Point, Va., August 13, 1864.

SIR:*

V.

At 8 p. m. [June 12] marched from the position near Bottom's Bridge and bivouacked near Long Bridge until daylight on the 13th; then crossed the river and advanced two miles and bivouacked near the White Oak Swamp road until 8 p. m.; then marched toward the James River, arriving there on the 14th, bivouacking near Wilcox's Landing until the morning of June 16; then crossed the river in a boat and marched to within two miles of Petersburg and bivouacked until the morning of June 18; then took position on the left of the Ninth Corps; the regiment was deployed in front as skirmishers; drove the enemy's skirmishers across the Norfolk railroad to his line, inside of his works, and took position about 150 yards from him; held this line until relieved by a regiment of the Third Division on the morning of the 19th; then moved to the rear of the railroad and remained until the evening of June 20; then moved farther to the rear, and on the morning of the 21st of June went into camp on the left of the Jerusalem plank road and half a mile in rear of the front line.

On the 22d of June went to the left about half a mile as support for part of the Second Corps. Returned on the 23d, and on the 24th went about two miles to the left, and formed on the flank of the Sixth Corps. Returned to camp on the 25th. Remained in camp, furnishing frequent details for fatigue duty until July 12; then took position on the extreme left of the division; here remained the balance of the month of July.

The losses in the last part of the campaign were as follows: June 18, enlisted men killed, 7; wounded, 14. June 19, enlisted men wounded, 1. June 22, enlisted men wounded, 4. Total killed and wounded, 26 enlisted men. Fifth epoch, killed, 7; wounded, 19.

All through the campaign the officers and men of this command have performed their duty in an admirable manner. By the death of Captains Davis and Baxter, former killed May 10, and latter killed June 3, the Government lost the services of two valuable officers.

The following-named enlisted men I mention they having come particularly under my notice at the dates mentioned for coolness under fire and personal bravery: Sergt. Maj. Walter Carter, in all the battles of the campaign; Sergts. William H. Madden and B. F. Woodbury, company sharpshooters, on the 5th and 8th of May; Sergt. James H. Abbott, Company H, on the 30th of May; First Sergt. Philip Wenzell, Company E, on the 10th of May and 3d of June; Corpl. Daniel Rankin, Company C, May 30; Sergt. George A. Hardman, Company B, May 10 and 23; First Sergt. Andrew Wilson, Company K, May 10, since died from wounds received that day. Private Wesley Shultz, Company C, May 30, since died of disease caused by exposure and overexertion in the heat that day. Private Joseph S. Howland, Company C, by his presence of mind saved the life of the lieutenant commanding his company on the 8th of May.

* For portion of report here omitted, covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 366.

On this campaign Col. W. S. Tilton was in command of the regiment up to and including the 18th of June. From that time until June 27 Lieut. Col. T. Sherwin, jr., was in command.

Very respectfully,

MASON W. BURT,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 118.

Report of Maj. James A. Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
August 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH:

June 13, crossed the Chickahominy; after some delay took up the line of march in the direction of Charles City Court-House, and encamped for the night at 11 p. m.

June 14, marched to Wilcox's Landing on the James River and remained until the 16th of June, when the regiment crossed the James River on transports and took up the line of march toward Petersburg.

June 18, early in the morning formed in line of battle, charged across an open plain, driving the enemy across a deep cut on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Here Colonel Prescott fell mortally wounded. Toward night moved to the left, charged and took the crest of a hill, now occupied by the left of the Ninth Corps, with a loss to the regiment of 6 killed, 17 wounded.

June 19, the regiment was relieved and moved back to a position near the railroad, and remained until June 21, when it moved farther to left into a piece of woods, where it encamped.

June 22, formed in line of battle and moved to the front under a heavy artillery fire; advanced through a dense wood to rifle-pits previously occupied by the Second Corps.

June 23, the regiment was relieved by a portion of the Second Corps, and moved about two miles to the left to support the Sixth Corps.

June 24, moved back into the woods occupied on the 21st, where the regiment remained with the brigade, as a reserve for the division, until July 12, when the brigade moved to the front into breast-works.

July 28, the brigade moved to the right; the regiment remained in its position on the left of the division, which it held on the 30th of July, 1864.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 569

No. 119.

eport of Maj. John D. Lentz, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
In the Trenches, near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

PTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

4.30 a. m. [June 13] struck tents and moved in the direction of hickahominy; crossed on pontoons at daylight. 13th: resumed narch in an easterly direction; halted and threw up works. hed at 7.30 p. m. southeasterly, reaching a field near Charles City t-House, and pitched tents; received orders, with One hundred fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to leave the brigade; trans- l to Second Brigade, First Division, by order from Fifth Corps quarters. June 15, joined Second Brigade, First Division, near les City Court-House. Left 4 a. m. 16th (with brigade); crossed ames River at 9 a. m.; reached an old rebel camp three miles south etersburg about 12 p. m.; bivouacked for the night. 11 a. m. formed line of battle with Thirty-second Massachusetts, Twenty- Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), and One hundred and fifty- Pennsylvania Volunteers, all placed under the command of Col. . Gregory, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volun- ; advanced upon the enemy, drove him across the Norfolk and sburg Railroad; remained on the north bank of the railroad a short advanced again, driving him into his intrenchments about a er of a mile from the railroad, and threw up breast-works. Was at- d about 11 p. m.; drove him back. Kept up the fire during the ; relieved by a portion of Crawford's division. 4.30 a. m. [19th] re- on the railroad and bivouacked. Left the railroad 9.30 p. m. 20th, d southeast of the railroad half a mile, and bivouacked for the . Left again 10 a. m. 21st, moved toward the left of the line, halted on the Chieves farm; the left wing of the regiment sent out as skir- ers on the right of the Jerusalem plank road, the balance of the ment, with the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, following t 3 p. m., and took position to support the skirmish line. Advanced t half a mile, driving the enemy's picket-line before us and estab- g the line; threw up breast-works and remained until about 4 a. d; were relieved by the First Brigade; ordered to the left of the road in position on the ground where a portion of the Second s had been driven the night previous. Remained until 9 a. m., elieved by the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and returned mp half a mile east of Chieves' house. Struck tents at 6 p. m. on 4th and moved to the left of the line about two miles south of es' house, near the Jerusalem plank road, to support the Sixth s. Threw up breast-works; remained until 6 p. m. 25th; were ed by the Corcoran Legion and returned to camp, where we ined, sending details for working parties from the 6th to the 20th of 3 a. m. 21st relieved the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (dis- ted) on the front (on the left of the Jerusalem turnpike); found the s and camp in a filthy condition; devoted all spare time in cleaning d reconstructing the works, leaving a detail at old camp for guard.

r portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, ee Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 565.

26th, commenced a new line of breast-works to the right of the road. 8 a. m. 27th discontinued working and moved 8 p. m. 28th to relieve First Brigade, Second Division, about one mile to the right, reaching the works at 10 p. m. The front line being occupied by the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), this command, with Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, bivouacked in the rear for the night. On the 29th formed a new line and built bomb-proofs. 1 a. m. 30th packed headquarters wagons; left old camp with the guard and joined the command at the front. Action commenced at 4.20 a. m. 30th, by destroying the enemy's fort in front of the Ninth Corps, followed by heavy firing along the line until 10.30, the regiment taking no part in this action.

The casualties from May 4 to July 30 are as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 6. Enlisted men—killed, 44; wounded, 128; missing, 2; total, 174. Aggregate, 180.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. LENTZ,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 155TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the 14th [June] marched a distance of ten miles and go into camp near Charles City Court-House. 16th, left camp at 5 a. m., crossing James River at Wilcox's Landing on transports, taking the Petersburg road and marching until 1 o'clock that night, halting within two miles of the city, having marched a distance of twenty-eight miles. June 17, remained in camp during the day, with orders to move at a moment's notice. 18th, advanced in line of battle on the enemy's fortifications, taking the Norfolk railroad in the morning, and in the afternoon made a charge, advancing until within twenty yards of the enemy's works, but in consequence of the troops on our right and left falling back we were forced to retreat and take position in a ravine under cover, losing 12 killed, 71 wounded. Remained here until the 21st and then moved to the left half a mile and go into camp. On the 22d, at 4 p. m., were advanced to the front line, where a portion of the Second Corps had met with a repulse. After dark the regiment was advanced as skirmishers and retook the intrenchments and position lost, remaining until daylight of the 23d, when we were relieved and marched back to camp, where we remained inactive until July 21; then moved to the front and occupied a portion of the line of intrenchments, nothing unusual occurring until

*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 557.

the morning of the 30th, when upon the explosion of one of the enemy's forts we fired incessantly for a period of one hour and a half from our intrenchments.

Recapitulation of losses: Officers—killed, 2; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 41; wounded, 153; missing, 7. Total, 206.

Very respectfully,

A. L. PEARSON.
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 121.

Report of Maj. Oliver B. Knowles, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted).

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
August 8, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and on the evening of the 14th we reached the James River and rested until the morning of the 16th, when we crossed the James on transports and marched eighteen miles to near Petersburg, Va. We remained quiet until June 18, when we advanced to the front and were engaged with the enemy all day, making several charges. We remained under a heavy fire until relieved next morning (19th) and moved to the left on the railroad. Our casualties on the 18th were as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 69, and missing 1; among the wounded being Lieutenant-Colonel Moson, Major Gillies, and Captain McCall.

June 19 and 20, we lay on the railroad and were annoyed by sharpshooters. Our casualties were: Killed, 1; wounded, 10; among the latter being Lieutenant Lott, severely wounded in the head and since died in hospital June 28. On the evening of the 20th we moved to the rear and remained there until next morning, when we moved near the Jerusalem road and encamped in the woods. We remained here until the afternoon of the 22d, when we advanced to the support of the Second Corps, where we remained until the next morning, when we were relieved and returned to our old camp. The casualties on the 22d were: wounded, 7; among them being Lieutenant Devens.

In the evening of the 23d we marched to the extreme left and threw up fortifications to protect the flank. June 24, returned to camp, where remained, doing fatigue duty until July 12. On the evening of the 12th we moved to the front to relieve a brigade in the breast-works. We lay here until July 21, when we were relieved, and we returned to camp. The casualties from the 12th to the 21st were 2 men killed. We lay quiet until July 25, when occupied the breast-works, protecting our left flank. We remained here until the evening of the 27th. July 28, we marched farther to the right and took a position in the breast-works on the left of the Ninth Corps. July 29, we had 2 men wounded (1 since

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 1 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 572.

died) from the enemy's shells. A fort was blown up [July 30] in front of the Ninth Corps, and we kept up a continuous fire all day on the enemy. The casualties were as follows: Killed, 1; and wounded 1 (Capt. J. H. Harmony).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. KNOWLES,
Major Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 122.

Report of Maj. Ellis Spear, Twentieth Maine Infantry, Third Brigade, of operations June 12–21.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

V.

Moved on the night of the 12th [June], crossing the Chickahominy early on the morning of the 13th, marched up the right of the river, and bivouacked during the day. Moved again at dark toward the James. On the 14th marched to near Wilcox's Landing. On the 16th crossed the James, and marched toward Petersburg; bivouacked at midnight. The regiment was in reserve during the action of the 18th, and on the day following. Loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded. On the 21st moved with the brigade across the railroad, and at dark advanced, went into position, and threw up earth-works. This line the regiment has occupied, doing fatigue and picket duty, since that date, during which time the loss has been 1 officer and 5 men killed and 7 men wounded. The total loss during the campaign was 4 officers killed and 9 wounded, 33 men killed and 128 wounded, 19 men missing in action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELLIS SPEAR,
Major, Commanding Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 123.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Meservey, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations June 12–July 20.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Fort Corcoran, Va., August —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the morning of the 13th [June] it crossed the Chickahominy on pontoons, and rested near the bridge till the Second Corps had crossed,

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 573.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 23 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 578.

when it resumed the march toward Charles City Court-House, which place it reached about 11 a. m. June 14, and was placed in position covering Wilcox's Ferry, on the James River. June 16, crossed the James on a ferry-boat, and marched over a very dusty road to the fortifications before Petersburg. June 18, the division was engaged, but the Third Brigade was held in reserve. June 19 and 20, the regiment was in rear of the line of battle as a support. On the latter date Major Weston returned and assumed command. On the 21st the regiment was moved farther to the left, and during the night assisted in erecting a line of earth-works, which it occupied till the 20th day of July, when it was ordered to proceed to Washington, on account of its term of service being about to expire.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Captain, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 124.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN VETERAN INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Marched at dark of the 12th [June] toward Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy, which was crossed about 3 a. m. of the 13th. Marched about three miles from river toward White Oak Swamp, and rested till 8 p. m., when we marched in the direction of Charles City Court-House, halting at 2 a. m. of the 14th and resuming our march at 5 a. m., reaching Charles City Court-House about 11 o'clock, when we halted for a few hours, and then moved up the river (James) to Wilcox's Landing, where we relieved part of the Second Corps. We remained here covering the crossing of other troops till the morning of the 16th, when we crossed to the south side of the James River on transports about 9 a. m. At 1 p. m. started for Petersburg, marching until midnight, when we bivouacked in the vicinity of Petersburg, and remained until the morning of the 18th, when we moved to the front as supports to part of our corps which was advancing and engaged with the enemy. Before night had advanced nearly a mile and built breast-works, behind which we lay on the 19th, not taking any active part in the fighting, but losing some men in wounded from the enemy's fire.

On the 20th the regiment went to the front on the picket-line, and about 1 a. m. of the 21st was relieved, and at 9 a. m. moved to the left across the railroad, and at night threw up a strong line of works in front of the enemy's works. The first five or six days after taking this position the enemy's sharpshooters were very troublesome, picking off every man who exposed himself. Lieut. William S. Woodruff was mortally wounded here by a sharpshooter on the 25th.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 579.

Since the 21st of June we have twice advanced our lines, until now we are within 600 yards of the enemy's works. There is no picket nor sharpshooters firing on our front, and all casualties since the 3d of July have been from the enemy's artillery. Besides our picketing on our front the regiment has done an immense amount of fatigue duty in strengthening our works, building bomb-proofs, throwing up breast-works, and works for batteries, and other labor incident to the operations of a siege.

On the 30th of July the regiment was in line of battle behind its works from 3 a. m. until about 4 p. m. We were engaged all the fore part of the day keeping the enemy from working his guns, and his infantry from replying to our fire. The fire from our side was terrific, while that of the enemy was very feeble and harmless. My only casualty that day was 1 man killed.

During the whole campaign my officers and men have done nobly, and it is almost impossible to make any particular mention of individuals where all have done so well. Long and fatiguing marches, severe and continued fighting, and all the vicissitudes of the campaign, have failed to dishearten the men, and not a complaint or word of fault has escaped from them. More could not be asked of any one.

Casualties are as follows.*

RECAPITULATION.†

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed	2	9	11
Wounded	6	82	88
Prisoners	.....	12	12
Total	8	103	111

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. A. THROOP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. First Michigan Veteran Infantry.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 125.

Report of Capt. Guy W. Fuller, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:‡

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th [June] the regiment, under command of Capt. Guy W. Fuller, moved with the corps (100 men being on picket at the time) toward the Chickahominy, crossing that river at Long Bridge on the morning of the 13th, the regiment not being engaged. In the evening

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed and 1 officer and 7 men wounded.
† For the period beginning May 5, 1864.
‡ For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 583.

of the same day marched toward the James River, marching all night, halting at noon of the 14th near Charles City Court-House for an hour, and then moving to within a short distance of the river, near Wilcox's Landing. About midnight occupied breast-works vacated by Second Corps, and on the morning of the 16th crossed the James River on transports and at once took up the line of march for Petersburg. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th went into line of battle near Barton's house. On the morning of the 18th moved forward to the left, taking up position in the second line, and at dusk moving forward to the support of the First Brigade. Threw up breast-works and remained in this position without being engaged until night of the 20th, when, being relieved, Col. Norval E. Welch being in command, rejoined brigade and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 21st moved to the left, taking position on the left of the Second Division and erecting breast-works. From that time until the 30th of July the regiment has remained in the front line, advancing the line and throwing up new breast-works once, having no particular engagement with the enemy. On the 30th the regiment took part in the demonstration against the enemy, keeping a continuous musketry fire during five hours, the enemy making very little reply.

During the operations above detailed the regiment has lost an aggregate of 160 officers and men, killed, wounded, and missing, in actual engagements.*

G. W. FULLER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 126.

Report of Maj. Edward B. Knox, Forty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, at 8 p. m. took up the line of march for Long Bridge, arriving at 2 a. m. of the 13th; crossed the Chickahominy at daylight and moved out on the New Market road three miles. At 8 p. m. again started, moving toward Charles City Court-House, where we arrived at 10 a. m. the following morning. On the 12th [14th], at 12 m., continued the march toward the James River, reaching Wilcox's Landing at 2 p. m. and went into bivouac. On the 16th crossed the James River at noon and marched toward Petersburg, arriving within three miles of that city and bivouacked at 2 a. m. 17th. On the 18th, at 7 a. m., moved to the front and relieved a portion of the Ninth Corps. At 6 p. m. constructed breast-works in front line. Remained in works until the 20th at 10 p. m., when we were relieved and marched to the rear. Our loss while in this position was 3 men killed and 2 wounded. On the 21st

* From May 5, 1864.
† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 586.

took position in front line about one mile to the left of our former position and constructed works, losing on the skirmish line 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Since which time up to July 30 we have occupied nearly the same position, losing a few men, but not having been actively engaged.

On the morning of July 30, at 3.30, the regiment was under arms, and immediately after the springing of the mine under the fort in front of the Ninth Corps, and the opening of the artillery along the line, we opened a heavy musketry fire, which continued for half an hour. The enemy making no reply the order to cease firing was given. During the affair we met with no casualties.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. KNOX,

Major, Comdg. Forty-fourth New York State Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

June 12, marched, crossing the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge on the morning of the 13th, and then the James the 16th, arriving near Petersburg the same night. June 18, engaged, supporting troops of the First and Second Brigades of this division. From the 18th of June to the 30th of July, engaged in erecting and occupying works in front of the enemy's line near Petersburg, which works we occupied during the attack on the enemy's lines during July 30. Casualties: Officers—killed, 1; wounded, 2. [Enlisted men]—killed, 7; wounded, 27; missing, 3.

The following are the losses during the campaign: Officers—killed, 3; wounded, 7; total, 10. Enlisted men—killed, 50; wounded, 208; missing, 54; total, 312. Total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 322.

It is believed that many of those reported as missing are either killed or severely wounded and in the hands of the enemy, but enough is not known to justify reporting them as other than missing.

It is deemed unnecessary to speak further of the officers of the command than to say all have performed their duty promptly, faithfully, and well, during the entire campaign. The same is stated with regard to the enlisted men with but few exceptions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCOY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 5th Army Corps.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 588.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, 8 p. m. took up line of march. 13th, 2.30 a. m. bivouacked near Long Bridge, Chickahominy River; crossed Long Bridge at 4 a. m., halted at 8 a. m., and rested in line all day; 8 p. m. moved, marching until 2 a. m. 14th, started at 5 a. m., marching toward Charles City Court-House; halted at 9 a. m.; moved at 1 p. m., marching about two miles beyond Charles City Court-House. 15th, rear of breast-works near James River. 16th, crossed James River at 8.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles toward Petersburg, Va.; bivouacked 12 p. m. 17th, in bivouac. 18th, moved at 5.30 a. m.; marched about half a mile; formed line supporting Second Brigade. 19th, in line supporting Second Brigade; wounded, enlisted men, 1. 20th, 10 p. m. moved out and bivouacked in rear of Second Brigade. 21st, moved about one mile to left. After dark advanced and built breast-works. From June 21 to July 30 engaged in duties of the trenches before Petersburg. Killed, enlisted men, 1; wounded, enlisted men, 6. 30th, held line of works near right of Fifth Corps line; engaged in firing on enemy in breast-works opposite. Killed, enlisted men, 1.

Recapitulation†: Killed—enlisted men, 14. Wounded—officers, 4 (since died, 1); enlisted men, 84. Missing—officers, 2; enlisted men, 117.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. HERRING,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 129.

Report of Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, including operations June 5–August 20.‡

FIFTH EPOCH.

March to the James—Battles of Petersburg, from June 5 to 20th of August, 1864.

On the 5th of June, at 9 p. m., the brigade marched to Cold Harbor, where we lay until the 11th, when the march was resumed via Prospect Church, arriving at Pamunkey [Chickahominy] on the 12th.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 590.

† From May 5, 1864.

‡ For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 5, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 601.

Crossed the river on the 13th, marched to James River, via Charles City Court-House, and at 11 a. m. June 16 crossed the James and moved for Petersburg, reaching its vicinity on the 17th. On the 18th the brigade advanced in line of battle with General Cutler's division, driving the enemy's skirmishers, sustaining a loss of 6 men killed and 2 officers and 19 men wounded. Rejoined Second Division at 2 p. m. and moved to the south side of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad; did not become engaged, though we moved to the support of Second and Sixth Army Corps, until the 25th, when we relieved troops, which position we held until the 28th of July. Whilst occupying this position we lost 2 men killed and 20 wounded. Nothing further of importance transpired until the engagement on the Weldon railroad, of which reports have been forwarded.

[Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. A. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.]

No. 130.

Report of Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Petersburg, August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, 4 p. m., marched with corps and crossed the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge; went on picket at Turner's Bridge; at dark withdrew pickets, and marched toward Charles City road; bivouacked. Next day (14th) marched in direction of James River, and went into camp about noon four miles from river.

June 16, marched to Wilcox's Landing and crossed the James River on transports to the south side, landing near Wind-Mill Point; 4 p. m. took up march in direction of Petersburg; daylight of 17th halted. At 3 p. m. went to the left, and lay on our arms during the night in rear of the Ninth Corps under fire of artillery.

June 18, at daylight joined General Cutler's division, and formed portion of his advance in line to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; 10 a. m. rejoined division and went in column in woods; 3 p. m. received orders from Colonel Dushane to prolong the left of First Brigade, which was changing position to the right; in doing so got under a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry; 5 p. m. ordered to the breast-works thrown up in the morning by the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery in rear of battery on left of line of enemy's captured works; remained here till noon 22d instant; went down to Second Corps as re-enforcements; returned same day to position in breast-works in rear of battery.

June 23, went to the Sixth Corps as re-enforcements; threw up strong line of works. 11 p. m. fell back to Jerusalem road; remained till 6 p. m.

June 24, returned to old position in rear of division; threw up pits.

June 25, at sundown went to the front in the advanced trenches, relieving Third Brigade. Staid in these trenches till the 28th of July,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 603.

exposed to a heavy skirmish fire the first eight days and afterward to a continual fire of artillery and mortars; moved out at 9 p. m., bivouacked, and next day (29th) went into camp in rear of First Brigade.

July 30, 2.30 a. m., marched to deep cut in railroad as support in part of the Ninth Corps in their charge upon the explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort; took no part in the attack, and returned to camp about 11 a. m.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD N. BOWERMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. JOSIAH BANKERD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
*August 9, 1864.**

V.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position July 30, 1864.

Near Cold Harbor the regiment rested until the 11th of June. That day we marched toward Bottom's Bridge. At 6 p. m. on the 12th the regiment started on its march toward the Chickahominy, which river we crossed at Long Bridge the morning of the 13th. On the 14th we marched toward Charles City Court-House, and camped about two miles from that place, waiting for our turn to cross the James. The 15th the regiment rested. On the 16th marched to Wilcox's Landing, crossed the James per steamer, and marched until 12 o'clock that night. On the 17th the regiment occupied the first line of rebel works taken the day before by the Ninth Corps. On the 18th the brigade received orders to take position in the first line, advancing against Petersburg, connecting on the right with Colonel Hofmann's, on the left with Maryland Brigade. The Fifteenth Regiment New York Artillery was in front and had to advance under a very heavy fire, but succeeded in taking its position, and immediately commenced to construct breast-works to cover against the murderous fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. We lost here 7 men killed, 1 officer and 43 men wounded. In the nights from 19th to 20th and 20th to 21st the regiment had to advance the line of breast-works. It was impossible to work in daytime, the sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire. Until the 25th of June the regiment kept this position, suffering occasional loss by sharpshooters, amounting, from the 11th to the 25th, to 1 officer and 3 men killed and 1 officer and 28 men wounded. On the 25th our brigade was relieved, and camped in the rear near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. This day Companies E, G, and H, commanded by Maj. Julius Dieckmann, reported for duty with the regiment, Company B having reported on the 17th of June. On the evening of the 28th the regiment was again ordered in the breast-works to relieve the First Brigade,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 10, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 607.

Second Division. The position it occupied now connected on the right with the Maryland Brigade, on the left with the First Division, Fifth Corps. Until the 27th of July the regiment occupied the same position. There was no firing in our front, and our loss during this time amounted to 9 men wounded by premature explosion of shells from our batteries in our rear and 1 officer and 2 men wounded by stray balls. The regiment had to furnish strong details for fatigue work and to be ready to meet an attack at any time. On the evening of the 27th the regiment was relieved by troops from the First Division, and went to camp in the rear near the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. On the evening of the 29th the regiment was called upon to take part in the assault upon the enemy's works, but it did not come into action. At noon the following day it returned to its former camp, having lost but 1 man wounded.

I am happy to be able to state that officers and men under my command behaved well on all occasions.

M. WIEDRICH,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifteenth Regiment New York Artillery.

No. 132.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations June 17.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 18, 1864—2 a. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I at 6.45 p. m. moved my command to the support of General Ledlie's command, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, the Third Brigade, of my command, Colonel Carle commanding, in the advance, and the First and Second Brigades in supporting distance. It was reported to me that General Ledlie's division occupied and held the enemy's line of breast-works. The Third Brigade on advancing found this report to be erroneous, General Ledlie occupying only the enemy's skirmish line. Colonel Carle advanced in front of General Ledlie's line, and by a gallant effort succeeded in capturing the Thirty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Troops, the commanding officer of which surrendered to Colonel Carle, himself, regiment, and colors. These prisoners were sent to the rear by Colonel Carle, and turned over to one of my aides, and seized by General Ledlie from him. I respectfully insist that the prisoners and colors of the Thirty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Troops were taken by Colonel Carle, and he alone should receive credit for the same. General Ledlie's line having fallen back, and not deeming it prudent for Colonel Carle to remain in his advanced and exposed position, I ordered Colonel Lyle, commanding First Brigade, to relieve him with a strong skirmish line, and to place his line of battle on a prolongation of General Ledlie's line. The enemy is enabled by means of a battery placed in an advantageous position to enfilade our lines, rendering it impossible for my line to advance unless the troops on my left advance to capture or silence the battery. The enemy's force in my immediate front consists of Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, in a strongly intrenched position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Burnside for a report as to so much of the within as relates to the capture of a North Carolina regiment.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 13, 1864.

COLONEL:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

At 4 p. m. the 13th [June] I was ordered to move on to Charles City and to take charge of the trains of the corps on the march. It was nearly night when I got the trains all in motion. I arrived with the trains at 3 a. m. on the 14th, and went into camp one mile from Wilcox's Landing, where I remained until 4 a. m. of the 16th, when I crossed the James River and moved toward Petersburg, following General Griffin, and encamping within about three miles of the town at Burchett's house. At daylight on the 17th I sent the One hundred and forty-seventh New York to picket the Blackwater, and moved my command forward and went into position on the left of the Ninth Corps, my left extending toward the Blackwater, and intrenched within about 600 yards of the enemy's works. At daylight on the 18th I was ordered to move on the enemy's works. The order was immediately executed. The enemy's first and second lines were found to have been abandoned during the night. A few men who were left asleep only were found. I pushed my skirmishers and line of battle forward across the Norfolk railroad, and found the enemy on the crest beyond and in front of Petersburg. The enemy had set fire to the bridges across the railroad cut as they retired. I immediately rebuilt the bridge in my front to enable the batteries to come up. Having formed my command on the left of the railroad in two lines, I moved forward, my right resting on the road, and drove in the enemy's pickets on his works in front of the town, General Ayres' (Second) division having in the mean time come in on my left. At 2.50 p. m. an order was

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 610.

received to advance on the enemy's works; at 3 o'clock an order saying the movement was general. I immediately put my command in position to advance and at 3.20 moved forward, my Second Brigade (Colonel Hofmann) leading, supported by my First Brigade (Colonel Bragg). General Ayres, of the Second Division, did not receive the order in time to enable him to move simultaneously with me. My command suffered severely both by direct and flank fire of both infantry and artillery, and though a part of both brigades got within about seventy-five yards of the enemy's works they were unable to carry them. My men held the ground gained until dark, when, in obedience of orders, I withdrew the most advanced portions of my command and intrenched, connecting with Griffin on my right and Ayres on my left. In this affair I lost in killed and wounded about one-third of the men I had with me, and among them many valuable officers. After intrenching I remained in the same position to the close of the month, on the last day of which* a mine was sprung in front of the Ninth Corps and a little to my right. In obedience to orders received the evening before, I had my First Brigade in the trenches and my Second Brigade in reserve ready for any duty required of them. At 9.30 a. m. I strengthened my skirmish line and pushed it forward in close proximity to the enemy's works. Beyond this I took no part in the operations. This closes the period for which reports are at present required.

Since the commencement of the campaign the Third Brigade (Stone's) has been transferred to the First Division. The term of service of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, in the Second Brigade, and the Second Wisconsin, in the First Brigade, have expired. Three small regiments (the Third and Fourth Delaware and One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania) have been added to the Second Brigade. The regiments which still remain of the old division had, when the campaign commenced, 3,742 enlisted men in the ranks. They now have (excluding those who have been wounded and returned) 1,324; including those, 1,404. The regiments whose terms have expired suffered equally with the others while they remained.

The changes in the command have been so frequent, and the losing of nearly every original brigade, regimental, and company commander, render it impossible to make anything like an accurate report as to details. One thing I think may safely be claimed for the division—that it has endeavored to discharge its duties as promptly and cheerfully as any command in the army. If in common with the army it has not achieved any brilliant victories its list of casualties shows that it lacked not in its endeavors nor shrunk from its duties.

I cannot close this report without saying how deeply I felt the loss of the many brave officers and men who have fallen in this campaign.

To my personal staff I am under great obligations. They have all, without exception, discharged the constant, fatiguing, and dangerous duties imposed on them in the bravest manner and with the utmost alacrity. One only of their number has been killed, Lieutenant Chilson, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, who fell by my side in the charge of the enemy's works on the 18th of June.

The list of casualties which is herewith inclosed is necessarily incomplete on account of the frequent changes and great loss of officers in the command.

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*Rather July 30.

No report has been received from the First or Third Brigades. That from the Second Brigade (Colonel Hofmann) is herewith submitted.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 134.

Report of Maj. Merit C. Welsh, Seventh Indiana Infantry, First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

Crossed the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge June 13, marching that night to near Charles City Court-House, Va., where we remained until the morning of the 16th, when we crossed the James River, Va., at Wilcox's Landing. On evening of same day marched past Prince George Court-House to within three miles of Petersburg, where made a short halt, moving the morning of 17th of June to the left of the Ninth Corps, and threw up rifle-pits in close proximity to the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The morning of 18th, when we advanced and took part in the charge on the rebel works, Seventh Indiana had less than 100 men in the charge, a large detail being on picket duty. Loss in charge, 1 officer, 2 men killed; 2 officers, 28 men wounded. We threw up works within 300 yards of the enemy's works, which we occupied till the evening of July 30 alternately with the division, on two and off three days.

The day of assault (30th of July) occupied the front line of works on the extreme right of Fifth Corps. Loss before Petersburg, 2 officers, 10 men killed; 2 officers, 55 men wounded; 1 man missing.

Five men selected for secret expedition June 19 have not been heard of, but are supposed to have been captured.

M. C. WELSH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 135.

Report of Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS,
In Front of Petersburg, August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN:‡

FIFTH EPOCH.

Moved on Petersburg at 2 p. m. 16th [June]; bivouacked two miles beyond Prince George Court-House, on the plantation of Mr. Burchett.

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* Same as given in Hofmann's report, p. 477.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 616.

‡ For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 16, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 622.

At 7 p. m. on the 17th moved about two miles to the front; found the enemy posted in rear of a strong line of works on the west side of the Blackwater road, our left joining the right of the First Brigade, whose left rested near the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad; remained in this position all day. Loss, 10 men wounded. At 4 a. m. on the morning of the 18th the brigade moved forward to attack the works of the enemy. It was soon ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn during the night, and that he had also abandoned his second line of works about a quarter of a mile in rear of the first line. Upon moving forward the skirmish line the enemy was found posted in rear of a third line of works, his skirmishers thrown forward to near the railroad. The brigade was moved to the west side of the railroad, and formed in line of battle in a wood, the right of the brigade resting on the railroad, and subsequently moved to the front of the woods and in rear of a hill. At 3 p. m. the brigade was formed in line of battle on the crest of a hill, and moved forward to charge the works of the enemy, then about 700 yards in our front. In order to reach the enemy's works it was necessary to cross a ravine about 200 yards in front of the works. The line moved forward with spirit. The enemy immediately opened with musketry and spherical case, and, as we approached nearer, with canister. When the line had arrived near the ravine the loss had already been very great, for the troops were exposed to a fire not only in front but upon both flanks. As the line was descending the near slope of the ravine it broke; many returned. About 200 reached the opposite slope of the ravine, where they found shelter by lying close to the ground. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was the only regimental commander that reached this point. My horse was killed a moment before the line broke, and I did not reach the opposite side of the ravine. The officers now rallied the men in rear of the crest, from which the line had moved when the charge commenced. About 450 men were formed in line. An order was received at 4 p. m. to prepare for a second charge at 5.30 p. m. It was subsequently suspended. The troops in the ravine remained until dark, when they were withdrawn. Pickets were now thrown out to the foot of the ravine, a new line of battle formed and advanced to the crest of the hill, and breast-works were thrown up. The wounded were brought in and the dead buried.

The brigade had suffered a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Of the seven regimental commanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrell, commanding Third Delaware Volunteers, was killed. The command then devolved upon Captain McKaig. Capt. O. Mumford, commanding Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was killed, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Baker; Colonel Grimshaw, commanding Fourth Delaware Volunteers, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel La Motte, who was also slightly wounded, but remained on the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Creney, commanding Ninety-fifth New York, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Major Bard; Captain Byram, commanding Seventy-sixth New York, was very seriously wounded, and the command devolved upon Capt. J. C. Hatch; Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was slightly wounded, but remained in command of his regiment. The One hundred and fifty-seventh [Pennsylvania] was commanded by Captain Hawthorn. Captain Lambdin, acting aide-de-camp, was seriously wounded.

The brigade occupied the works up to July 31, being relieved by and relieving in turn every three days the First Brigade of this division.

During the campaign the officers and men of the brigade have evinced great bravery, patriotism, and fortitude. From May 3 to July 31, a period of nearly ninety days, not more than five days passed that they were not under the fire of the enemy.

I desire to mention my staff—Captain Cowdrey, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Watkins, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Lambdin, Lieutenant Healy and Lieutenant Bush, acting aides-de-camp—for their efficiency in promulgating and attending to the execution of my orders.

I herewith transmit a tabular recapitulation of casualties in the brigade during the campaign: Killed, 14 officers, 197 men; seriously wounded, 26 officers, 424 men; wounded slightly, 15 officers, 389 men; wounded (description unknown), 6 officers, 128 men; missing, 23 officers, 376 men; total, 84 officers, 1,514 men; aggregate, 1,598.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. MCCLELLAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 136.

Report of Capt. James E. Baily, Third Delaware Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

We left this place Sunday night, June 12, pushing rapidly forward across Long Bridge, over the Chickahominy, on morning of 13th, and from thence, with our division, to near Charles City Court-House, arriving morning 14th of June. Rested till noon of 16th and then crossed the James from Wilcox's Wharf on board transport to Wind-Mill Point; thence forward to within some two miles of Petersburg; halted at midnight and forward next day, our regiment connecting, deployed, along a road perpendicular to Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, between our brigade and Burnside's corps. Lost 2 men mortally and 1 slightly wounded.

June 18, early our brigade formed line parallel to railroad; moved forward, brigade front, past Colonel Avery's house, through woods, and across the railroad; were moved back by the flank and about again, forming new line in woods south of the road. Forward again, left swinging round until we occupied line along the edge of the woods at angle of 75 degrees to railroad; then up to the crest of hill in open field some 500 yards from rebel works. Fixed bayonets and at 3.30 p. m. steadily forward, the First Brigade supporting, subject to direct and enfilading fire of musketry and artillery till half the distance was passed, when we wavered, broke, and fell back, but preserving our organization. The regiment was reformed on the crest from which we started, and after moved to the right a short distance behind earth-works. After dark forward some twenty yards, where breast-works were thrown up. Loss, killed, 1 officer, 7 men; wounded, 3 officers

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 29 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 628.

and 45 men, and several slightly. We remained in this position under close fire of rebel sharpshooters until June 29. Loss, killed, 1 man; wounded, 2 officers and 7 men. We moved back 300 yards into woods, and after occupied the works alternately with the First Brigade three days out of five.

On the morning of the 30th of July we lay in reserve in a covered way near the works, which had been strengthened and rendered formidable during the month of July.

Commanding officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrell, till June 18; then killed. Captain McKaig, till July 26; discharged. Capt. James E. Baily.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. BAILY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Fourth Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 137.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles E. La Motte, Fourth Delaware Infantry, of operations June 1–30.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
August 10, 1864.

In obedience to paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 209, Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Fourth Delaware Regiment reported to Major-General Meade at Bethesda Church, Va., and was by him assigned to the Fifth Corps on June 1, 1864, and June 2, 1864, was assigned to Colonel Bragg, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, and there took part in the engagement of that date, and remained temporarily under command of Colonel Hofmann, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, until June 5, when it moved to Cold Harbor, on its arrival at which place it was permanently assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

FIFTH EPOCH.

Leaving Cold Harbor June 7 the regiment reached the Chickahominy railroad bridge the evening of same day, and, after remaining there until June 12, crossed Chickahominy at Long Bridge on the morning of June 13, and arrived at Charles City Court-House the same night. On June 16 the regiment crossed the James River and halted for the night at Prince George Court-House. In the morning it moved forward until coming in front of the enemy's first line before Petersburg; it threw up works sufficient for protection and remained there until the morning of June 18, when it advanced, crossing the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and at 3 p. m. assaulted the enemy's line in front of Petersburg, where, being repulsed, it fell back and threw up works, occupying them until June [July] 30. During the assault of that date the regiment, with the Second Brigade, was held in reserve to be thrown where required.

C. E. LA MOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

Captain COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of June 12 marched to and across the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge and staid till evening of June 13, when marched to Wilcox's Wharf, on James River. On June 16 crossed James River on transports and marched to near Prince George Court-House. On June 17 moved to the front and intrenched. On morning of June 18 advanced one mile and a half, halted, and commenced to intrench. Were ordered forward, and charged the enemy's works. Were repulsed, but held a position in advance of that from which we started to charge. At night put up breast-works and held them up to July 30, 1864.

This regiment did not participate in the assault on the enemy's position on the morning of July 30, 1864.

Hoping this report may prove satisfactory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 139.

Report of Maj. Robert W. Bard, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In Front of Petersburg, Va., August —, 1864.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, resumed march for Chickahominy River at 8 p. m. and crossed the river at daylight on the 13th. Bivouacked at 10 a. m. Resumed march at 3 p. m.; bivouacked at 11 p. m. near Charles City Court-House.

June 14, near Charles City Court-House.

June 15, near Charles City Court-House.

June 16, resumed march for James River, crossed the river at 11 a. m., halted at 12 m., resumed march at 4 p. m., and bivouacked at 11 p. m. six miles from Petersburg.

June 17, resumed march at 10 a. m.; engaged the enemy at 1 p. m.

June 18, advanced in line of battle, crossed the enemy's works and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; charged the enemy's works at 4 p. m. without success.

June 19, occupied intrenchments, and strengthened them at night, until the 27th.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 630.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 631.

June 27, relieved by First Brigade and ordered in camp, relieving every five days First Brigade until the 30th day of July, when we moved from camp and occupied intrenchments in rear of First Brigade during the assault on the enemy's position.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBT. W. BARD,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Harney, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 8, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

Left the railroad bridge of the White House and Richmond road, where it crosses the Chickahominy, on the evening of June 12 and crossed the river at Long Bridge on the morning of June 13; guarded a train of ammunition to Wilcox's Landing, arriving there at 11.30 p. m. on the 13th. Crossed the James River at 10 a. m. on the 16th, and pushed forward toward Petersburg the same day, arriving within three miles of the town on the morning of June 17. After a rest of three hours we were sent upon picket. Remained upon said duty till morning of June 18, when we moved forward and attacked the enemy in his stronghold.

From the crossing of the Chickahominy to the 30th of July the losses sustained by this command are as follows: Killed, 1 officer and 7 men; wounded, 1 officer and 51 men.

GEO. HARNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 141.

Report of Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, at 3 p. m. took up the line of march, and marched until 1 a. m. on the 14th of June, halting near Wilcox's Landing, on the James River.

June 15, remained in camp.

June 16, crossed the James River, and at 3 p. m. took up the line of march and marched until 3 a. m. on the 17th of June, and camped within about five miles of Petersburg; 6 a. m. moved to near Petersburg and on the road leading to that place and put up works.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 633.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 634.

June 18, advanced on the works deserted by the enemy and crossed the Suffolk railroad; p. m. charged the enemy's works and were repulsed. Many of the men advanced so far that they were unable to return until after dark. At night threw up works.

June 19 to 30, a continual musketry fire was kept up by both sides on account of the close proximity of the works to each other.

July 1 to 30, an unceasing musketry fire kept up during the whole month.

JOHN T. JACK,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

[For operations of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, June 1–July 30, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 636.]

No. 142.

Reports of Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

COLONEL:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, marched by cross-roads to Long Bridge; crossed the Chickahominy about midnight. June 13, remained near the crossing all day. Barnes' and Hart's batteries accompanied Third Division on reconnaissance to near White Oak Swamp; Barnes only slightly engaged. During the night marched by Saint Mary's Church to near Charles City Court-House, arriving on the morning of June 14, and 15th remained in camp. June 16, crossed the James by pontoon bridge and marched all day and night, arriving at break of day. June 17, in the afternoon, when the Fourth Division formed on the left of the Ninth Corps, Major Fitzhugh accompanied it with Mink's and Breck's batteries, placing them in position to the left of the Norfolk road and in front of the Deserted House, between this road and the Norfolk railroad, where they engaged the guns on the enemy's right. About dusk Cooper's battery (Captain Cooper resumed command this day) was also brought up and posted south of the Avery house, opening on the enemy's works around that house at 500 yards. The other batteries not engaged. June 18, at sunrise Cutler's division advanced to the Avery house and the edge of the woods beyond. Breck's, Mink's, and Cooper's batteries were pushed forward with them and took position to the right of the woods along a ridge opening on the enemy's batteries and troops beyond the railroad. Soon after, Barnes', Bigelow's, and Hart's batteries were brought up on the right of these and also opened. Meanwhile Ayres' division, with Rittenhouse's, Rogers', and Walcott's batteries, had passed around to the left of Cutler and crossed the railroad. The three batteries went into position 900 yards in front of the

*For portions of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 639.

great salient of the enemy's works and opened fire. Phillips', Stewart's, and Richardson's were engaged in line with the First Division on the right of the road which crosses the railroad near the Taylor house, advancing as the infantry did until about 10 o'clock, when they had reached within 200 yards of the railroad and took a good position parallel to it, the right close to the above-mentioned dirt road, where they remained the remainder of the day, warmly engaged most of the time and doing good service. So soon as the enemy's skirmishers were driven out of the woods on the far side of the railroad Mink's battery was thrown forward and formed at right angles to and about 500 yards from the railroad, firing up the track and driving the enemy out of the clump of woods at the ice-house. Barnes was removed to within 100 yards of Mink's right, and Cooper was also brought forward. Having gained the railroad along the whole front of this corps, about noon the Second and Fourth Divisions, with a portion of the First, being established beyond it, Mink's battery was moved to the edge of this cut, to the right of the Taylor house; engaged two of the enemy's guns immediately in his front at 500 yards, and kept them silent nearly all the time. Bigelow's and Hart's batteries were taken across the railroad and halted behind the crest with Chamberlain's brigade, First Division, while slight lunettes were being thrown up on the crest held by our skirmish line. At 3 p. m., when the general attack was made, these batteries were shoved up on the crest and opened on the enemy's works as our troops passed down into the intervening ravine. Barnes' battery was soon after brought over and posted about seventy-five yards to the left of the others. The attack failing, the batteries covered the withdrawal of our troops. The position held by Mink's, Bigelow's, and Hart's batteries was within easy canister and musketry range of the enemy's works, and all suffered severely. Their practice, nevertheless, was excellent and reflected great credit on officers and men. After dark Barnes, Bigelow, and Hart were withdrawn.

June 19 to July 30. Captain Mink's battery remained in position near the Taylor house until the morning of June 24, firing occasional shots during the time, when it was relieved by a battery of the Ninth Corps, and camped in reserve. Bigelow's battery returned to its position beyond the railroad on the 19th and 20th. On the 21st this battery was assigned to Crawford's (Third) division and took position on the 24th to the left of the Jerusalem plank road in front of the Gregory house, where it remained until July 12, when it was removed into the large redoubt. Hart's battery relieved Bigelow's in its position of the 18th beyond the railroad on the morning of the 21st, where it remained until the 28th, on which day it went into reserve until July 13, when it occupied the smaller redoubt back of the Chieves house. Cooper's and Breck's batteries held their positions near the front of the woods, in front of the Avery house, until the 20th, when they were assigned to Crawford's division, and on the 26th relieved two batteries of the Second Corps in the small works west of the plank road. Cooper remained here until the end of the period covered by this report. Breck was moved into the large redoubt on the 12th of July. Rittenhouse, Rogers, and Walcott remained in their positions of the 18th until our line was advanced on the 13th of July, when these batteries also moved forward into works constructed for them at a distance of 600 yards from the great salient of the enemy's works. They fired at times during the whole of this time, doing neither good nor harm. Barnes, Stewart, Phillips, and Richardson remained in reserve until the morning of the 19th.

Excepting in the engagements on the North Anna, May 23, and in front of Petersburg, June 18, the campaign covered by this report afforded but little opportunity for the legitimate and successful use of artillery. There were but few days, to be sure, in which some of the batteries were not engaged with the enemy's artillery, but as they were always well protected the most accomplished was a temporary quieting of their fire. Hardly a charge was made, either by or upon our lines, which was not made through the woods, where artillery could do almost nothing. In the few opportunities that there were of bringing a single section or battery into play (as near Bethesda Church on the 30th of May by Lieutenant Richardson, and again on the 2d of June by Lieutenant Stewart) it was quickly and well done. At the North Anna the prompt movement of Mink's, Walcott's, and Matthewson's batteries of light 12-pounders undoubtedly relieved the corps from great danger, if they did not save it from defeat.

The ground moved over by the corps in its advance on the 18th of June was mostly open and intersected by gentle slopes, affording the very best chance for the maneuvering of light batteries, which I believe I may say was taken full advantage of.

The losses of the brigade in material have not been heavy, but in officers and men it has suffered materially, especially in the former.

Capt. H. W. Davis and Second Lieutenant De Mott, First New York Artillery, First Lieut. Peleg W. Blake, of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, and First Lieut. Thomas Goodman, serving with B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, were either killed in action or died of wounds received shortly after. All of them were officers of great promise, and who stood high in the estimation of those who knew them.

To Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, Capt. J. H. Cooper, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and Capt. A. P. Martin, Massachusetts Artillery, the senior officers of the brigade, and who frequently held detached commands of two or more batteries, I have been indebted for most valuable services. I regret to say that both the last-named officers since left the service after having for three years held the position of captains of artillery and participated in all the actions of this army. The false organization of the artillery arm in our service provides no way of rewarding such officers by deserved promotion.

In every case during the campaign I have found all the battery commanders prompt to perform the duties required of them, and fully seconded by their subordinates and men.

Where all have done so well I can have no particular individual to bring to the notice of the commanding general.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel First New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the corps, the following statement of the part taken by my command in the affair of the 30th ultimo:

The following disposition of batteries was made on the night of the *29th: Mink's (H, First New York*, four light 12-pounders) was posted

in the first battery on the right of the line occupied by this corps, his guns covering the enemy's battery next the one over the mine. In Batteries 2 and 3, immediately on the left of Mink's, two batteries of the Sixth Corps, Harn's (Third New York, light 12-pounders) and White's (Fourth Maine, 3-inch) were posted, bearing on the enemy's guns directly in front and on those to the north of the small brown house. Immediately in the rear of these batteries were eleven Coehorn mortars, under Lieutenants Hazelton and McPherson, the whole of the above-named guns being under the immediate command of Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh until he was wounded, and then under Capt. C. E. Mink, as ranking officer. Near the center of our line, and immediately opposite the great salient, were four batteries, under the command of Lieut. G. W. Dresser, Fourth Artillery, and brigade inspector. Of these Van Reed's (D, Fifth United States) and a section of Rogers' (B, First New York), both 3-inch Parrotts, bore upon all the enemy's batteries to our right of the salient, and together with Major Fitzhugh's batteries swept all the hill that rises in rear of the enemy's works, while the remaining section of Rogers' battery and the light 12-pounders of Walcott's (C, Massachusetts) and Stewart's (B, Fourth United States) bore upon the salient itself. Immediately in rear of these batteries Colonel Abbot had established his large battery of ten 10-inch mortars and another of six 8-inch mortars about 300 yards to the right of this. These mortar batteries were not under my control. Some 300 yards to the left of Lieutenant Dresser's position Phillips' (E, Massachusetts) battery, four 3-inch guns, also bore upon the great salient, and about 200 yards from there Winslow's battery (D, First New York, light 12-pounders) occupied the little redan, with one section bearing on the enemy's salient and the other on his batteries beyond the Burnt Chimneys. In the work on the right of the plank road Captain Hexamer, of the First New Jersey Artillery, had two batteries of his brigade (Sixth Corps), H, First Ohio, 3-inch, and E, Fifth United States, light 12-pounders, and six 4½-inch siege guns, under charge of Captain Brown, of the Fourth New York Artillery. The ten rifled guns bore upon the great salient and the redoubt behind it, while the 12-pounder battery was directed upon the enemy's batteries beyond our left. Cooper's (B, First Pennsylvania Artillery) and Barnes' (C, First New York), both 3-inch batteries, also bore upon these extreme batteries of the enemy from the works outside the large redoubt. There were, therefore, twenty-eight rifled and twenty-four 12-pounder field pieces, six 4½-inch siege guns, and eleven Coehorn mortars in position along the line and in rear of this corps, besides the sixteen mortars and six siege guns, under Colonel Abbot, making a total of ninety-one pieces of ordnance which took part in the bombardment.

It was very near sunrise when the mine was exploded; and this being the signal ordered for the opening of the artillery, not more than one minute had elapsed before all the batteries were in active operation. The most stringent orders and directions had been given to avoid firing into the advancing columns of our own troops, and I have not been able to learn of a single case of any of them being injured by shot or shell from the batteries of the command. The range was short; the fire of our guns exact and crushing; so that the enemy were unable to reply, to any extent, from their guns on their front line, of which, however, I believe they had very few in position. Not a shot was fired by them from any of their batteries to the right of their great salient; consequently our guns bearing in that direction soon slackened their fire, and only renewed it when there appeared to be any movement of

their troops at those points. To our batteries the affair was one almost of target practice. Not more than thirty or forty shell were fired at them by the enemy during the whole day, and their musketry was confined to a few very weak spurts. Their artillery fire was almost exclusively from the large redoubt back of the salient, the battery near the Clark house, and one gun in the ravine leading to General Burnside's salient. These batteries were all more or less hid from us, and the last mentioned was completely covered in a re-entering angle of their line. Every gun, however, which could be brought to bear upon these batteries was turned upon them, and they were kept comparatively quiet. With regard to the damage inflicted by our artillery practice, I can only state that the face of their works was much injured, several of the embrasures destroyed, and at least three chests of ammunition exploded in the great salient. We were also able to prevent their advancing any troops whatever over the open ground below the Clark house. So long as General Burnside's troops held their most advanced position our batteries were unable to reach the attacking columns of the enemy, as their advance was made from the opposite side. When, however, they had fallen back to the work destroyed by the explosion, and an attack was made upon that point between 1 and 2 o'clock, some twenty guns were able to open on them with shrapnel, and did their part toward the repulse of the enemy. The casualties in the command were confined to 1 officer (Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh) slightly wounded and 1 man in Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery; 2 men were killed and 1 wounded by a premature explosion of a gun in Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery. As a display of accurate firing, the affair reflected great credit on all the batteries engaged.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel First New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Robert E. Rogers, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTY.,
August 10, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Broke camp on the 11th and marched five miles to near York River railroad. Marched to the Chickahominy on the 12th; crossed on the morning of the 13th. Moved out two miles and remained in the harness during the day. Marched at 7 p. m. twelve miles and camped, Marched at 7 a.m. on the 14th to Charles City Court-House and camped. where we remained until the morning of the 16th, when we crossed the James River and marched to the front of Petersburg, arriving at 4 a. m. on the 17th. Remained in harness until 8 a. m. on the 18th, when

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 11, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 648

battery took position and fired 161 rounds. Private Flynn slightly wounded. Remained in same position until the night of the 13th of July, firing during the time 160 rounds with no other casualties. Battery went into position in the new line of works on the night of the 13th. Fired from the position taken on the 13th, up to the 30th, seventy-three rounds. No casualties. Fired during the assault on the enemy's works on the 30th 370 rounds; no casualties.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. ROGERS,

First Lieut., Comdg. Battery B, First New York Artillery.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTILLERY BRIG., FIFTH CORPS.

No. 144.

Report of Lieut. Lester I. Richardson, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
August 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Left camp at dark, and at daylight of the morning of June 13 found us near the Chickahominy River. Crossed the river about 7 a. m. at Long Bridge, moved on about two miles, where we camped for the day. Moved out of camp at dark, and at daylight, Tuesday, June 14, still on the march; went into camp at 10 a. m. near Charles City Court-House and moved out of camp at 2 p. m. same day. Marched about three miles, and camped one mile from the James River, near Wilcox's Wharf. June 15, remained in camp all day. June 16, moved out this morning before light, crossed the James River on pontoons near Wind-Mill Point, marched to near Petersburg, and at 2 p. m. camped for the night. June 17, remained in camp during the day. June 18, moved out this morning at 6 a. m.; was assigned my position about 8 a. m., 600 yards in front and some 300 to the right of headquarters. As I went in position the enemy's batteries were firing, but with very poor effect. I remained here about half an hour, when I was ordered to advance my battery. I moved forward say 200 yards, and to my right about 100, moving only one gun at a time. During this time and before this we had failed to injure the enemy's battery to any extent, as far as we knew. After firing a few rounds from this last position, I was ordered up still farther, and as the fire was at that time it was impossible to move my guns with horses, so I would fire my guns and then run them up a little more than the recoil, and in that manner I got my position, where we remained during the day. June 19, left the front this morning about 8 a. m., moved to the rear a short distance, and went in camp for the day. June 20 to 30, inclusive (see Lieut. D. F. Ritchie's report†). July 1 to 21, inclusive, remained in camp. July 22, moved out and occupied the works in rear of General Griffin's headquarters, where we remained until the night of July 24, when I was ordered to move

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 5 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 649.

† *Not found.*

; and take my battery to the front. Two of my guns were put in Fort
ton and two in a small redan on the right of Fort Tilton. On the
ning of July 29 I received orders to remove the two guns from Fort
ton to the redan, thus getting my battery together, in which position
y were July 30.

cannot close this hastily written report without speaking of the gal-
t conduct of the officers and men under my command. The duties
oughout the whole campaign were most arduous, and the battles
n May 5 to June 18, inclusive, were the most fearful and hardest
ght of any in which this battery has been engaged. Although ex-
ed while in action to a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, my offi-
s and men maintained throughout a coolness and bravery worthy
ll praise. Lieutenant De Mott (killed June 3), Lieutenant Fuller,
First Sergeant Babcock commanded their respective sections to my
ire satisfaction, and are entitled to all honors that can be bestowed
n officers for gallant conduct; and my non-commissioned officers, to
m also are entitled the same honor, and not a man but performed
duty nobly and cheerfully; not a murmur or complaint was heard
ıer upon the tiresome marches or upon the battle-field.

Yours, respectfully,

L. I. RICHARDSON,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery D, First New York Artillery.

ıieut. F. MORRIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps.

No. 145.

ıort of Lieut. James B. Hazelton, Battery E, First New York Light Artillery, of operations July 11–30.

HDQRS. COMPANY E., FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTY.,
August 12, 1864.

ıIEUTENANT: In accordance with requirements of Special Orders,
209, August 5, 1864, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the
ıor to report as follows as regards the participation of Light Com-
ıy E, First New York Artillery, since its reorganization under my
ımand and assignment to the temporary service of Coehorn mortar
tery previous to and during the late assault upon the enemy's works
ır Petersburg, Va.:

have the honor to report that I occupied position selected by Maj.
H. Fitzhugh upon right of Fifth Corps line in front of Petersburg,
., upon the 11th day of July, 1864. During the evening of the 11th
l the following day I was engaged in throwing up works. At 8.30
ı. of the 12th I received orders from headquarters Fifth Corps plac-
me under command of Brigadier-General Ayres, commanding Sec-
l Division, Fifth Army Corps, and was by General Ayres placed
ler direction of Colonel Kitching, commanding brigade. Reported
Colonel Kitching and received instructions to open fire and continue
ıt intervals during the night, as the enemy were reported to be con-
ucting a heavy work in Colonel Kitching's front. During the 13th,
h; 15th, 16th, and 17th instant continued to fire whenever the en-
y opened their mortars from my front upon our troops or attempted
ı strengthening of their works. Upon the 15th fired one of the

enemy's limbers or small magazines. Upon the 18th received orders from Fifth Corps headquarters relieving me from the command of Brigadier-General Ayres and placing me under Brigadier-General Cutler, commanding Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, as my position was upon General Cutler's line. The enemy's mortar battery remaining inactive, and there being no apparent effort on the part of the enemy to strengthen their fortifications in my front, did not open fire again until the 30th. Upon the 23d was, by Special Orders, No. 179, headquarters Fifth Army Corps, returned to the command of Colonel Wainwright, commanding Artillery Brigade, and by him, upon the 29th, placed under the supervision of Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh. Received orders from Major Fitzhugh to open fire as soon as the mine should be sprung upon the front of the Ninth Corps line upon the morning of the 30th, which I did, continuing to fire during the day as often as the enemy opened from their mortar battery in my front, as per directions of Captain Mink, who succeeded Major Fitzhugh.

I have the honor to report no casualties in the command from the time of taking position to the time of being ordered to return to my old camp, August 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. HAZELTON,
First Lieutenant, First New York Light Artillery.

Lieut. FORD. MORRIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps.

No. 146.

Reports of Capt. Charles E. Mink, Battery H, First New York Light Artillery, of operations June 18–July 30.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *July 29, 1864.*

SIR:*

June 18, engaged the enemy before Petersburg, Va., advancing by battery with the other batteries of the brigade under fire of the enemy's artillery. At 4 p. m. we threw up lunettes and placed the battery in position on the right of the Fifth Corps nearly opposite the reservoir; fired a number of shot into the enemy's works, cutting down their work around two of their guns in such a manner as to give our sharpshooters command of their pieces. The battery fired, during the day, 213 solid shot, 84 case-shot, and 6 shells. I am sorry to state that one of my men lost his right arm by the premature discharge of a gun, the first in the battery since its organization. June 19, the enemy attempted to open the battery in our front, but we kept it silent all day, firing twenty-seven solid shot, losing 7 horses by sharpshooters. June 20, fired forty-eight solid shot at the enemy's works, cutting them up in such a manner as to keep them at work repairing all day. June 22, fired a few shot through the buildings in rear of the enemy's works to drive out their riflemen, who annoyed our people very much. June 23, we fired eight solid shot and seventeen shell at the buildings containing sharpshooters, setting one of them on fire and driving the enemy out of another. On the morning of the 24th moved to the rear and camped near General Warren's headquarters. The next morning inspected the battery, and,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 8 to June 3, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 654.

withstanding the hard marches and hard fighting through which have passed, everything was found in an excellent state of order efficiency.

hroughout all of the previous-mentioned engagements my men have aved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and the practice of the ners has frequently called forth the praise of officers of other arms he service who witnessed it. All of my officers have behaved with at coolness and gallantry. Lieut. E. P. Newkirk served with the ery during the early part of the campaign, and was present with us ing the engagement of May 8. He is a young man of great promise. Lieutenants Ritchie, Hazelton, and Bates I cannot speak too highly. y have all behaved with great coolness, and have displayed a wledge of their profession which proves them all an honor to the ortant post of officers of field artillery. Lieutenant Scott was too ell to participate in active operations, being scarcely able to sit in saddle, but as I have seen him tried upon the field of Fair Oaks and everal skirmishes on the Peninsula, I know that you may place the ost confidence in him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MINK,

Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery H.

ieut. W. J. CANFIELD,

Acting Adjutant First New York Artillery.

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NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 7, 1864.*

IR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engage- it before Petersburg July 30, 1864:

placed my guns in the work on the right of the line occupied by Fifth Corps and stored the magazine with ammunition on the night uly 29. At daybreak on the morning of the 30th the mine under enemy's work opposite General Burnside's line was sprung. Imme- tely after the blowing up of the work I commenced firing at a bat- y on the enemy's line which commanded the approach to the breach. red with great rapidity to prevent the enemy from serving their is. Soon after the blowing up of the work General Burnside's troops anced into the breach, but for some unaccountable reason, though ered by the fire of artillery, they halted in the blown-up fort. I t up a steady fire during the forenoon, when, as there was no dem- tration on the part of the enemy, I ceased firing. Shortly after ll brigade of the enemy moved forward to charge upon the troops he breach. I immediately opened upon them with spherical case- t, staggering them and breaking up their formation, but moving ward in a scattered, straggling charge, which I think might have n repulsed by two companies of good infantry. They drove Gen- l Burnside's troops out of the fort and recaptured all of the ground ned by our people in the fore part of the day. I expended in this gagement 260 solid shot, 98 shell, and 205 spherical case with excel- t effect, every shot striking the object at which it was directed. out 9 a. m. Maj. Robert H. Fitzhugh was wounded in the side by a e-ball from the enemy while watching the effect of the firing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MINK,

Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery H.

ieut. W. J. CANFIELD,

Acting Adjutant First New York Artillery.

No. 147.

*Report of Lieut. Charles L. Anderson, Battery L, First New York Artillery.**

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
August 9, 1864.

SIR:†

V.

Crossed the Chickahominy River on the 13th day of June at Long Bridge. June 16, crossed the James River at Wind-Mill Point upon the great pontoon bridge, and went into park. In the afternoon of same day took up line of march, which was continued all night, bringing us at daylight before Petersburg defenses. At meridian on the 17th, together with Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, engaged rebel Batteries Nos. 18 and 19, expending 200 rounds of ammunition with satisfactory practice. At daylight of the 18th advanced with Brigadier-General Cutler's division (Fourth), Fifth Army Corps, passing the rebel Colonel Avery's house, and entering the open field and the city of Petersburg. Under fire of the enemy's artillery we went into action at a trot, engaging his batteries for an hour, which were again strongly posted; when, being re-enforced by many other batteries of our brigade, we fired advancing, principally by hand, to the front for a distance of fifty yards. Ceased firing by order of Colonel Wainwright, First New York Artillery, and withdrew to the rear. We expended in this action 480 rounds of ammunition. The concentrated fire of eight batteries of the Fifth Army Corps had completely silenced the enemy. We suffered a loss of 1 man, severely wounded. [June 20, one sergeant, one corporal, and eleven men were detached, together with portion of E Company, First New York Artillery, temporarily serving with this command, for service with Coehorn mortars before Petersburg.]

June 24, together with Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, we reported to Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, and were posted at right angles with the Jerusalem plank road, relieving batteries of the Second Army Corps. For a month at this portion of the line the enemy continued a desultory fire, our instructions being not to reply. The only compliments we could return him were those of a contemptuous silence.

[July 21, the commanding officer, First Lieut. George Breck (recently commissioned as captain), became incapacitated for duty by being struck down by a kind of malarial fever; was ordered to brigade hospital for treatment.]

On the 26th of July we moved to left and rear and were posted on the south front of Fort Warren, joining the Ninth Massachusetts Battery and First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, where upon the 30th we were in anticipation of an attack upon the left and rear of our line.

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* The parts of this report inserted in brackets [ ] appear as foot-notes in the original.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 656.

Owing to the necessary length of this report, the necessity is felt of abruptly closing it. A recapitulation of casualties and such notes as seem needful to a history of the command throughout the campaign are submitted with the report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. ANDERSON,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.

Lieut. FORD. MORRIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
August 9, 1864.

List of casualties occurring to this command from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864, inclusive [nominal list omitted]: Recapitulation: Mortally wounded, 2; severely wounded, 2; prisoners, 2; total, 6.

No. 148.

Report of Maj. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, of operations June 12–July 9.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 29, 1864.

MAJOR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the evening of the 12th [June] the division moved with the other divisions of the corps toward Charles City Court-House. On the 14th arrived in the vicinity of the James River, four miles from Charles City Court-House. On the evening of the 16th the division embarked for Bermuda Hundred, where it arrived on the morning of the 17th, and marched to the rear of General Butler's line of works, and was posted as reserve. The division on the night of the 18th was ordered out in front of the line of works to support an attack which was to have been made by Ames' division; the attack was, however, given up, and the troops returned to camp, where they remained until the morning of the 19th, when we moved across the Appomattox, and up to the front of Petersburg, relieving General Martindale's division, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the extreme right of the line. The division remained in this position until the evening of the 21st, when we moved to the left, going into position on the left of General Barlow's division, of the Second Corps. On the afternoon of the 29th the division moved to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, where it remained till the evening, having destroyed several miles of the road. On the morning of the 1st of July, moved back to the position on the left of the Second Corps, which position was held until the 9th instant [July].

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. DALTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 11, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 659.

No. 149.

Report of Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, First Brigade, of operations June 13–July 10.

HDQRS. FOURTH NEW JERSEY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 9, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, marched all day; crossed the Chickahominy at 5 p. m. June 14, marched to Charles City Court-House and camped. June 15, threw up breast-works. June 16, embarked at 12 m. for Bermuda Hundred. June 17, landed at Bermuda Hundred in the morning; marched to support General Butler. June 19, crossed the Appomattox; exposed during the day to severe artillery fire. June 21, relieved in the evening. June 22, built breast-works; left them in afternoon and charged and took them in the evening; found nobody there to dispute our right. From June 23 to 29 nothing of any interest occurred. June 29, portion of the regiment detailed for picket. The remainder marched with the corps to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, a portion acting as flankers on the march and the remainder sent on picket in the evening, where it remained until the work of destroying the railroad was accomplished. June 30, left Reams' Station and marched to the Jerusalem plank road, where the force encamped. July 1, marched and arrived within the intrenchments. From July 2 to July 9 the regiment remained quietly in camp doing nothing; nothing occurred beyond the usual duties of camp life, picket duty, &c. July 9, started for City Point. July 10, arrived at City Point, where the corps embarked on transports for the relief of Maryland, which was invaded by the rebels.

Such in brief is a history of the operations of this regiment through a period of sixty-seven days, marked by many marches and harder fighting, through all of which the regiment sustained its good name, the officers and men performing their duties with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Respectfully, yours,

BALDWIN HUFTY,
Captain, Fourth New Jersey Veteran Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES R. PAUL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 150.

Report of Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 12–July 10.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

MAJOR:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

The brigade marched at 11 p. m. June 12 toward the Chickahominy. June 13, was detached to guard the artillery and trains; crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and encamped. June 14, resumed the march at 6 a. m. and encamped near the James River at 11 a. m. June

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 663.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 665.

17, 1 a. m., took transports at Wilson's Wharf; disembarked at Bermuda Hundred at 6 a. m., rejoined the corps near Point of Rocks. June 18, moved in front of the works at 1 a. m. to support the attack of two brigades upon Longstreet's corps. The order of attack was countermanded and the brigade returned to its former position. June 19, marched at 5 a. m. for Petersburg; relieved Stannard's brigade on the right at 10 p. m. and intrenched during the night. June 21, 9 p. m., was relieved by Stannard's division and marched across the Jerusalem plank road to the left of the Second Corps. June 22, advanced with Second Corps, met the enemy, but was not engaged. Capt. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. Engineers, commanding Second Connecticut, was wounded. An attack was ordered at 7 p. m. The line advanced, but the enemy had retired. June 23, several changes of position were made and works constructed near Williams' house. June 29, 3 p. m., marched to Reams' Station. June 30, destroyed track and returned to Jerusalem plank road. July 2, returned to Williams' house. July 10, marched to City Point and took transports for Washington.

The loss of the brigade during the campaign was 329 killed, 713 wounded, 263 missing; total, 1,305.

The officers and men endured the hardships of the campaign with remarkable patience, while the loss sustained sufficiently attests their gallantry.

From the members of my staff—Capts. J. D. Fish and F. G. Sanborn, Lieuts. F. W. Morse, D. Gordon, and F. G. Patterson—I received in every instance prompt and gallant assistance.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 151.

Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 12–July 10.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 12th [June] the lines are withdrawn from the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and the march taken up in the direction of the Chickahominy. The movement continues all day on the 13th, and that stream is crossed near Jones' Bridge; bivouac for the night on its west bank; march resumed at 5 a. m. on the 14th as rear guard to the train; reach Charles City Court-House at 11 o'clock, and the vicinity of James River shortly afterward. The brigade detailed on fatigue duty, repairing roads leading to the pontoon that was about to be laid across the river near Powhatan. On the evening of the 16th took transports and landed at Bermuda Hundred shortly before daylight. On the 17th march out in the direction of the works occupied by Major-General Butler's forces, where remained until the morning of the 19th, when the brigade moved to the vicinity of Petersburg, crossing the Appomattox at the upper pontoon. On picket along the banks of that stream; re-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 672.

mained in that position until the evening of the 21st, when, with the rest of the corps, moved to the extreme left of the army. On the 22d move forward with the rest of the corps to attack. Skirmishers meet the enemy and become engaged, but no general attack is made in our front. At 3 p. m. on the 23d the brigade is detached from the corps and ordered to the left, which is supposed to be threatened. At night withdraw from that position and take up a new line. On the 24th the command throws up another line of earth-works, lays out its camps, orders having come to hand to the effect that the corps may retain its position for a few days. The command remained in the same position until the afternoon of the 29th instant, when it commenced a hot and dusty march toward Reams' Station, reaching that point and going into position in its vicinity some time after dark, where it remained until the afternoon of the 30th, with no enemy in its immediate front. The brigade here assisted in destroying several miles of the Weldon railroad in the direction of Stony Creek. The cross-ties were thoroughly burned, and the rails so effectually destroyed by the application of the heat from the burning of the ties as to render them wholly unfit for immediate use. On the afternoon of the 30th move back over the same route, under orders to resume the old position near the Williams house, but the orders were subsequently countermanded, and the command halts and bivouac for the night on the Jerusalem plank road, where it remains until the 2d at daylight, when it moves back to the main lines of the army, taking a position a short distance to the left of that which it left on the 29th. Nothing occurred of any importance or worthy of note until the 7th, when the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, from the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, and the Eighty-second and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, were attached to the command, and Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, assigned to the command of the brigade. On the evening of the 9th the command, with the First and Second Divisions of the corps, moved to City Point, taking transports on the 10th en route for Washington.

It is impossible at present to give complete lists of the casualties, and the attention of higher commanders is called to the nominal statements thereof, which are as complete as can be furnished, and which accompany this report.

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 152.

Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
October 13, 1864.

MAJOR:*

V.—PETERSBURG.

Withdrawing from the works at Cold Harbor on the night of the 12th [June] the division marched by way of Summit Station, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' (or Forge) Bridge, and encamped on the heights a mile from the stream. On the 14th the march was resumed to Charles

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 676.

City Court-House. During the 15th and 16th the corps covered the passage of the army over the James at Douthat's farm. Crossing the James at dark, and marching all night, the division joined the troops in front of Petersburg early on the 17th, and immediately relieved Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps, which, with Martindale's division, held the right of the line near the Appomattox. On the 18th the division moved forward over a mile, with heavy skirmishing, and, in conjunction with the Second Corps and Martindale's division, of the Eighteenth, made an attack which proved unsuccessful. Intrenchments were then thrown up. On the night of the 20th the division relieved Gibbon's division, of the Second Corps, next on the left. The following night the corps was relieved by the Eighteenth Corps and moved to the left of the army. This division was on the extreme left, and formed in two lines, thrown back at right angles to the general line, to protect the flank. Edwards' brigade (Fourth) was thrown out half a mile on the Jerusalem plank road to guard against an attack from that quarter, and held this position until the 29th. After some maneuvering toward night the lines were advanced a mile, the division moving up by the right flank, and keeping its connection with the main line. On the 23d Captain Beattie, Third Vermont, commanding the division sharpshooters, pushed forward on a scout, reached the Weldon railroad, driving before him a small force of the enemy's cavalry, cut the telegraph line, and tore up a small portion of the track. About noon he was attacked by the enemy in force, and slowly retired, skirmishing. A heavy skirmish line was immediately thrown out in front of the division, and intrenchments hastily thrown up. The enemy advanced in strong force and, driving back simultaneously the left of our skirmish line and the skirmishers of the Third Division on our right, succeeded in cutting off and capturing the Fourth Vermont and Major Fleming's battalion of the Eleventh Vermont, in all, 400 men. After feeling our lines strongly the enemy then withdrew. At 10 p. m. the lines were thrown back to the position first taken up on the 22d covering the Jerusalem plank road; intrenchments were thrown up the following day, and the division remained in this position until the 29th. On the 27th I rejoined the division and resumed command. At 2.30 p. m. on the 29th the corps, with this division in the advance, marched to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, to the assistance of Wilson's division of cavalry, which, returning from a raid on the Danville railroad, was intercepted by and heavily engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Reached the station at 7 p. m., too late to aid Wilson, who by this time had been driven from the field and compelled to take another route, and, driving off the enemy's rear guard, took up a position west of and parallel to the railroad, with the flanks slightly refused, the Third Division on the right and the First on the left. The following day was spent in destroying the track and strengthening the position. At night the corps, with this division bringing up the rear, marched back toward and bivouacked near the former position, about five miles from the station. Remained here during the following day, and on the 2d of July moved to our former position on the Jerusalem plank road, and occupied the left of the intrenchments, extending the line half a mile farther to the left. The division remained in this position until the evening of July 9, when it moved to City Point en route for Washington.*

GEORGE W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER, *Actg. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Sixth Corps.*

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

No. 153.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 13–July 10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

MAJOR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, 1 a. m., moved from the vicinity of Cold Harbor by the left flank, following the Second Brigade. Marched east to Hopkins' Mill, then southeast, via Providence Meeting House, Emmaus Church, and Forge Mill, to Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy, over which we crossed at 7.30 p. m. and bivouacked at the road, leading west to Long Bridge. (General Neill being indisposed, I had command of the division during the night. He resumed command of it in the morning.)

June 14, marched at 4 a. m., this brigade leading the corps, toward Charles City Court-House, via Vaiden's Store. When within a mile of that town turned southeast a mile and formed on the right of division and corps, facing northeast, within a mile of Tyler's Mill, near the James River.

June 15, moved southwest a mile and formed line on right of division and left of Third Division, facing north, covering the movement of trains from Cole's Ferry, on the Chickahominy, to the pontoon bridge across the James at Powhatan Point.

June 16, moved still farther south and west, the left of the division resting on the James opposite Wind-Mill Point, which position we intrenched, the corps line crossing the peninsula at that locality. At 5 p. m. were relieved by brigade of colored troops. The trains accompanying the corps, with the artillery and the Second Division, being ordered to Petersburg (the First and Third Divisions having embarked for Bermuda Hundred), we crossed the pontoon at 9 p. m., and marched all night in the direction of that city.

June 17, passed Old Court-House, near Bailey's Creek, at 1 p. m. and halted in rear of the Eighteenth Corps in the evening, within three miles of Petersburg. Held in reserve all night, the balance of the division having relieved Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps. The brigade was under arms several times in the night in consequence of heavy firing at the front.

June 18, moved to the front at 7. Crossed the outer works of Petersburg. Formed on the right of Gibbon's division, of Second Corps, and on the left of Edwards' brigade. Moved forward with the Second Corps at 11 and attacked the enemy behind small earth-work, brush, and fences, with but partial success, however. The enemy retired to his main line of works, three-quarters of a mile from Petersburg, which necessitated a contraction of the line. Edwards' brigade went into the second line, and my brigade then formed the front line, with Martindale's division, of Eighteenth Corps, on the right and Gibbon on the left. At 2 moved forward in conjunction with them, but could not go more than 150 yards, being exposed to a severe front and cross-fire of musketry and canister. Remained all night in that position and intrenched it.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 681.

June 19, remained all day in same position, exposed to musketry and artillery fire. At dark relieved by Vermont Brigade, and retired to open ground near the outer works of Petersburg and camped.

June 20, exposed to fire of rebel batteries on the north bank of Appomattox, without any casualties, however. At 10 p. m. sent out Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers to fill up the second line in connection with Third Brigade, which was relieving a part of the Second Corps.

June 21, assumed the command of the Second Division, General Neill being relieved by order of Lieutenant-General Grant, and General Getty not yet returned. 9 p. m., the brigade, now in command of Col. J. F. Ballier, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, with the balance of the division, was relieved by a part of the Eighteenth Corps, General Smith, and marched all night to the left in the direction of the Jerusalem plank road.

June 22, at 2 a. m. crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and halted at 4 o'clock near the Jones' house, on the Jerusalem plank road, for breakfast and rest. Followed the plank south to the road running northwest, intersecting at the Williams house, and formed in rear of the Third Division, which had gone there the day before and intrenched a position. Upon our arrival the Third Division advanced in the direction of the Aiken house and Weldon railroad. 4 p. m., this brigade was ordered to the right in reserve to First Division, and was not engaged in any way with the enemy.

June 23, early in the morning the brigade was ordered to fill a gap between the First and Third Divisions. After moving to the point designated, General Russell, commanding First Division, sent word that his division and the Third Division had been advanced so as to fill the gap. The brigade reported back to the Second Division, on the left of the Third, at 4 p. m., and formed on the left of Grant's brigade, facing west and within a quarter of a mile of the Aiken house. Sent out the Sixty-second New York Volunteers to extend the skirmish line, while the main line was engaged in building breast-works. At 5 p. m. the cavalry came in in disorder from the direction of the Weldon railroad, and soon after the picket-line was vigorously attacked and driven nearly to the main line. The enemy (afterward known to be Hill's corps) deployed to the front and left and made dispositions apparently for attack, but night came on without further demonstrations. At 9 p. m. received orders to be ready to attack the rebels, but at 10 o'clock this order was countermanded, and instead we retired to the first line occupied on the morning of the 22d, near the Williams house, and intrenched on the left, including to and covering the Jerusalem plank, facing south and southwest. From this date till the 29th received frequent orders to be ready for a movement against the enemy, but was not required to leave the camp of the 24th.

On the 28th General Getty returned and resumed command of the division.

June 29, moved at 2 p. m. with the balance of the corps to the support of Wilson's cavalry at Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; arrived there at 7.30 p. m., but too late to assist him. Formed lines, facing west, and after intrenching went into bivouac.

Remained until 6 p. m. of June 30 engaged in destroying the railroad, when we were relieved by General Sheridan's cavalry, and returned during the night to the Jerusalem plank road, four miles south

of the camps of the 28th; went into bivouac. Remained there until July 2, when we returned to the Williams house and formed a new line and camps east of the plank road, facing south.

July 5, moved the line one-eighth of a mile farther south and built rifle-pits and battery work.

July 9, 11 p. m., moved from camp toward City Point, from which we embarked the following day for Washington.

The following casualties occurred in the operations in the vicinity of Petersburg, from June 17 to July 9:

Capt. Jacob P. Embich, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, wounded June 18; Second Lieut. Louis Lichtstern, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, wounded June 18.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	
62d New York Veteran Volunteers	.....	8	.....	19	.....	27	27
93d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	.....	1	6	1	6	7
98th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	.....	1	12	1	12	13
102d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	4	.....	15	.....	19	19
139th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	4	.....	11	.....	15	15
Total	.....	16	2	63	2	79	81

Recapitulation of losses in the campaign.

Epoch.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate. a
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First	4	89	17	387	21	476	497
Second	.....	27	7	194	7	221	228
Third	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth	3	23	13	131	16	154	170
Fifth	.....	16	2	63	2	79	81
Total	7	155	39	775	46	930	976

a The aggregate being one-half the fighting force of the brigade that left Brandy Station in May.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 275.

No. 154.

Report of Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 12–July 9.

HEADQUARTERS 102D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Charlestown, Va., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the time of the embarkation of the corps at City Point, July 9, 1864.

June 12, resumed the march; in motion all night; crossed the Chickahominy at dark on the 13th at Jones' Bend.

June 14, moved about six miles, passing near Charles City Court-House, and bivouacked close to the James River; intrenched.

June 16, at 9 p. m. crossed the James River, and on the 17th halted within two miles of Petersburg.

June 18, went into front line; charged the enemy's line. After dark the regiment fell back fifty yards and intrenched. Loss, 3 killed and 18 wounded.

June 19, were relieved in the evening, and moved back to the railroad bridge. Loss, 3 killed and some wounded.

June 21, after dark moved to the left and crossed the Norfolk railroad.

June 23, intrenched in the woods on the left; heavy skirmishing; moved near the Jerusalem plank road and occupied the rifle-pits.

June 29, moved to the left in the afternoon on the Weldon railroad.

June 30, destroyed a portion of this railroad and moved back to the plank road. Nothing of note occurred until 9th of July, when we received orders to move. Marched to City Point and embarked on transports for Washington City.†

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Major, Comdg. 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 155.

Report of Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 13–July 9.

HDQRS. 139TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 4, 1864.

SIR:‡

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 13, halted for breakfast about 5 a. m. Moved at 6 a. m. toward Bottom's Bridge; crossed the York and Richmond Railroad two miles

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 691.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 278.

‡ For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 693.

from the bridge; crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and halted for the night. June 14, moved at 5 a. m. toward Charles City Cross-Roads, and halted three miles from the James River, formed line of battle, and rested for the night. 15th, 9 a. m., moved toward the river one mile and a half and formed line of battle; rested for the night. June 16, moved to the river and threw up rifle-pits nearly opposite Fort Powhatan; at 4 p. m. moved down and crossed the river on the pontoons; marched all night in direction of Petersburg. 17th, halted for breakfast at 6 a. m.; moved at 7 a. m.; halted for the night near Petersburg, and formed line of battle. 18th, moved at 10 a. m. to support the skirmish line; advanced half a mile with very little fighting; at 2 p. m. made a charge on an open field for about 100 rods, and threw up a rifle-pit; suffered from cross-fire of the enemy's batteries. 19th, still occupied the rifle-pits; had several killed and wounded; was relieved by the Second Brigade (Vermont) and fell back to the railroad bridge. 20th, still occupied our position at the bridge. 21st, lay at the bridge until dark, when we received orders to move; moved at 8 p. m. to the left of the line. 22d, marching; 5 a. m. halted for breakfast; 11 a. m. moved, passing the Second Corps; was formed in line of battle behind breast-works on the left of the Second Corps. 23d, received orders to move to support the Third Division; 10 p. m. fell back behind the left of the Second Corps. 24th, all quiet; repaired breast-works. 25th, built an abatis in front of our works. 26th, all quiet; lay in camp. 28th, was reviewed by General Wright at 7 a. m.; remained in camp all day. 29th, 1 p. m., packed up and moved; marched to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, arriving there at dark. 30th, built a breast-work; at dark we fell back to the Davis farm and halted for the night; a detail of seventy-five men went on picket.

July 1, 7 a. m. moved to a wood, and remained all day and night; 4 p. m. our pickets were relieved. July 2, moved at 6 a. m. to our old position on the left of the Second Corps. 3d, lay in camp until the 5th, when we moved about 200 yards to the front and threw up a rifle-pit. Lieut. Col. J. L. McKean died of diarrhea, in camp [July 4]. 10 p. m. July 9, we received orders to move to City Point, where we embarked on transports for Washington City.

R. MUNROE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 156.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 12–July 9.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE,
September 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the movements and engagements of this brigade from the time it left Cold Harbor, June 12, to the time it embarked from City Point for Washington, July 9, 1864:

Leaving Cold Harbor at midnight, we crossed the Chickahominy in the afternoon of the next day and encamped for the night, having marched about twenty-four miles. The next day we marched toward the James River and encamped about one mile from Charles City Court-House, and remained near there till the evening of June 16, when we crossed the James on the pontoon bridge and marched for Petersburg,

where we arrived on the afternoon of the 17th, and relieving General Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps, occupied the rebel works which had been carried by that corps. The Second Regiment and part of the Fifth went to the front on picket.

On the morning of the 18th there was a general attack upon the enemy's works, when it was ascertained that the enemy's main lines had fallen back during the night and erected new works nearer Petersburg. Later in the day the enemy was attacked in his new position and driven back to his strongest lines. The brigade, except the Second and Fifth Regiments, which held the skirmish lines, took no part in the engagement, being held in reserve, having the unusual opportunity of seeing others do the fighting.

On the morning of the 19th the Second and Fifth were relieved from picket, and that portion of the Second Regiment whose term of service expired started for Vermont. That evening the brigade relieved the First and Fourth Brigades of this division from the front line and held it during the next day, skirmishing with the enemy during the entire day. The enemy opened upon us a heavy artillery fire from the front, and also from several batteries across the Appomattox to our right and rear, inflicting but small loss. The position held at this time was within about half a mile of Petersburg, and it is believed to be nearer that fated city than any other point occupied by Union troops.

On the evening of June 20 the brigade was relieved from its position on the right, and moving to the left we relieved General Gibbon's division, of the Second Corps, and held that position twenty-four hours. The front lines were engaged during the day.

On the evening of the 21st the Sixth Corps was relieved from the front by the Eighteenth Corps, and the corps moved about six miles to the entire left of the army and halted near the Williams house.

June 22, the First Division took position on the left of the Second Corps and the Third Division on the left of the First. One brigade of this division took position on the Jerusalem plank road, facing to the left and rear. This brigade took position on the left of the Third (General Ricketts') Division, and as that division advanced in line I was ordered to move forward by the flank so as to protect the left flank. While in that position I was ordered to send a regiment to the left and front to report to the officer of the day. I sent Captain (now Major) Walker's battalion of the Eleventh Vermont, and it was subsequently deployed upon the skirmish line. After skirmishing for a few hours the Third Division fell back and this brigade started for the right to assist Major-General Hancock, but the order was soon changed and we were placed in position near the Williams house and ordered to intrench. The Third Vermont was sent on picket, forming a line between the Jerusalem plank road and Major Walker's battalion of the Eleventh Regiment. The men had worked intrenching but a short time when the order was changed, and an attack upon the enemy's position was made. The attack was made by the First and Third Divisions just after dark. The main force of the enemy had by this time fallen back and the charge was made for about a mile through thick brush. I was ordered to follow and protect the left flank of the Third Division, which order was obeyed. The brigade got into position about one mile from the Weldon railroad about 11 o'clock that night. The Fourth Vermont was placed on picket to protect our then present flank. The other regiments which had been placed on picket stretched back to our left and rear about two miles.

June 23, no enemy appeared in our immediate front. Captain Beattie, Third Vermont, commanding about ninety picked men as sharp-

shooters, pushed to the left and front as far as the Weldon railroad, and a portion of the pioneers of this brigade went out to the road and commenced its destruction. At the same time I was called upon for 200 men, properly officered, to report to Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree, Third Vermont, general officer of the day. The detail was made from the Eleventh Vermont, and the men were deployed so as to form a skirmish line from the right of the Fourth Vermont to the railroad, for the purpose of protecting the pioneers, and at the same time of maintaining a connection with the main force. Soon after I was called upon for another detail to support the line. This detail was to be reported by a brigade staff officer, at a house named, to a division staff officer and by him placed in position. Maj. C. K. Fleming, Eleventh Vermont, was sent out in command of the force and received instructions from the division commander through the officer of his staff. Major Fleming's command was posted about half or three-quarters of a mile in front and to the left of the brigade, which constituted the extreme left of the line. The enemy attacked the party on the railroad and the skirmishers gradually fell back. It became evident that the enemy was advancing in considerable force, and Major Fleming strengthened his position by throwing up a breast-work of rails. It was thought that the attack would be made upon his front, but the enemy bore to the left around a skirt of woods. The picket-line in front of Ricketts' division advanced. It was said that it was ordered forward one mile and would protect Major Fleming's right. About the same time the Fourth Vermont was ordered forward as skirmishers on the left of Major Fleming. The enemy bore still farther to the left and attacked the right of Major Walker's battalion. Two regiments of the First Brigade were hurried forward to strengthen the line in that direction. Having no control over that portion of the brigade on picket, or the skirmish line, but observing the movements of the enemy, and fearing for the safety of that portion of the command that was to the front in the direction of the railroad, I went to General Wright, commanding the corps, and expressed to him my fears. He went with me to the front to observe the situation. His attention was called to the position of the Fourth Vermont and Major Fleming's command, and to the fact that if the line should be broken at the point then threatened the enemy would come quite into their rear. It was said in reply that the officer in command had his instructions, and that in case the enemy broke through on the left these forces could fall back to the right and come in front of Ricketts' division, and for aught there appeared this could be done. The enemy broke through at the threatened point and occupied an open field in the rear of the Fourth Vermont and Major Fleming, and when they attempted to fall back toward the right, it was found that the picket-line in front of the Third Division had fallen back and that the enemy occupied in force the woods to the right and rear; escape in that direction was impossible. The forces on the right and left closed up and formed a line in the rear, and but a few escaped. All that subsequently transpired is not fully known, but enough is known to satisfy me that our men fought to the last, and surrendered only when the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrender became necessary. The Fourth Vermont Volunteers was commanded by Maj. John E. Pratt, a cool and intrepid officer, whose dashing bravery had often been put to the test and has never been found wanting; Major Fleming had also on more than one occasion proved himself a gallant and accomplished officer. Although Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree, Third Vermont, was not under my command that day, but was acting as officer of the day in charge of the whole picket or skirmish line, I bear willing testimony to his coolness and bravery and almost

superhuman efforts. He had a difficult and extended line and his attention was called to different points almost at the same time. He performed his duties in a manner entitling him to great praise.

In this engagement Lieut. M. H. Sherman, a valuable officer of Major Walker's battalion, Eleventh Vermont, was instantly killed, and Lieut. Charles G. Fisher, Fourth Vermont, was wounded in the early part of the skirmishing. Capt. William C. Tracy, Fourth Vermont, was killed. His dead body was found on the field next day, surrounded by the muskets of his men lying on the ground, giving evidence that he had rallied around him the men of his command, and that they surrendered only when their gallant leader had fallen. He was near the left of the Fourth Vermont skirmish line and separated from the main force. Captain Tracy was a good and brave officer. His real worth had been but recently recognized by promotion. None excelled him in purity of character and earnestness of purpose. Modest and unassuming in manners, he rose with the occasion and was found equal to any emergency. For some time after the battles of the Wilderness he performed the duties of adjutant and commanded two companies, at the same time carrying imbedded in his face a buckshot received in action.

Later in the day of June 23 the command moved back and took position near the Williams house, where it remained until the 29th of June, when the Sixth Corps marched to Reams' Station to assist General Wilson, who was attacked there on his return from the raid upon the Danville railroad. This brigade took the lead. The Third Vermont was employed as skirmishers and met the rebel skirmishers within about half a mile of Reams' Station. Our men charged upon them and drove them from the field without the loss of a man. The main force of the enemy had just left. We fortified our position and remained there the next day, and marched back about half way during the night of June 30, and subsequently back to our former position near the Williams house. This brigade was held in reserve and went into camp. When the Third Division of Sixth Corps left for Baltimore the brigade moved forward and again occupied the line of works near the Williams house.

On the evening of July 8 [9] the brigade received marching orders and marched to City Point that night, and the next day, July 9 [10], embarked for Washington.

To the several regimental commanders and to Capt. A. Brown, Fourth Vermont; Lieut. Isaac L. Eells, Fifth Vermont; Capt. A. H. Newt, Third Vermont, and Lieut. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont, officers of the staff, I am under renewed obligations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

No. 157.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 12–July 2.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

SIR:*

We remained in these intrenchments until the night of the 12th of June, when we moved across the Chickahominy, via Forge Bridge, to

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 719.

James River, which we crossed on the night of the 16th, and arrived in front of Petersburg the next day and relieved a portion of the Eighteenth Corps (Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith's) line.

On the 18th we advanced our lines about one mile, dislodging and driving the enemy, and then intrenched.

On the 19th [20th] we were moved to the left, and, in connection with the Vermont Brigade, relieved a division of the Second Corps, where we remained till the night of the 20th [21st], when we moved to the extreme left of the general line near the Williams house. In the afternoon [of the 22d] we went into position on the left of the Third Division with our line refused toward the Jerusalem plank road, and afterward was moved to the support of the Third Division, which had advanced toward the Weldon railroad. The next day [23d] we moved about one mile to the front, which position we held during an attack on our skirmish line near the railroad, and at dark we withdrew to our former position, in which position we remained until the 30th [29th], when we advanced to Reams' Station, took position, and assisted to destroy the railroad track.

On the 1st of July we returned to the Jerusalem plank road, and on the 2d of July returned to our former position near the Williams house.

It would be useless to attempt to cite individual cases of bravery and fortitude during all these severe and bloody engagements. Every officer and man did his whole duty, and the stubbornness with which every battle-field was contested is attested by the accompanying list of casualties. But I desire to call the attention of the general commanding the division to the bravery and gallant conduct of Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. W. H. Long, who by his efficiency and zeal rendered me much service and added greatly to the success of the brigade; also to the gallant conduct of Capts. George H. Selkirk, George S. Orr, and Lieut. L. C. Small, who rendered valuable service during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. D. BIDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. STEVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 158.

Report of Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, of operations June 12-July 6.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, Colonel Truex having reported for duty again assumed command of the brigade. At dark moved forward in the direction of Charles City Court-House, by way of Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy River.

June 13, after a severe march the Chickahominy River was crossed at 9 p. m.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 724.

June 14, at 5 a. m. moved forward again, and at 12 m. halted near the James River, about four miles east of Charles City Court-House.

June 16, at 5 p. m. proceeded to Harvey's Landing, opposite Wind-Mill Point, on the James River, where the command embarked upon transports and reached Bermuda Hundred about midnight.

June 17, at this place the command was ordered to report to Major-General Butler, where we remained until the afternoon of the 19th, when we crossed the Appomattox River on pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, and arrived in front of Petersburg about midnight.

June 21, in the afternoon moved to the left of the line southeast of Petersburg, near the Williams house, where earth-works were immediately thrown up. No movement of importance was made by this brigade until the afternoon of June 29. At 3 o'clock moved forward to Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, in the support of Wilson's cavalry division. Reached the depot at 8 p. m., where we bivouacked for the night.

June 30, at daylight a portion of the troops were directed to throw up earth-works whilst the balance were employed in destroying the railroad. The object of the expedition having been accomplished we were ordered at dark to return to our former camp at the Williams house.

Arrived at our former position the morning of July 2, where we remained until daylight the morning of July 6, when we proceeded to City Point. In the afternoon embarked on transports for Baltimore, Md., which city we reached on the afternoon of the 7th, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. TRUEX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 159.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 12–July 6.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The brigade remained in the last-named position until 10.30 p. m. June 12, when it was withdrawn, and immediately commenced the march, with the division and corps, by the way of Hopkins' Mill, Moody's farm, and Emmaus Church, to Jones' Bridge, across the Chickahominy River; thence by way of the Charles City Court-House road to James River near Wilcox's Landing, arriving June 14. On the afternoon of the 15th the brigade, with the corps, formed lines and intrenched. On the 16th the troops were moved to the left and toward the river a short distance, and again intrenched. At 5 p. m. colored

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 730.

troops from the Ninth Corps relieved the brigade, and, with the division, it was marched to Wilcox's Landing and embarked on transports at 8 p. m. The main portion of the brigade disembarked at about 1 a. m. June 17 at Point of Rocks. The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio disembarked on the north bank of the Appomattox at the confluence of that river with the James. Marched and joined the brigade at Bermuda Hundred at 10 a. m. Nothing of importance transpired while at Bermuda Hundred. The division was relieved at 3 p. m. June 19, and marched and joined the corps in front of Petersburg. At 3 p. m. on the 21st the corps moved to the extreme left of the army. The Sixth Maryland and One hundred and tenth Ohio, under command of Colonel Horn, relieved the cavalry, who were then engaged with the enemy. The brigade was formed in two lines of battle and intrenched. The 22d of June, about 7 a. m., an advance was made of half a mile, heavy skirmishing ensuing, in consequence of which the lines were halted and intrenched. At 2 p. m. the troops were withdrawn to the position last vacated. A charge was made by the division at 7 p. m., causing the enemy to give way precipitately. After advancing two miles the troops halted and again intrenched.

Orders were received from Brigadier-General Ricketts June 23, at 6 p. m., to send three regiments to report to Brigadier-General Wheaton, commanding Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. Accordingly, the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio and Sixth Maryland Regiments were sent. The remainder of the brigade was withdrawn, and formed in rear of and as support for the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. The brigade was withdrawn about 8.30 p. m. to the position occupied on the evening of the 21st.

The works were strengthened on the 24th, and the troops were ordered to rest for the first time on the campaign; headquarters and regimental wagons were also ordered up to the troops for the first time. The remainder of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. John F. Staunton, joined the brigade June 28.

The 29th the brigade, with the corps, marched to Reams' Station, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, and formed in position and intrenched. A detail of 600 men from the brigade aided in tearing up the railroad on the 30th of June. At 6 p. m. the troops marched, by the way of the Jerusalem plank road, toward a point near the Williams house, and arrived the same night.

July 2, the brigade went into intrenchments at the Williams house, about five miles south of Petersburg.

Colonel Staunton took command of the brigade on the morning of the 6th of July. Orders were received at 3 p. m. July 6 to march to City Point, embark for Baltimore, and from thence proceed to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Va.

Many officers who fell in this long and memorable campaign should be favorably mentioned, but the already great length of this report forbids my doing it. I would do injustice to brave and valuable officers if I did not make mention of Cols. William H. Ball, John W. Horn, Matthew R. McClennan, and Lieut. Cols. A. W. Ebright, Otho H. Binkley, and Moses M. Granger. These officers endured the dangers and hardships of the entire campaign, and by their personal daring and good example did much to secure the results attained. It should not be forgotten that many of the affairs mentioned in this report as skirmishes rise to the dignity of battles, compared with many of the so-reported battles of this and former wars. In justice to line officers it

should not be forgotten that they were the principal actors in managing the skirmishers, and were, often for many hours and even days, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The men on the campaign, in addition to the many hard days' fighting, suffered uncomplainingly the severe marches in the heat of summer and often without a proper supply of water, &c.

This long campaign, more than all others, illustrates the endurance, valor, and patriotism of the true American soldier.*

I am, captain, truly, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 160.

Report of Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations June 13–July 9.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
September 14, 1864.

SIR:†

V.

The corps had the rear of the entire army until reaching the James River.

On the 13th we crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and went into camp. Our pickets joined us on the 15th near the James River.

At noon on the 16th moved near the river and threw up earth-works, with both flanks resting on the river. About 5 p. m. we were relieved by colored troops, and took up the line of march for Wyanoke Landing, where we embarked about 9 p. m., and landed at Point of Rocks about midnight, and went into camp about one mile from the landing.

June 17, marched at daylight about one mile and a half to the front and took position in the forts and fortifications constructed by General Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

June 19 [18], at dark formed line of battle outside of the works, and preparations made to charge the enemy's intrenchments. This was abandoned, however, and we returned to the works.

June 19, we were relieved by the Eighteenth Army Corps, and ordered to join our corps at Petersburg. Took up the line of march about 3 p. m., crossing the Appomattox on pontoons, joining our corps near Petersburg; reached here about 8 p. m., and went into camp.

June 20, remained here all day, moving a short distance to the rear to avoid being shelled by the enemy.

June 21, moved to the extreme left of the line, and relieved the cavalry, who had been engaging the enemy. I was ordered to deploy my regiment and push forward to the relief of the cavalry, who were then engaged with the enemy. The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery reported to me and were placed on the left of the line. About 10 p. m.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 206.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol XXXVI, Part I, p. 735.

the One hundred and tenth [Ohio], or a portion of them, reported to me. I relieved the Ninth Heavy Artillery, as they were armed with smooth-bore muskets, and established the One hundred and tenth Ohio on their line. We remained all night on picket, and formed the skirmish line next morning about 8 a. m.

June 22, the First Division, Sixth Corps, having formed on our right, filling up the gap between our line and the Second Corps, we moved the skirmish line forward about half a mile, and in a short time they became engaged with the line of the enemy. The firing was kept up all day. I lost several killed and wounded in the affair. About dark the lines of battle charged and held a position about one mile in advance of my line of skirmishers. After the charge I assembled my skirmish line and joined the division that night.

June 23, as soon as it was day we began intrenching. In the afternoon the enemy pressed hard on the line held by the Second Division, and I was, with my regiment, ordered to report to General Grant, and was by him assigned to a position in his line, with orders to be in readiness to charge the enemy. This was abandoned, and at dark I received orders to again join my brigade. I did so, and the troops fell back to the position held before the charge.

We remained in this position until the 29th, when we moved to the left, marching for the Weldon railroad, striking it at Reams' Station about 9 p. m., and at once fortified. Next day, June 30, we went to work tearing up the railroad. I did not participate in this, as my regiment was on picket and remained there during the entire time. At night we fell back to a point near the Jerusalem plank road; here we remained until July 2, when we marched for and occupied our former position on the left of the army; here we remained until July 6, when we were ordered to City Point, there to embark for Baltimore, Md. We left the front about 6 a. m. and arrived at 11 a. m. The troops began embarking about 2 p. m. I did not get my regiment on board until 5 p. m., when we moved down the river. When about half way between City Point and Fortress Monroe the boiler burst, and we were detained the greater part of the night. The work of repairing was not more than half done when the engineer mashed his hand, and the work ceased. Fortunately I had an engineer on board, who I set to work and finished up the work and once more got her under way. We reached Baltimore about 9.30 p. m. on the 8th, and on the 9th at 8 a. m. embarked on cars at Locust Point for Monocacy Junction. My regiment did not get up in time to take part in the action at that place. We disembarked at Monrovia and marched to New Market and joined the remainder of the division at that place, and covered the retreat of the troops from there to Ellicott's Mills.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. HORN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Numerical list of casualties from May 4, 1864, to July 9, 1864, inclusive: Killed, 3 officers and 28 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers and 146 enlisted men; missing, 14 enlisted men; captured, 20 enlisted men; wounded and since died, 9 enlisted men; wounded and captured, 14 enlisted men; aggregate, 11 officers and 231 enlisted men.

No. 161.

Report of Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations June 12–July 7.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY,
September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

The regiment continued on duty here and marched with the brigade on the 12th instant [June] from Cold Harbor across the Chickahominy, via Jones' Bridge, arriving at the James on the 15th. On the 17th the regiment embarked on board transports for Bermuda Hundred, arriving there on the 18th. On the 19th they marched to the works in front of Petersburg, and on the 21st moved with the corps to the left flank of the army. On the 23d they participated in the action and charged on the enemy at Williams' plantation. They lay encamped here until the 30th [29th], when they moved with the corps to Reams' Station, returning on the 2d of July to Williams' plantation, where they lay until the 6th instant, when they moved to City Point, and on the 7th embarked from City Point for Baltimore.

In submitting the above report, I cannot vouch for the dates of the several movements, Colonel Seward being in command of the regiment and having all the memoranda in his possession.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BURGESS,
Major, Commanding Regiment Ninth New York Artillery.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 162.

Report of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 13–July 6.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

June 13, we evacuated the works after dark, leaving a strong skirmish line to cover the movement, and marched all night and most of the following day; crossed the Chickahominy and halted for the night. Marched at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, passed Charles City Court-House, and rested for the night. Marched a short distance on the 15th. On the 16th moved close to James River and threw up breastworks, which we left in the evening. Marched to Wyanoke Landing and embarked on board the U. S. transport steamer. We steamed up James River, passed City Point just after dark, and landed at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, where we remained until daylight, when we marched about three miles and occupied fortifications at Bermuda Hundred. About 1 o'clock in the night we moved out with the balance of the brigade and formed for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's works. The project was abandoned and we returned inside the fortifications. On our way back the enemy's pickets, discovering the movement, opened fire, but did us no harm. We left the fortifications at

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 26 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 740.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 741.

Bermuda Hundred Sunday evening, 19th, crossed the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, arriving near Petersburg after dark and remained for the night. On the 20th we remained quiet, the shells from one of the enemy's forts passing along the front of our lines. On the evening of the 21st we marched about six miles, crossing the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. On the evening of the 22d we charged the enemy's lines and drove them before us. In this charge we had 4 men wounded. On the afternoon of the 23d we erected breast-works, when we were ordered to the left to support the First Brigade, their skirmishers having been driven back. After the firing had ceased we moved back and occupied the position we had left the day before. On the 24th threw up works a little farther to the front, and went into camp. From the 24th to the 28th we remained inside of works, except when on picket or guard duty. On the 29th marched about six miles to Reams' Station, on Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, where we remained all night tearing up the track. Two hundred of the One hundred and tenth were sent on picket. On the evening of June 30 commenced our return, and after marching three miles halted and rested for the night.

On July 1 remained quiet during the day and night, and on the morning of the 2d returned to our old position near Petersburg and occupied the works previously occupied by the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th remained quiet, and on the 6th day of July marched to City Point, where we embarked on board the U. S. transport City of Albany, for Baltimore, Md.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 163.

Report of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations June 13–July 6.

HDQRS. 122D REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,
September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

FIFTH PERIOD.

Took position [14th] near Charles City Court-House and intrenched. On the afternoon of the 16th marched to James River, at Wilcox's Landing, and embarked for Bermuda Hundred, where we arrived about 1 a. m. of the 17th; thence moved immediately to the lines occupied by General Butler. At 2 a. m. of the 18th marched in front of General Butler's lines, One hundred and twenty-second in fourth line. Returned to place of bivouac at daylight. On the afternoon of the 18th moved a mile to the right and occupied intrenchments. On the evening of the 19th marched to the left, crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and bivouacked two miles north of Petersburg, where we remained until the afternoon of the 21st, when we marched to the left and took position four miles south of Petersburg and intrenched. On

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 208.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 745.

22d advanced half a mile, with skirmishers actively engaged. Re-ed to former position. Late in the afternoon advanced again, One dred and twenty-second in second line, and charged the enemy, fled with but little resistance; continued to advance in line until r dark; having advanced two miles, bivouacked. On the 23d in-ched; heavy skirmishing, but regiment not engaged. In the even- returned to the position taken on the 21st. On the evening of the [29th] moved to the left and reached Reams' Station on the Wel- railroad. The One hundred and twenty-second being in the second took no part in the construction of the defensive works at that ce. Returned to the intrenchments to the left of and near our for- r position on the morning of the 2d of July. On the morning of the of July marched to City Point and embarked for Baltimore, Md.

t is due to the officers and men of my command that I state that y did not on any occasion during that terrible campaign—terrible e for fatigue and danger—hesitate to obey any command to move n the enemy, nor did they on any occasion retire from the conflict om their position unless ordered to do so. It is also worthy of e that at no time during the campaign could the regiment rely having an hour's rest.

append a tabular statement of the losses during the campaign:

Tar statement of losses of One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers. a

Place.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners of war.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
erness	1	17	3	108	.....	28	1	27	5	180
sylvania	.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
potomoy	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Harbor	1	3	2	44	.....	.....	.....	21	3	68
rsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
ocacy b	.....	5	.....	9	.....	10	.....	36	.....	60
Total	2	28	5	188	.....	39	1	85	8	340

a Strength of regiment May 4: Officers—3 field and staff, 11 line; men, 490; aggregate, 504.
b July 9 not embraced in report.

W. H. BALL,
Colonel 122d Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.]

No. 164.

ort of Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 12–July 6.

HDQRS. 126TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
August 27, 1864.

IEUTENANT:*

V.

n the 13th [June] we crossed the Chickahominy at a point near es' Bridge. Our picket detail joined us to-day at noon.

For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 747.

On the morning of the 15th my regiment received 114 drafted men and substitutes. With this accession to my strength I moved with the corps on the 16th to a point near the river and assisted in constructing a strong line of works facing to the rear and with each flank resting on the banks of the river. In the evening we moved to the river, and, embarking on steam transports, reached Bermuda Hundred at 11 p. m. At this place the corps lay in or near the works until Sunday, the 19th, when, having been relieved by the Eighteenth Army Corps, we moved across the Appomattox in direction of Petersburg.

At 10 p. m. on the 21st, having reached the extreme left of the line in front of Petersburg, after marching a short distance in line of battle, we took position, the men constructing slight defenses without the aid of intrenching tools.

On the 22d we completed a strong line of works, but at 10 a. m. moved out of them to the front, the brigade in two lines of battle, my regiment in the front line. Having built breast-works of rails, we lay behind them until evening, when we about faced and moved back to our original works. Considerable skirmishing had occurred in our front during the afternoon. This day I had one man accidentally and mortally wounded while lying in the rail breast-works. In the evening we moved forward again in two lines, and, charging through the woods with a yell, captured a line of works from the enemy, from which he fled, offering but little resistance. During the night and succeeding day we held a position in the woods (having built new works) until evening, when we retired to our original works on the line first formed. In this position our line remained unchanged till noon of the 29th, when the corps marched to the left to operate on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Having destroyed a considerable portion of the railroad, in which my regiment took no part, we returned again to original works without meeting the enemy in battle, arriving July 2.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EBRIGHT,

Lieutenant-Colonel 126th Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 165.

Report of Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 12–July 6.

HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

PART V.

At midnight June 12 the march from Cold Harbor was commenced, and on the following day continued beyond the Chickahominy River. On the 14th Charles City Court-House was reached. The troops of this command remained in that vicinity until the 16th instant, cover-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 211.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 751.

ing the crossing of other corps and trains over the James River, where we embarked on transports for City Point; but, contrary to expectations, were landed at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, about midnight, and on the following morning, 17th instant, we proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, where we formed in the earth-works of General Butler's command. On the 19th our division rejoined the corps near Petersburg. We were held in reserve until the 22d instant, when the division was formed in center of the corps on the left of Petersburg, near the Jerusalem plank road. Nothing of importance occurred in that position. On the 29th the corps marched to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, where earth-works were erected on the 30th instant.

On the 2d of July we returned to the old position on the left of Petersburg and remained quiet until the 6th instant, when we (as a division) marched to City Point, and from there embarked on transports for Baltimore, where we arrived on the 8th instant and proceeded to Monocacy, or Frederick, Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving there by railroad at 4 p. m.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 166.

Report of Capt. Charles W. White, Fourth Maine Battery, Artillery Brigade, of operations June 12–July 29.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BATTERY MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

COLONEL:†

On the 12th [June] the battery went into position on the right of a line of works thrown up to protect the withdrawal of the troops from the front preparatory to a flank movement toward the James. We remained in position until all of the troops had been withdrawn from the front, and at 12 o'clock at night [12th] we quietly moved from the works and commenced our march for the Chickahominy, which we crossed at Jones' Bridge in the afternoon.

On the 14th marched all day; camped at night near Charles City Court-House. Next morning we crossed the James and went into park and remained until the night of the 16th, when we marched for Petersburg and went into position near the city about dark on the 17th. Threw up breast-works during the night. Next morning we opened on the enemy and burnt a house in which sharpshooters were covered and were much annoying our skirmish line. Remained in that position all day the 19th and 20th.

On the night of the 21st the battery went into a fort near the Appomattox and relieved Battery H, First Ohio Artillery. We found the fort to be very weak, and immediately obtained a detail of fifty men. They, with the aid of our cannoneers, strengthened the work very much. Early the next morning the sharpshooters opened on us, and being only

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 212.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 758.

a short distance away, annoyed us very much. We were engaged nearly all of the time during the day, and fired as fast as the sharpshooters would permit us to load our pieces. We expended 200 rounds of ammunition; had 1 man killed and 1 wounded, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. At night the battery was relieved and we marched with our corps to the left of the army, and went into position the next day on the extreme left flank of the line. We remained in position the 23d and until dark the 24th, when we were relieved and went into camp. From the 25th to the 29th of June we remained in camp. On the 29th marched to Reams' Station. 30th, remained in park near the station.

July 1, we returned from Reams' Station and went into the camp occupied by us before we marched to the station. From the 2d to the 7th remained in camp. On the 7th moved a short distance to the left, and occupied a fort on the left flank of the line, but were relieved in the afternoon and returned to camp. On the 9th marched to City Point; arrived there on the morning of the 10th, at 7 o'clock. From the 10th to the 13th remained in camp near City Point. On the 13th embarked on transports at City Point for Baltimore. Arrived in Baltimore on the afternoon of the 15th; camped for the night in the streets near the landing. Next morning early moved through the city and took the cars for Washington; arrived there at dark, and marched to Camp Barry and camped for the night. Next day, the 17th, moved from Camp Barry at 4 p. m. to Seventh-street Wharf. There we embarked in transports for City Point. On account of the roughness of the weather did not arrive at City Point until the afternoon of the 20th. We immediately disembarked and went into camp near City Point, where we remained until the 26th. On the 26th, at 4 p. m., [marched] to near Petersburg and went into camp in rear of the Ninth Corps, and remained there until the night of the 29th, when we moved into position in front of Petersburg.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. WHITE,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Colonel TOMPKINS,
Chief of Artillery, Sixth Corps.

No. 167.

Report of Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery, of operations June 12–July 10.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.*

V.

On the march across the Chickahominy nothing worthy of note occurred. June 16, ordered into position with the corps, covering the crossing of the army at the James. On the 18th went into position before Petersburg, and at once remodeled an old rifle-pit of the enemy, making it appropriate for artillery, and opened, expending eight shot and twenty-four spherical case. By direction of Col. C. H. Tompkins, one section of the battery was withdrawn at night and moved some 900 yards to the front and placed in position on the right of the road running parallel with the Appomattox. Nearly the same operations were repeated here as at Cold Harbor. The guns were unlimbered and run

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 9, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 760.

into position by hand, ammunition chests dismounted and sunk in the ground, and horses and limbers sent to the rear. On the 21st engaged the enemy, expending forty-two shot, forty-three spherical case. At this point First Lieut. Charles O. Hunt was captured while looking out a position for his section.

June 29, marched with the corps to Reams' Station, and on July 6 reported to General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, and went into position near the left of the line, and commenced operations on an unfinished redoubt. On the night of July 9 marched to City Point, and on the evening of the 10th embarked on the steamer Jefferson and sailed at 12 o'clock under orders to proceed to Washington and rejoin the corps.*

Most respectfully submitted.

G. T. STEVENS,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 168.

Report of Lieut. Jacob Federhen, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations June 12–July 11.

CAMP BATTERY A, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
August 23, 1864.

SIR:†

The battery then [June 13] moved with the brigade, crossing the Richmond and York Railroad near Tunstall's Station, thence crossing the Chickahominy at or near Jones' Bridge on pontoons, and marched to James River, crossing on the 15th of June on pontoon bridge near Wilcox's Landing. The battery remained on the south bank of the James until 9.30 p. m. of the 16th, when it marched with the brigade to near Petersburg. On the 18th the battery took position south by east of Petersburg, a little north of railroad to City Point. On the night or afternoon of the 19th expended four solid shot on the town in direction of the depot, and on the 20th expended eight solid shot at a train of cars and the depot. The battery sustained no loss, save the slightly wounding of one horse. Battery was relieved on the 21st, and then moved with the brigade to the left of the line on the Jerusalem plank road. Battery was in position on the Jerusalem road near Jones' house from the night of the 22d to the night of the 24th, and then relieved until the 27th, when it again took position near the Jerusalem road and remained there until the afternoon of the 29th, when it moved with the brigade to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, and went into position near the depot.

On the night of June 30 returned from Reams' Station to Jerusalem plank road, and on the 2d day of July took up its old position near Jones' house, where it remained until 9 p. m. of July 9, and then marched with the brigade to City Point, Va., from whence it embarked on the night of the 11th for Washington on steamer Hero of Jersey.

I have also the honor to report that Captain McCartney is now away on leave, and as I was wounded on the 10th of May at Spotsylvania,

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*For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 280.

†For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 762.

and sent to hospital in Georgetown, I cannot give so full an account of the battery's movements from the fact that I have but just joined the command.

J. FEDERHEN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery A, Massachusetts Artillery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 169.

Report of Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons, Battery A, First New Jersey Light Artillery.

BATTERY A, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,
August 30, 1864.

SIR:*

Left camp near the Chickahominy on the morning of the 13th [June] and arrived near Petersburg on the 18th of June. On the night of the 18th I was furnished with a detail of 100 negroes to throw up earth-works for the battery on the low ground below the town of Petersburg, between the turnpike and the river, and on a line with General Stannard's troops, of the Eighteenth Corps. The guns of the battery were placed in position about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 19th, the horses being left in the rear under cover of a ravine. The battery remained in that position until the night of the 22d, when it was withdrawn, having fired about 100 rounds, and had 2 men wounded. Left position near Petersburg on the night of the 22d of June, and reached Reams' Station on the 29th; left Reams' Station on the night of the 30th of June, and reached City Point on the 10th of July. Remained near City Point until 27th of July and then moved to the old camp of the Second Corps near Petersburg. On the night of the 29th of July the battery was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, chief of artillery of the Ninth Corps, and was placed in position on the right of the Fifth Corps and nearly in front of the enemy's fort that was blown up. Remained in position until after the assault on the enemy's works, and then was ordered to report back to the brigade.

A. N. PARSONS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTILLERY BRIG., SIXTH CORPS.

No. 170.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery, of operations June 13–July 12.

CAMP FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
August 24, 1864.

SIR:†

PART V.

The battery marched with the brigade at 1.30 a. m. June 13; crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge at 5 p. m. the same day. The day

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 1 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 763.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 764.

following marched in the same manner to beyond Charles City Court-House. June 15, reported to General Ricketts and was placed in position near the James River. June 16, changed position to near Wilcox's house, where I intrenched. Moved to James River at 5.30 p. m. and crossed the James on pontoon bridge at 6.45 p. m. and marched in direction of Petersburg. June 18, placed the guns in Battery No. 5, where I remained till June 21, engaging the rebel batteries beyond the Appomattox on the 18th, 19th, and 20th. June 21, moved with the corps to the left on the Jerusalem plank road. Marched with the brigade June 29 to Reams' Station, and returned to camp July 2. July 9, marched to City Point and embarked on steamers Disney and Star the 11th; arrived in Washington at noon July 12, and marched to Crystal Spring.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,
Captain First New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 171.

Report of Capt. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.

CAMP THIRD NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 5, 1864.

SIR:†

Moved at 1 o'clock morning of the 13th [June], and marched with rear guard; crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge about 10 p. m. and went into park. 14th, one horse died; moved early; marched to near James River and parked. 15th, went into position on right of line to protect trains coming in; one horse died. 16th, crossed the James River on pontoon bridge; marched all night; parked near Petersburg. 17th, took position in battery marked No. 5, defenses of Petersburg; one horse died. 18th, same position; moved at noon directly to the front, and took position in an earth-work previously taken from the enemy, remaining here during the 19th and 20th, and firing 344 shots of all denominations. 21st, moved to the left; marched all night. 22d and 23d, in position on left of line. 24th, moved back at night; parked in rear. 25th, changed camp. 26th, 27th, 28th, in same camp. 29th, moved at 11 a. m.; marched toward the left, and arrived at 10 p. m. on the Weldon railroad; in harness all night. 30th, moved back a few miles and parked.

July 1, in same park. 2d, moved back to former camp; one horse died from fatigue. From the 3d to the 6th, no change. 7th, moved battery to breast-works in front. 8th and 9th, in same position. 10th, moved at night and marched to City Point. 11th and 12th, in camp near City Point. 13th, embarked at City Point. 16th, arrived at Baltimore; took cars for Washington; arrived at Camp Barry. 17th, felt

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 280. The beginning of that part of the report published in Vol. XXXVII is incorrectly printed. It should read—Arrived in Washington at noon July 12, and marched to Crystal Spring.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 766.

Camp Barry; embarked for City Point. 19th, arrived at City Point and went into camp on ground formerly occupied, remaining in same camp until the 26th. 26th, moved at 1 p. m. toward Petersburg; camped near Second Corps; remained in same camp until the 29th. 29th, battery in position in front of Petersburg. 30th, engaged; Private Dudley wounded. 31st, battery relieved from front at night, and went into camp near army headquarters; 330 shots were fired during the time in position.

There have been expended from May 4 to July 31 a total of 2,635 rounds of ammunition, including 855 rounds expended at Cold Harbor, and accidentally not stated in the foregoing.

Up to July 31 3 men have been killed and 2 men wounded; 5 horses have been killed and 2 wounded, 4 have been lost and 10 have died.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HARN,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

First Lieutenant WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 172.

Report of Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations June 12–July 11.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
August —, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH.

June 12, marched at 5 p. m. one mile and a half to the right and rear, and took position; withdrew at midnight and marched toward the Chickahominy, crossed the river at Jones' Bridge, and camped at 7 p. m. on the 13th, having marched twenty-five miles.

June 14, marched at 6 a. m. to Charles City Court-House; arrived there at noon; distance, sixteen miles.

June 15, marched at daylight to the James River and crossed at Wilson's Landing; camped at 10.30 a. m. on the south bank; distance, four miles.

June 16, marched at 10 p. m.; continued the march all night and next day until noon, then camped near Petersburg; remained there until 8.30 p. m., then moved half a mile to the front and camped for the night, having marched twenty-two miles and a half.

June 18, moved at 9 a. m. one mile to the left and parked; all remained hitched up all day.

June 19, moved at 9 a. m. one mile and a half to the right, and took position 3,000 yards from the enemy's works.

June 20, remained in position and fired fifty rounds.

June 21, still in position; expended fifty rounds, and at dark moved to the left flank seven miles, having marched all night, and parked at 7 a. m. of the 22d.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 768. For report of Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, from June 13 to 21, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 533.

June 25, moved half a mile and went into camp, where we remained until the 29th.

June 29, marched at 2 p. m. to Reams' Station; arrived there at midnight; distance, six miles.

June 30, moved half a mile to the rear at 9 a. m., and at dark started back four miles, where we arrived at 11 p. m.

July 2, marched back to the old camp at 3.30 a. m., a distance of one mile and a half, where we remained until July 9.

July 9, marched at midnight to City Point, where we arrived at daylight; distance, nine miles.

July 10, went into camp at 2 p. m.

July 11, embarked on board the steamer George Leary at — p. m., and started at dark for Washington.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LAMB,
First Lieutenant, Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Battery C.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 173.

Report of Capt. William B. Rhodes, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

SIR: †

I left that position [near Old Tavern] the morning of the 13th [June], and marched to the Chickahominy River, crossed, and went into camp.

June 14, marched to Charles City Court-House.

June 15, broke camp at 2 a. m., crossed the James River at Nine Oaks, and camped near the river. I again broke camp at 10 p. m., marched all night, and arrived in front of Petersburg the evening of the 17th.

June 18, was placed in position by Colonel Tompkins within 300 yards of the enemy's skirmish lines, where I covered a charge made by the Eighteenth Corps. Was then placed in position nearer the city, on a point of land formed by a bend of the Appomattox River, where I covered another charge of the Eighteenth Corps, and was under a sharp musketry fire. I was then ordered to throw solid shot into the city, which was the first fired directly into it; was then enfiladed by a rifle battery on my right, which was out of range for my guns. A battery also opened in my front. The men worked all night throwing up earthworks. I fired 186 rounds of ammunition, principally solid shot, with the following casualties: Privates William E. Hooper, Emil Thomas, George H. Kelly, William Crothers, and Thomas Nolan wounded, and three horses killed.

June 19, kept up a slow fire on the city and railroad bridge, expending 224 rounds of ammunition, and losing four horses killed. Just at

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 281.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 770.

night I discovered the enemy throwing up a work for a battery in my rear on a bend of the river, in consequence of which the men worked all night, throwing up a traverse in rear of the guns.

June 20, the enemy opened on my position at daylight with three batteries, two on my right and one (a 20-pounder Parrott) in my rear. The sharpshooters in my front had advanced during the night to within a few hundred yards, and both kept up a brisk fire for four hours, when, finding that they could not silence my guns or drive me from my position, they ceased firing. They would have undoubtedly ruined the battery were it not for the strength of my works, the battery in my rear being completely out of range. I lost four horses killed and expended 127 rounds of ammunition. My officers and men behaved splendidly in this as well as in previous engagements.

June 21, was relieved by Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and went into camp in the rear. Broke camp at 9 p. m. and marched all night, arriving at the extreme left of our line at 8 a. m; was ordered to report to General Ricketts; took position by his order, and was then ordered to throw up an earth-work, which took nearly all night.

June 23, lost Privates Joseph F. Divens and Israel Riley, probably taken prisoners by guerrillas.

Remained in position until June 29, when I accompanied the corps to Reams' Station, to re-enforce General Wilson, who was returning from his raid. Arrived there at 10 p. m and bivouacked for the night.

June 30, was placed in position by Major Tompkins, and ordered to throw up breast-works; worked all day and was relieved at dark, reporting to General Getty. Marched all night with his division, and camped at daylight near Lee's Mill.

July 1, was placed by General Getty in a position to command the plank road from Reams' Station, and remained all day and night.

July 2, was relieved, and marched with the corps to Williams' farm, and took my former position on the left. Remained there until July 9, when I was relieved at 11 p. m., and marched with the corps to City Point, arriving there at daylight the 10th. The corps, with six batteries, embarked for Washington. I remained in camp near the Point until July 13, when I was ordered to embark, with the remaining batteries of the corps, to join the corps in Baltimore, where we arrived the morning of the 15th.

July 16, received orders to disembark, march to Camden Station, and take the cars for Washington; which I did, and arrived at Washington in the afternoon, and camped at Camp Barry.

July 17, received orders to march to Sixth-street Wharf, and embark for City Point, where we arrived the 19th and went into camp near the Point.

July 26, the batteries were ordered to report to General Hunt, chief of artillery of the army. We were then ordered to relieve the batteries of the Second Corps, which were in the reserve. Remained there until the evening of the 29th, when I was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, chief of artillery Ninth Corps, and was placed in reserve for that corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. RHODES,

Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 174.

Report of Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations June 12–July 11.

CAMP BATTERY G, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Halltown, Va., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

Moved on the night of the 12th [June] and encamped on the south bank of the Chickahominy at dusk of the 13th instant.

FIFTH.

Moved at 4.30 a. m. of the 14th instant; camped at 8.30 p. m. at Charles City Court-House. 16th instant, crossed James River at 7 p. m.; encamped three miles from Petersburg. On the 19th instant took position on the extreme right; was engaged on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, expending 149 rounds of ammunition. On the 22d moved to the left. Moved on the 29th and arrived at Reams' Station. Left Reams' Station at 4 p. m. on the 30th and returned to camp of the 29th instant. July 7, moved into fort on the left. On the night of the 9th instant marched to City Point and embarked for Washington on the 11th.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. ADAMS,
Captain, First Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Company G.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 175.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps, of operations June 12–July 30.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *November 26, 1864.*

GENERAL:‡

FIFTH EPOCH.

From June 12 to July 30. The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg.

On the night of the 12th [June], in accordance with instructions, the corps was moved to Tunstall's Station, where we arrived about daylight on the 13th; finding there a considerable portion of the general trains of the different corps, this corps was halted until they were all under way, when we started for Jones' Crossing, on the Chickahominy, by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads and Olive Church, and halted about three-quarters of a mile from the crossing. The pontoon bridge being occupied with crossing the Sixth Corps we bivouacked here for the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 771.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 282.

‡ For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 905.

night and crossed at an early hour on the following morning, the 14th. The corps was concentrated near Jordan's house, where it halted till the road was cleared of the Sixth Corps trains, when it moved out by way of Vaiden's, Clopton's, and Tyler's Mill to its position on the right of the Sixth Corps, our right resting near the Jones house, on an arm of the James River, the line extending in a northwesterly direction until it joined the line of the Sixth Corps. This position was fortified.

At about 8 p. m. on the 15th we started under orders to re-enforce Generals Hancock and Smith near Petersburg, crossing the James River on the pontoon bridge above Fort Powhatan. We marched up the road nearest the river until we reached the Old Court-House, when we turned to the left, our advance reaching a position occupied by our troops about 10 a. m. on the 16th. About 1 p. m., after a consultation and reconnaissance with General Barnard, our troops were placed in position on the extreme left. Soon after this orders were received to be in readiness to support an attack which was to be made at 4 p. m. by a part of General Hancock's corps. During this attack General Griffin's brigade, of General Potter's division, was ordered to report to General Barlow. His place as support was supplied by Hartranft's brigade, of Willcox's division. During the night heavy skirmishing was kept up, but nothing of importance occurred in our front. General Potter was directed to make his dispositions to attack at a very early hour in the morning, and, if possible, carry the enemy's line in his immediate front just on the left of the Second Corps. The First Division, General Ledlie, was to support the attack.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the two brigades of General Potter dashed forward in most gallant style, carrying all the lines and redoubts of the enemy on the ridge upon which stood the Shands house, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, 5 colors, 600 prisoners, and 1,500 stand of small-arms. Our people pushed forward until they found the enemy in a new and very strong position, when General Potter took up a line in advance of that which he had just carried, pushing his pickets close up to the enemy's new line. There was considerable delay in getting up the troops of the First Division owing to the obstacles which intervened between this division and General Potter's, the whole ground being covered by fallen timber, over which it was very difficult to pass in the dark. Had it been possible to have supported General Potter's gallant charge, the victory would have been probably much more decisive. Soon after daylight General Willcox was directed to attack the enemy's works in front of the Shands house. His two brigades were formed in the ravine which intervened between the Shands house and the enemy's lines. A misunderstanding in reference to the point of attack caused some delay. Soon after, however, the troops were in position to move in the direction contemplated. General Hartranft's brigade, leading, dashed forward in a most vigorous manner, its left reaching the enemy's main line of rifle-pits, but owing to the severe fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy, especially to our left, and the great loss which it inflicted, his brigade was compelled to give way to the right, a portion of them falling back through the line of General Barlow's division. Colonel Christ's brigade, which had gained a position about midway between the ravine and the enemy's line, bravely held its ground during the day under a most galling fire of the enemy, which resulted in a severe loss. On the afternoon of this day, say at 4 o'clock, General Ledlie's division was directed to assault the enemy's position at about the same point, which it did in a handsome manner. Supported by artillery, which had been placed in position, the line was carried and held

till 10 o'clock at night, when his advance was driven in by an overpowering force of the enemy, our men being much fatigued from long marches and constant fighting. A portion of Colonel Christ's brigade, of the Third Division, participated in this attack, and General Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, rendered very efficient aid on the left. We captured in this action 100 prisoners and 1 stand of colors.

A general attack was ordered by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac for 4 a. m. on the 18th, and General Willcox was ordered to take the advance of this corps, supported by General Potter. On pushing out the skirmishers in advance of the attacking column it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn from the line on the open ground in front of the Shands house, but their skirmishers were found in the woods that intervened between it and the Taylor house. General Willcox's division, with the First Brigade of the Second Division, steadily advanced through the woods under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, driving the enemy back to the cut in the railroad beyond the Taylor house. From the open ground in front of this house it was discovered that the enemy had a strongly intrenched line beyond the railroad around the base of Cemetery Hill, which line bore off in the direction of the Hare house, crossing to this side of the railroad at a point nearly opposite our right, the enemy's skirmishers still occupying the railroad cut as well as a deep ravine which crossed the cut at a small angle immediately in our front. After some very severe fighting on the part of these two divisions the enemy was driven from a portion of the cut. At 3 p. m. a general attack was ordered by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, which resulted on the part of this corps in driving the enemy entirely out of the cut and ravine, and establishing our extreme advance within about 100 yards of the enemy's main line beyond the railroad. No better fighting has been done during the war than was done by the divisions of Generals Potter and Willcox during this attack, the railroad cut and ravine presenting formidable obstacles to the advance. General Parke, my chief of staff, had the more immediate directions of these divisions during that day. The troops of General Hancock, on our right, and General Warren, on our left, fully co-operated with us in this engagement. Our losses in the engagements of the 16th, 17th, and 18th were very severe, among which were many of our best commanding officers of brigades and regiments. The advanced position gained by us was held as an intrenched skirmish line, and our main line between the Second and Fifth Corps passed by the Taylor house. In a short time the advanced skirmish line was strengthened and manned to such an extent as to make it in reality our main line; covered ways were built to it by the division commanders, whilst formidable forts for artillery were constructed upon the main line. Our close proximity to the enemy caused them to keep up a continuous fire upon us of musketry and artillery of more or less intensity for the succeeding forty-two days, with a daily loss of from 30 to 60 killed and wounded. General Potter's division held the bulk of the line for the first few days, after which the general positions of the divisions were as follows: The Third Division, General Willcox, on the left; the Second Division, General Potter, in the center, and the First Division, General Ledlie, on the right.

On the 26th of June a letter was received from General Potter, stating that he believed a mine could be run under the enemy's works, immediately in our front, by which a breach could be made, if it was thought advisable. The suggestion was first made by some non-commissioned officers and privates of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants), which was composed chiefly of

miners from Schuylkill County, Pa., the colonel himself being a skillful and experienced mining engineer. After consultation with General Potter he was authorized to commence the work, and the fact was reported to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, who did not specially approve of the work, but rather consented to its advancement. It was pushed forward to completion, meeting with many serious natural obstacles, as well as much personal discouragement.

On the 3d day of July a letter was received from the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac requesting an opinion as to the possibility of success of an attack upon the enemy from our front, which resulted in the correspondence now in possession of the commanding general. For a few days at different times during the month of July General Ferrero's division returned to the corps, one of these periods occurring soon after it was understood that the corps might be ordered to attack, and General Ferrero was informed that in such an event he would be called upon to lead. After considerable conversation upon the subject, the formation suggested by him for the attack by his division was approved, and he was directed to drill his troops in such a manner as to familiarize them with this mode of attack, which he did.

On the 18th of July General Potter reported that the mine was completed, and the fact was reported to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Among the records of this epoch are some which bear upon the size of the charge of the mine, the fuses necessary to explode it, and the time of explosion, copies of which, if desired by the general commanding, can be furnished.

On the 26th of July a letter was received requesting a statement of the plan of attack proposed by the corps, the answer to which was as follows.*

On the 28th in conversation with the commanding general he stated that the formation of the troops, as well as the designation of the leading division, did not meet with his approval. After much conversation on the subject the major-general commanding said that he was to visit Lieutenant-General Grant that afternoon, and that a definite answer would be given in the evening.

The next day, the 29th, not far from noon, the major-general commanding called upon me at corps headquarters, saying that it had been decided not to allow General Ferrero's division to take the advance; neither did he approve of the formation which was proposed after the attacking division should have passed over the breach in the enemy's lines. After a full discussion of the subject, in which it was urged upon the commanding general that the three white divisions were not at that time in a condition to make a dashing charge, owing to the arduous services and extreme trials which they had been subjected to for the forty days previous, which fact had been officially reported to me by my inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, and that the officers and men of the colored division had been drilled for and expected to make the charge, he adhered to his decision, and instructions were at once given to change the mode of attack to correspond with his views. Nearly the entire night was occupied in making the necessary changes. The result of the attack of the 30th has already been reported.†

The losses of the corps during this epoch were as follows: First Division, 253 killed, 1,048 wounded, 444 missing; Second Division, 173

* For communication (here omitted), see p. 136.

† See p. 526.

killed, 744 wounded, 22 missing; Third Division, 1,441 killed and wounded, 129 missing; Fourth Division, 176 killed, 688 wounded, 801 missing.

It may not be amiss to say that all the general movements of this corps were in accordance with directions received from the lieutenant-general commanding the armies until May 24, after which they were directed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

I beg to refer to the reports of the division and brigade commanders for more detailed information of the movements of the troops. The reports of the First Division are meager, owing to the many changes in the commanders, the first having been killed, the second relieved at his own request, and the third having made only partial reports. Great losses were also sustained in the brigade commanders of this division, one of whom, General W. F. Bartlett, a most brave and efficient officer, was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and soon after his recovery was taken prisoner in the fight before Petersburg on the 30th of July, together with Col. E. G. Marshall, commanding Third Brigade, in which action they had both displayed their usual conspicuous courage and bravery. I also refer to the reports of the division and brigade commanders for instances of good conduct as well as a statement of the casualties among prominent officers in their separate commands. I am indebted to these officers and their commands for their hearty co-operation and cheerful subordination during this most trying campaign, through which they have endured long and wearisome marches, exposure, and privations, and have shown an heroic courage and firmness on the field which entitles them to a nation's gratitude.

When this corps marched over the mountains from East Tennessee it was composed of less than 6,000 veterans, and upon this as a nucleus the corps was recruited to a strength of 24,000 men, thus making the preponderance of raw troops very large, among whom were many heavy artillery and dismounted cavalry regiments, in which regiments considerable dissatisfaction naturally existed at first. They were concentrated at Annapolis, and marched from there to Alexandria, where they received their transportation trains, which trains were newly organized and consequently harder to manage and more easily broken down. From this point they marched to engage in a campaign side by side with the Army of the Potomac, which was thoroughly organized, equipped, and disciplined in all of its departments, yet the services of this corps, with these disadvantages, will compare favorably with the distinguished services of the brave veterans who compose the Army of the Potomac. The new infantry regiments, as well as the heavy artillery and dismounted cavalry regiments who were necessarily and properly called upon to do infantry duty, soon became as steady and reliable as the older regiments, displaying a courage which rendered them honorable associates of the veterans of the Ninth Corps who had rendered such conspicuous services in North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and East Tennessee. In this campaign as in all others the corps has stood by its guns, never having lost a piece of artillery.

General Ferrero's colored division, by its faithful and courageous deportment during the campaign, both on the march and in action, has demonstrated the wisdom of the Government in organizing this class of troops, and has given great hope for the future elevation and usefulness of the colored race.

Maj. Gen. John G. Parke joined the corps from sick leave at the commencement of the campaign before he was able to assume active command of his division and was detailed as chief of staff, in which

capacity he rendered most valuable and co-operative aid, always sharing in the duties and responsibilities of the entire command.

Maj. J. St. Clair Morton, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, reported to me for duty about the 16th of May. He was always conspicuous for his untiring industry, zeal, and efficiency, as well as for his distinguished gallantry. He fell mortally wounded while with the advance of our attacking column before Petersburg on the 17th of June.

To the members of my personal staff and the chiefs of the corps departments I am under great obligations for their hearty co-operation and their courageous, prompt, and faithful execution of orders. Through the entire campaign they have shown a noble devotion to the service, answered all calls made upon them, and endured fatigue, exposure, and privations with cheerfulness and alacrity. They are as follows:

Aides-de-camp—Maj. William Cutting, Maj. J. L. Van Buren, Maj. P. M. Lydig, Capt. D. A. Pell, Capt. Charles G. Hutton, Lieut. Frederick Van Vliet, Third Cavalry.

Adjutant-general's department—Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, Maj. Edward M. Neill, Capt. D. R. Larned, private secretary.

Inspector-general's department—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Loring, jr.

Quartermaster's department—Lieut. Col. L. H. Peirce, from June 4; Capt. John A. Morris, previous to this date.

Subsistence department—Lieut. Col. E. R. Goodrich, till June 19; Lieut. Col. John H. Coale, from this date.

Medical department—Surg. J. E. MacDonald, medical director; Surg. J. Harris, medical inspector.

Ordnance department—Capt. W. H. Harris.

Commissary of musters—Capt. H. R. Rathbone, Twelfth Infantry.

Chief of artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, from May 30; Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, till wounded, May 12.

Signal officer—Capt. J. C. Paine,

Provost-marshal—Maj. M. Cogswell, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

The total losses of the corps to the 30th of July were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Division	532	2,358	844	3,734
Second Division	542	2,505	384	3,431
Third Division	.....	a3,147	463	3,610
Fourth Division	176	688	801	1,665
Total	1,250	8,698	2,492	12,440

a Killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 13, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps in the engagement of July 30 last:

It will be necessary to advert to the preliminary operation of running a mine under the enemy's works. This project was proposed by Lieut.

Col. Henry Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to General Potter, who submitted the proposal to me soon after our sitting down before this place. It met my hearty consent and support. It was commenced June 25, prosecuted with great zeal through a difficult soil (sometimes of the nature of quicksand, at others a heavy marl), and with no tools but the ordinary intrenching spade and pick. The main gallery was finished July 17, 522 feet in length. It was then found that the enemy were at work in immediate proximity, and its further prosecution was conducted with great caution. Lateral galleries 37 and 38 feet in length, running under and nearly parallel to the enemy's works, were completed July 23, and the mine was ready for the charge. This, by orders from the general commanding, was put in on the 27th. It consisted of about 8,000 pounds of powder. Great praise is due to Colonel Pleasants and the officers and men of his regiment for the patient labor cheerfully bestowed on a work which deserved and met complete success.

On the 26th of July, at the request of the commanding general, I submitted a plan of assault, which contemplated the placing of the colored division of this corps in the advance, that division not being wearied by long and arduous duties in the trenches, as were the other divisions. A certain formation of troops was also suggested. This plan was not adopted as to these two points, and the troops were put in in accordance with the orders of the commanding general.

I received orders from the general commanding to spring the mine at 3.30 a. m. The troops were in position at that hour, massed behind the portion of our line nearest the point to be reached. The fuse, however, failed to ignite at a point where it had been spliced, and delay occurred. It was reignited, and the mine sprung at 4.45 a. m. Immediately the leading brigade of the First Division (the Second), under Colonel Marshall, started for the charge. There was a delay of perhaps five minutes in removing the abatis. Clearing that, the brigade advanced rapidly to the fort that had been mined, now a crater of large proportions and an obstacle of great formidableness. Mounting a crest of at least 12 feet above the level of the ground, our men found before them a huge aperture of 150 feet in length by 60 in width, and 25 or 30 in depth, the sides of loose pulverized sand piled up precipitately, from which projected huge blocks of clay. To cross such an obstacle and preserve regimental organization was a sheer impossibility. The lines of the enemy on either side were not single, but involuted and complex, filled with pits, traverses, and bomb-proofs, forming a labyrinth as difficult of passage as the crater itself.

After the training of the previous six weeks it is not to be wondered at that the men should have sought shelter in these defenses. Their regimental organizations were broken, and the officers undertook to reform before advancing. One regiment, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, advanced some 100 yards beyond the crater, but, not supported, fell back.

It is reported that the enemy on my left opposite the Fifth Corps, on the explosion of the mine, left their lines and ran to the rear. But few shots were fired from that direction on the head of my column; it was otherwise on the right. An infantry fire was opened at once from the enemy's line up to within 200 feet of the crater; and as soon as the guns could be brought to bear artillery was opened upon our columns from across the ravine on our immediate right and from several works at a distance in front of the extreme right of the old line of the Ninth Corps.

The First Brigade of the First Division immediately followed the Second. The two filled the crater, seized part of the line of pits to the right, and began to cover themselves from the fire of the enemy's artillery, now opening from the crest in their immediate front.

Before all of the regiments of the last brigade of the First Division had left our line, at about 5 a. m., the Second Division commenced its advance on the right, the Second Brigade (General Griffin) leading. The distance to be traversed to reach the line of rebel works was 130 yards. The head of the column was somewhat deflected by the enemy's fire, and borne to the left, so that it struck the line near the crater, and the men of the two divisions became, in some degree, intermingled. Several attempts were made to advance, which resulted only in the gain of a little ground to the right. General Willcox had, meanwhile, thrown in part of a brigade to the left of the crater, the remainder halting till the First Division should advance. Part of the Second Brigade, Colonel Bliss (Second Division), was also thrown forward into the enemy's line. The other regiments were held until the lines should be partially cleared.

At about 6.30 a. m. orders were again sent to the division commanders not to halt at the works, but to advance at once to the crest without waiting for mutual support. General Potter's division (the Second) was at that time forming for an attack on the right, but under these orders its direction was changed to the front. Its formation in front of the lines was exceedingly difficult, owing to the heavy fire from the crest and from the troops the enemy had now brought up and placed behind the covered way in the ravine. The division charged and almost reached the summit of the hill, but, unsupported, it fell back, taking shelter behind another covered way on the right. Meanwhile the few regiments of that division that had not previously left our lines advanced, seizing for a considerable distance the enemy's lines on the right. General Willcox, on the left, found an advance impossible; his men dug from the ruins two guns and held the left flank. Peremptory orders from the commanding general directed me to throw in all my troops and direct them against the crest. Under these orders I directed the Fourth (colored) Division to advance, which division I had hitherto held back, under the belief that those new troops could not be used to advantage in the crowded condition of the portion of the enemy's line held by us. The column was thrown forward and advanced gallantly over the slope of the crater, though by this time the ground was swept by a steady fire of artillery and infantry. A part of the column was deflected to the right and charged and captured a portion of the enemy's line with a stand of colors and some prisoners. The division, disorganized by passing the pits, crowded with men of the other divisions, then reformed as well as was possible beyond the crater and attempted to take the hill; were met at the outset by a counter-charge of the enemy, broke in disorder to the rear, passed through the crater and lines on the right, throwing into confusion and drawing off with them many of the white troops, and ran to our own lines. The enemy regained a portion of his line on the right. This was about 8.45 a. m. But not all the colored troops retired; some held the pits, from behind which they had advanced, severely checking the enemy till they were nearly all killed.

I believe that no raw troops could have been expected to have behaved better. Before reaching the point from which they had formed to charge they had been shattered by the enemy's fire, broken by the exceedingly difficult passage of the enemy's lines, and disheartened by the inability of the other divisions to advance.

At the time of the assault of the Fourth Division General Willcox threw out his Second Brigade, Colonel Humphrey's, and took an additional portion of the line on the left. Soon after the repulse, an assault from the front was made on the crater; it was gallantly repelled with great loss to the enemy, none of them advancing to our lines except those who surrendered themselves.

At this time the enemy had planted artillery at several points on the hill, and had gained the range of the crater and lines with great accuracy, his mortar firing being especially destructive.

At 9.15 a. m. I received with regret a peremptory order from the general commanding to withdraw my troops from the enemy's line. The order was sent into the crater at 12.20 p. m. with instructions to brigade commanders on the spot to consult and determine the hour and manner of retiring. I directed General Ferrero to immediately commence a covered way to the crater, to meet one already begun from there. The men in the crater and lines adjoining had become exhausted with the severity of the day's work. They had made several and had repulsed three distinct assaults, and had fought hand to hand with the enemy for the possession of his pits. They were suffering severely under a hot sun from want of water.

Finding that their position was not to be held, the general determined, in order to save further loss of life, upon an evacuation of the lines. A message to that effect, requesting that a heavy fire of infantry and artillery to right and left should be opened from the old lines, to distract the attention of the enemy, was on its way to me when another assault of the enemy was made. Seeing its preparation, and knowing their men to be discouraged by the proposed relinquishment of all the advantages gained at such cost, and disheartened that they were to expect no further support, Generals Hartranft and Griffin directed their troops to withdraw. It is feared the order was not clearly understood in the crater, as most of the troops, and all of the wounded, then lying there in great number, were captured.

During the engagement the batteries of the corps did efficient service, especially in keeping down the fire of the rebel fort on the left and in annoyance of the enemy's guns on the right. Twenty-three commanders of regiments were lost on that day—4 killed, 15 wounded, and 4 missing; 2 commanders of brigades—General W. F. Bartlett and Col. E. G. Marshall—were taken prisoners.

In a report so hurriedly made up, it will be impossible for me to mention the many acts of heroism which characterized the action; and I will only say that my entire command, officers and men, did all that gallant men could do under the circumstances.

To my staff—Brig. Gen. Julius White, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. C. G. Loring, jr., assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. J. A. Monroe, chief of artillery; Surg. John E. MacDonald, medical director; Surg. James Harris, medical inspector; Maj. E. M. Neill, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Philip M. Lydig, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. L. Van Buren, aide-de-camp; Maj. William Cutting, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. H. Harris, U. S. Army, chief of ordnance; Capt. H. R. Rathbone, commissary of musters; Capt. Duncan A. Pell, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. C. Paine, signal officer; Capt. Charles E. Mallam, volunteer aide; Lieut. D. S. Remington, acting assistant quartermaster—I must express my thanks for their activity and gallantry during the action.

Colonel Loring, Major Cutting, and Major Van Buren were detailed to accompany divisions, and discharged their duties in the most faithful and gallant manner.

I must again express my thanks to Colonel Pleasants and the men of his regiment for their skillful and meritorious services.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *June 18, 1864.*

The commanding general takes great pride in assuring this command of the high appreciation in which their services, after the fatigues of the recent movement, are held at the headquarters of the army, and quotes with pleasure the expression used by the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac in speaking of the brilliant assault on the morning of the 17th. He writes: "It affords me great satisfaction to congratulate you and your gallant corps on the successful assault on the morning of the 17th. Knowing the wearied condition of your men from the night march of over twenty-two miles and the continued movement through the night of the 16th, their persistence and success is highly creditable."

The commanding general can only add that in this, as in the previous and succeeding events of this unexampled campaign, the Ninth Corps has through every trial invariably proved true to its history and to its promise.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of colors captured by the Ninth Army Corps from May 4 to November 1, 1864.

No.	Regiments from which captured.	Date of capture.	Regiment.
1	35th North Carolina	June 17	1st Michigan Sharpshooters.
2	47th Virginia	August 19	50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.
3	Unknown	June 17	29th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.
4	....do	July 30	14th New York Heavy Artillery.
5	....do	July 30	Do.
6	....do	July 30	45th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.
7	44th Georgia	June 17	48th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.
8	7th New York Heavy Artillery *a*	June 17	Do.
9	17th Tennessee	June 17	17th Vermont Volunteers.
10	63d Tennessee	June 17	11th New Hampshire Volunteers.
11	Unknown *b*	July 30	31st U. S. Colored Troops.

a Recaptured.

b Captured by Captain Wright.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph 6 of Special Orders, No. 279, current series, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of guns captured or lost from May 4 to November 1, 1864, by this corps:

First Division—No guns captured or lost.

Second Division—Two guns captured by the Thirty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, one by the Eleventh New Hampshire, and one by the Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Third Division—No guns captured or lost.

Artillery Brigade—No guns captured or lost.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: Herewith I inclose a copy* of the charges and specifications this day sent to the lieutenant-general commanding for transmission to the President of the United States. I have also to inform you that owing to recent occurrences I have felt myself compelled to ask that you be relieved from duty with this army.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 6, 1864.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

Whilst I have the greatest respect for the officers composing the court ordered by Special Orders, War Department, No. 258, to examine into the affair of the 30th instant [ultimo], I beg to submit that it should be composed of officers who do not belong to this army.

Whilst I am most willing and feel it to be my due to have the fullest investigation, I should not under the circumstances demand one, nor seek to press the matter to an issue in any degree adverse to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac. I am ready to await the verdict of time. But if an investigation is to be had, I feel that I have a right to ask that it be made by officers not in this army and not selected by General Meade. All of the officers constituting the court held command in the supporting columns which were not brought into action on that day. The judge-advocate is a member of General Meade's staff.

* See p. 174. † See p. 172.

General Meade has also preferred charges against me upon which I desire to be tried.

As the court convenes on Monday, the 8th instant, I respectfully request an answer may be returned as soon as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your telegram of the 6th has been laid before the President, who directs me to say that while he would like to conform to your wishes, the detail for the Court of Inquiry having already been ordered he does not see that any evil can result to you. The action of the Board of Inquiry will be merely to collect facts for his information. No charges or even imputations have reached him or the Department in respect to you.

It is not known here except by your telegram that General Meade has made against you any charges. He directs me further to assure you that you may feel entire confidence in his fairness and justice.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 176.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 17 and July 30.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to transmit a report of the operations of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps on the 17th of June, 1864:

About 5 p. m. on the 16th of June my division arrived, after a long and tedious march from the James River, and was placed in position at right angles to the Petersburg and Suffolk State road, covering a wood road running through a piece of timber in front of the main line of the enemy's works. During the night I constructed breast-works in front of my lines, and at daylight on the morning of the 17th I was ordered to move forward in support of General Potter, who was then advancing on the enemy's works, comprising Battery 14, with its connecting lines of defense. I immediately ordered forward my division, and occupied Battery 15 and Battery 16, with the earth-works connecting. With the exception of several slight changes, my division remained in the last-named position until about 4 p. m., when I was ordered to support an attack to be made by the Third Division, under General Willcox, and accordingly moved my command to the ravine in front, and to the right of the Shands house. The Third Division not having succeeded in its attack, I was ordered about 5.30 p. m. to form my division for a charge upon the enemy's works, which were from 300 to 500 yards west of the ravine. I ordered the First Brigade, under Col. J. P. Gould, and the Second Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, to form in line of battle below the crest of the hill west of the ravine, and placed the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers on the right of the line, the left

connecting with the main line of battle, but forming a line at an angle of about 45 degrees to the main line, to cover any flank movement that might be made by the enemy on my right, and the left of the Second Brigade was ordered to be thrown back at about the same angle for the accomplishment of the same object on my left. The Third Brigade, under Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney, was formed in two lines about 100 paces in rear of the First and Second Brigades. The One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, were thrown out as skirmishers and covered the front of nearly the whole line. At this juncture the enemy's batteries—one in front of the extreme left of my line, one still farther to the left, and one some distance on the right (all of which swept the position we were about to storm)—opened with shell and canister upon my lines, killing and wounding 32 men before I advanced. The skirmishers were then temporarily withdrawn; but in a short time afterward they were thrown forward, and I gave the order for the charge, with directions to my command not to fire a shot until reaching the enemy's lines. The line was then moved forward with bayonets fixed, charging at a run over the entire distance with steadiness and bravery. The Third Brigade followed enthusiastically, gaining distance at some points on the first line. The men charged the works fiercely and bravely, mounting the parapet and leaping quite over the ditch into the enemy's lines, where the fight became a hand-to-hand conflict, my men using the bayonet and breech, and succeeded in carrying the works in handsome style. The troops pressed forward and also succeeded in taking another line of the enemy's works, running at a slight angle to the main line, and refusing at a point about midway between that and the woods in rear. The enemy then kept up a desultory fire for several hours from the woods, which was steadily returned by my command. Too much praise cannot be accorded the men making this charge, subject as they were not only to a terrible fire of shell and canister from the batteries previously referred to (which raked the whole of the field from the ravine to the enemy's works), but to heavy and continuous volleys of musketry, without discharging a single piece in defense until the object of the charge was accomplished.

About 9 p. m. the following regiments of the Third Division reported to me for duty: First Michigan Sharpshooters, Capt. L. C. Rhines; Second Michigan Volunteers, Col. William Humphrey; Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. K. Pier, and the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, under Maj. M. P. Avery. All these regiments, except the First Michigan Sharpshooters, were placed upon the right of my line, and the last-named regiment was placed on the extreme left, and in these positions they all rendered important service. About 10 p. m. the enemy made a charge upon my lines, which was repulsed, my command capturing 5 officers and 71 enlisted men, together with a stand of colors belonging to the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. I then called upon the corps commander for support and was informed by him that General Crawford had been ordered forward with his division to support me, and was also informed that General Barlow would move forward and connect with my right, but these movements were not made at 12 midnight. About this time the enemy concentrated in front of my lines and charged fiercely, at the same time massing on my left, which was entirely unprotected, compelling my men to fall back to their advanced line of rifle-pits, which they held until morning, when it was found that the enemy had retreated from our front.

My brigade commanders deserve especial praise for the gallant manner in which they led their troops, and the valuable assistance rendered me in carrying out the orders received from the corps commander. The First Brigade (comprising the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers) was commanded by Col. J. P. Gould; the Second Brigade (composed of the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers) was commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes; the Third Brigade (composed of the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, and the Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery) was commanded by Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney.

The batteries attached to my division, under my chief of artillery, Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, were brought up and placed in different positions during the day. The Second Maine Battery, Capt. A. F. Thomas (four 3-inch rifled), and Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. W. B. Wright (four 10-pounder Parrotts), were ordered to the front from their park, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and that of Captain Thomas placed in position at the point of woods near Battery 14 of the rebel line of works, and that of Captain Wright behind the works a few rods to the left of Captain Thomas. Fire was at once opened on a half sunken battery of rifled pieces in the enemy's lines which had been very annoying during the morning, from the accuracy of its fire. The excellent practice of both Captains Thomas and Wright soon drove the enemy from his guns, which they abandoned entirely after making several ineffectual attempts to withdraw them. About 11 a. m. Captain Wright's and Captain Thomas' batteries were moved, by orders from the corps commander, farther to the left, on the same line of works, where Captain Wright was placed in position behind Battery 15, and did good execution during the charge made by my division in the afternoon. The battery of Captain Thomas was ordered into position behind Battery 16, but all the approaches thereto being covered by the enemy's musketry fire it was unable to take position until the attack was made by the First Division, when it opened fire and maintained it with good effect. About 4 p. m. I ordered the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton (six light 12-pounder guns), to take position at the Shands house within 1,000 yards of the enemy's lines, and during the charge of my division on the works in front this battery poured a most destructive fire into the enemy, destroying two caissons and killing a number of the horses of the battery in front of the left of my lines.

My thanks are due to Captain Eaton, chief of artillery, for his valuable services on this occasion. I respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the War Department for brevets First Lieut. Robert P. McKibbin, Fourth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters, and First Lieuts. George M. Randall and William H. Powell, Fourth U. S. Infantry, aides-de-camp. These officers behaved with marked gallantry, and distinguished themselves throughout the engagement by their courage and valor. Lieutenant McKibbin was quite seriously wounded in the neck near the close of the engagement, and was compelled to leave the field.

My thanks are due to the remaining officers of my staff, as follows: First Lieut. C. J. Mills, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieutenant Lewis, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, provost-marshal; and Capt. D. R. Boice, Third New Jersey Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp, for the cheerfulness and

alacrity with which they carried all my orders and for the valuable assistance rendered me during the entire day. Their courage and zeal is worthy of special commendation.

I would respectfully call attention to Corpl. Benjamin F. Young, Company I, First Michigan Sharpshooters. His gallantry in capturing a rebel flag of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Infantry on the night of the 17th of June is worthy of special mention.*

Accompanying this report please find a list of casualties of my division on the 17th of June, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

Report of casualties of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, of the first battle of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Organizations.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	2	27	6	130	.....	15	180
Second Brigade	4	24	12	163	.....	16	219
Third Brigade	2	65	10	297	8	57	439
27th New York Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
2d Maine Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th Massachusetts Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	116	28	593	8	88	841

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to transmit the following report of the operations of my division on the 30th ultimo:

About 1 a. m. on the 30th of July I moved my division from its position on the left of the Tenth Corps to the front occupied by the Second Division of the Ninth Corps. The Second Brigade (composed of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Third Maryland Infantry, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Infantry), commanded by Col. E. G. Marshall, was formed in three lines of battle behind the breast-works of our front line; while the First Brigade (composed of the Twenty-first, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, and One hundredth Pennsylvania), under the command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, was placed in rear, in column formed of three lines of battle, the Thirty-fifth in rear acting as engineer regiment. I then gave instructions to my brigade commanders to the effect that when the order for the charge was given, the column should move through the breach to be made by the mine and then to press forward and occupy the hill beyond, when the Thirty-fifth were to be set at work throwing up intrenchments. At daylight everything was ready, the mine was sprung at 4.45 a. m., and the fortification

*Corporal Young was awarded a Medal of Honor.

in my front was utterly demolished. As soon as the debris consequent upon the explosion had fallen to the ground I gave the order for the charge, and my brigades mounted our breast-works and pushed forward gallantly over the slope leading to the enemy's lines, taking possession of the demolished fort and occupying about 100 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits to the left (our right of it), capturing 1 stand of colors and about 50 prisoners. The division was here halted to reform, and hastily constructed traverses to shield the men from a terrible and incessant flank fire, which at the same time afforded our sharpshooters an excellent opportunity for picking off the cannoneers from a battery that enfiladed the position and poured a destructive fire of canister and shrapnel into my line.

At this time the enemy was holding the same line of intrenchments with my own troops, starting from the point where the right of my division rested and extending thence to the left (our right). It was impossible for my line to advance from this position, as no troops had come up on my right to dislodge the enemy, and had I moved my line forward the enemy would merely by filing to the right in the same trench have occupied my position and poured a deadly fire into my rear. I reported this fact to one of the corps staff officers and soon after received peremptory orders to move my troops forward. I immediately gave the necessary orders, and the brigade commanders had barely got their men into proper position for a charge when the colored troops came running into the crater, and filing through passed into the rifle-pits to the left (our right) of the fort, where my troops now formed for the charge. The colored troops then made a feeble attempt at a charge, but before they accomplished anything the enemy made a fierce attack, and they retreated precipitately into the rifle-pits, breaking my line and crowding the pits to such an extent that it was impossible to reform my line. The enemy seeing the advantage gained by this attack, shortly afterward made another attack, fiercer and more determined than the first, and owing to the crowded condition of the troops a panic was created among the colored regiments and they broke and fled in disorder to the rear, pressing back with them a large portion of my line. Those remaining in the pits were then captured, among whom was Col. S. M. Weld, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, who behaved with great gallantry. This state of affairs left the crater occupied by General Bartlett and Colonel Marshall, with a small portion of their commands, with the position to the right and left of them held by the enemy. About one hour after this occurrence I received orders to withdraw the portions of my command from the crater to the main line as soon as practicable, and sent Lieutenant Randall, Fourth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, to give the necessary order, but it was impossible for him to reach the command. About 2 o'clock the enemy made an attack upon the troops in the crater and captured them. Among the number captured was Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, commanding First Brigade, and Col. E. G. Marshall, commanding Second Brigade. I was then ordered to withdraw the remaining portion of my division to the rear, where they were encamped near their former position. When the Second Brigade occupied the works the Fourteenth New York Artillery found two of the guns of the fort buried in the sand. They got them out and worked them by a squad of men under Sergt. Wesley Stanley, of Company D, Fourteenth New York Artillery. The sergeant behaved handsomely but lost his life in the conflict. The flag captured from the rebels was taken by Sergeant Hill, Fourteenth New

York Artillery.* Accompanying this report please find the reports of my brigade commanders; also list of casualties of my division for 30th of July, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

Report of casualties of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, of the second battle of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	8	29	18	116	11	142	324
Second Brigade	5	25	6	96	8	188	328
27th New York Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Maine Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th Massachusetts Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total	13	54	24	215	19	330	655

No. 177.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 14–July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 16, 1864.†

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's position July 30, 1864.

Crossed the Chickahominy on June 14; marched to the James; camped on the north side of the river. At 1 a. m. June 16 crossed the James and marched in direction of Petersburg.

June 17, at 4 p. m. charged and carried the enemy's works, and held them until about 10 p. m., when the brigade was obliged to retire for want of ammunition.

On the 18th the brigade was re-enforced by the addition of the following infantry regiments: Third Maryland, Twenty-first Massachusetts, One hundredth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and seventy-ninth New York. From the charge of June 17 to the assault on the 30th of July the brigade occupied various positions in the works in front of Petersburg, doing its usual amount of picketing, &c.

* Sergt. James Hill was awarded a Medal of Honor.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 14, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 919.

On the 23d of July the Third Maryland and One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Regiments were transferred to Second Brigade, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade. On the same day Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett relieved Colonel Gould of the command.

In the assault on July 30 the brigade followed the Second and entered the enemy's works, and after remaining in the fort some hours, and meeting with large losses, was forced to retire. Brigadier-General Bartlett was taken prisoner and the command of the brigade devolved on Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts.

Appended will be found a list of the casualties in the different regiments in the brigade, with the exception of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, the commanding officer being a lieutenant, and an enlisted man at the commencement of the campaign, who has no papers by which he can obtain an account with any accuracy.

The commanding officer of the brigade would here take the opportunity to state that this report has been obtained with considerable difficulty, owing to so many different changes in brigade and regimental commanders.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. BARNES,

Lieut. Col. 29th Mass. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., 9th A. C.

Capt. C. J. MILLS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reporting the operations of this brigade in the action of July 30 I have the honor to state that it is extremely difficult to render a detailed report of operations as a brigade, for the reason that the general commanding the brigade in the action was captured, and his staff, with one exception, were killed, wounded, or captured; therefore, I can do little more than compile the reports of regimental commanders, which reports I have the honor to inclose herewith. The brigade moved from the front line of works occupied by the First Division about midnight, and marched through Willcox's covered way to a ravine immediately in rear of General Willcox's front line and opposite the point of attack. Here the brigade was formed in two lines, the Fifty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers forming the first line, and the Twenty-first and Fifty-sixth Massachusetts and One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers the second line, and the two lines thus formed in rear of the Second Brigade, First Division. The brigade remained in this position until the explosion of the mine, when it moved forward, following rapidly the Second Brigade and charging directly toward the ruins of the fort. As will be seen by the reports of the regimental commanders, the command upon entering the fort was somewhat disorganized and crowded, but effective measures were adopted to place the regiments in position, and the brigade was posted in the traverses and covered ways connected with the fort, and a portion of the brigade commenced protecting themselves from a very severe enfilading fire. Shortly after the Fourth Division of the corps entered the fort and formed their lines for an advance, but before they had accomplished anything the enemy made a decided attack, causing the Fourth Division to retire precipitately, and owing to the crowded condition of

the works many of our brigade were absolutely pressed to the rear by the retreating lines, and subsequently it became necessary for other portions of the brigade to retire to prevent capture. A portion of the officers and men were in the fort and were there captured. From this time until afternoon the regiments were separated. They were then formed near division headquarters, under my command as senior officer, and went into camp.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, commanding the brigade, was captured within the enemy's fortifications, as was also Capt. Charles B. Amory, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. Capt. George H. Howe, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, brigade inspector, was killed while standing on the enemy's works and encouraging the men; First Lieut. Robert B. Chamberlin, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp, was severely wounded in the head soon after reaching the enemy's fort; Col. J. P. Gould was seriously wounded; Col. S. M. Weld, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, was captured; Lieut. Col. John Hodges, jr., Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was killed, as also Major Prescott, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts; Major Hamilton, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded and captured; all doing their duty nobly. We have to mourn the loss of many other valuable officers and men of the brigade, reports of which losses have been heretofore forwarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. BARNES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. J. MILLS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Capt. Willard D. Tripp, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, dated August 3, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment in the engagement of July 30, 1864:

The regiment was withdrawn from the front line of works about 12 o'clock on the night of July 29, and massed with the division in the ravine in front of the enemy's fort on General Willcox's front. The regiment was placed on the extreme left of the third line in the order of the charge, its right connecting with the left of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. The regiment moved up to our first line of works and crossed them by the right flank and immediately moved forward in support of the advancing lines. On arriving at the ruins the regiment was obliged to halt and lie down as the fort was unable to contain more troops at that time. While in this position the regiment suffered severely from a heavy fire of musketry and artillery on both flanks. The regiment occupied this position about twenty minutes when it moved into the fort and was immediately ordered by the general commanding the brigade to take a position in the works on the left of the fort.

Here the left of the regiment connected with the right of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and I was instructed to report to Colonel Weld, of that regiment (who had charge of that portion of the line), for orders. I reported to Colonel Weld for instructions but for some cause failed to receive any. A division of colored troops was marched into the works and the position held by my regiment was filled so full of them that it was quite impossible to move or be in any manner effective. While in this position a part of the colored troops attempted a movement on the enemy, but were repulsed and fell back into the work in a disorganized manner, closely pursued by the enemy. Every effort was made by the officers of the command to preserve their lines from confusion, but so great was the pressure from the retreating troops and the heavy fire of the enemy, who now held one end of the work, that I deemed it advisable to withdraw to prevent the regiment being captured. The regiment retired to the line occupied by General Willcox's division. Here I reported to Captain Mills, acting assistant adjutant-general of the division, who ordered me to remain in the position I then occupied until further orders. While here Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes rejoined the regiment and assumed command.

Both officers and men behaved gallantly during the entire engagement. The number of officers engaged was 1 staff and 5 line, enlisted men engaged, 52. Loss, 2 men killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and 6 men missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD D. TRIPP,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. M. WARREN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 179.

Report of Lieut. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations June 14–July 25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

SIR:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

The regiment crossed the Chickahominy River on the a. m. of June 14, and the James River on the night of June 15, and arrived before Petersburg on the afternoon of June 16, immediately taking position in support of the Second Division, which had already become engaged.

In the charge upon the enemy's works near Petersburg, by the First Division, June 17, the regiment took position on the left center of the first line, and lost 2 officers and 27 men, of 5 officers and 70 men engaged.

July 23, the regiment was transferred from the Second to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps. In the action of July 30 the regiment took position in the center of the third line of the assaulting column. Loss during the engagement, 1 officer and 14 men, of 6 officers

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 29 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 924.

id 50 men engaged. Besides the operations above mentioned the giment has performed the usual amount of picketing, marching, and tigue work.

From July 2 to July 25 the regiment was stationed at brigade headarters as a provost guard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DEANE,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. M. WARREN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 180.

eport of Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 29th of July, 64, this brigade moved, under command of Col. E. G. Marshall, from e line occupied by them in rear of the First and Second Brigade headarters to General Willcox's front, near the headquarters Twenty-venth Michigan, and was then formed for a charge in the following der: The first line of battle consisted of the Second Provisional Pennlvania Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney; the second line of ttle consisted of the Fourteenth New York Artillery, Capt. L. I. nes, and the third of the Third Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. P. binson, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunrs, Maj. John Barton.

At 4.40 a. m. July 30 the mine under the fort in front of and to the ght of the position where we formed was exploded, and the Second igade advanced in the order stated. By keeping a strong right lique we arrived at the crater formed by the mine, to the right of ich the orders for the assault had directed us to form. Through this ater and 150 yards in advance of it the Second Provisional Pennsylnia Heavy Artillery charged. The Fourteenth New York, diverging mewhat to the left, came upon two cannon and their magazine buried the earth, but not destroyed, which they dug out and prepared for rvice. The Third Maryland and One hundred and seventy-ninth New ork Volunteers proceeded into the second short covered way on the ur) right, and occupied that position. The First Brigade entered the ater in our rear and occupied the covered ways on the (our) right, d Griffin's brigade closely followed them. The Second Provisional ennsylvania, having been heavily flanked, the sharpshooters of the ird Maryland were detailed to cover their flank and protect their treat to the works we had gained. By this time the troops in and ound the crater were very much mingled together, and the staff of e Second Brigade was directed by Colonel Marshall, commanding, to rm the brigade in the covered way nearest our work. This was complished with some difficulty, the Third Maryland holding the treme right, and occupying the cross-traverse which enfiladed our e. From this the Spencer rifles in that regiment did great execution on the enemy and demonstrated the advantages of an organized corps sharpshooters. About this time the Fourth Division (negroes) came to the pit, passed through the crater, and proceeding to the right,

passed through the covered way held by the First Division, one brigade of them forming on the right at right angles to our line. The First Brigade was to have formed on the left of the First Division, but before it got into position the enemy made an attack, and all the black troops crushed back into the works occupied by this brigade, throwing it into inextricable confusion, and forcing it back upon the troops in the crater. Our men then fell back and were reorganized. When this had taken place Captain Clarke, acting assistant adjutant-general, being left in the works by Colonel Marshall, who had returned to the front, reported at division headquarters that about 350 or 400 men of the brigade had been gathered together, but was informed that the men in the enemy's fort had been ordered to leave, and that it was not advisable to lead the brigade again into action. They were therefore retained within our line of works, and directed to cover the retreat of those in the fort by a right and left oblique fire, leaving the fort blown up by us in the axis of a sector without fire. Through the road thus opened in the enemy's fire many escaped. I regret to say that Colonel Marshall, of the Fourteenth New York Artillery, commanding the brigade, after having been borne away from the enemy's lines in the rush while gallantly endeavoring to rally the negro troops, determined to return to the fort and share the fate of the commanding officer of the First Brigade. He was taken prisoner. In consequence of this, as senior officer present, I assumed command of the Second Brigade, and directed it to return to the camp of July 29, where it arrived at about 6 p. m.

To the officers commanding regiments and to Captain Weaver, of the Third Maryland, who directed the operations of the sharpshooters, great credit is due for the manner in which they performed their duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, commanding Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was dangerously wounded, and Maj. John Barton, of the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York, was killed in the affair. The Fourteenth New York Artillery was successful in capturing a rebel flag—turned over to division headquarters by Lieutenant Van Brackle—and a squad of men, under Sergt. Wesley Stanley, of Company D, worked with skill and effect the guns captured by his regiment from the enemy. He sleeps on the field of battle. The acting staff of Colonel Marshall, consisting of Captain Clarke, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Wood, Fourteenth New York, brigade inspector; Second Lieutenants Backus and Smith, of the Fourteenth New York, performed their duties and carried orders faithfully and attempted to stem the retiring mob of black troops until forced, with myself, to the line of works originally held by Willcox. First Sergt. Barnard A. Strasbaugh,* Company A, Third Maryland Battalion, in charge of a squad of sharpshooters, armed with Spencer rifles, greatly distinguished himself. Taking a favorable position, he single handed captured 8 prisoners in one squad, wounding 2 of them, and 3 more in another. The effectiveness of the Spencer rifle in good hands was abundantly demonstrated during the day. I attribute the abandonment of our lodgment to the excessive massing of troops in the line captured by the First and Second Brigades of the First Division in the morning, into which all the other troops crowded and beyond which none of them advanced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. J. MILLS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 181.

Report of Capt. Albert A. Terrill, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Infantry, of operations June 11–July 30.

HDQRS. 179TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864:

This regiment took no part in the operations of the first, second, third, and fourth epochs, but joined the Army of the Potomac the 11th day of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. Marched from Cold Harbor June 13, 1864; crossed the James River June 15, 1864; took part in the engagement before Petersburg, Va., on the 17th day of June, 1864. Transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, June 18, 1864; transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, July 23, 1864. Took part in the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

ALBERT A. TERRILL,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 182.

Reports of Capt. Benjamin F. Smiley, Second Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery, commanding mortar battery, of operations June 26–July 30.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 4, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward to the chief of artillery a report of the part taken by the Ninth Corps mortar battery in the action of July 30, 1864:

The battery comprises six pieces and occupied the following positions: Right section on the right of the covered way leading to the mine; center section confronting the work blown up; left section on the right of the road leading to Petersburg and about 100 yards to the left of the center section. Fire was opened immediately upon the blowing up of the rebel work, the right section throwing shell into the work known as the fort near the red house and whose fire could enfilade the work blown up. The center and left sections paid their compliments more particularly to the fort left of the Petersburg road, with an occasional shell from the center section into the works leading to the work mined. The number of shells fired by the different sections during the action were as follows, viz: Right section, up to 9 a. m., seventy rounds; center section, up to 9 a. m., thirty-eight rounds; left section, up to 9 a. m., sixty-three rounds. Total, 171 rounds. At 1.30 p. m., when the rebels charged the ruins, right section fired ten rounds, center section fired seven rounds, left section fired twelve rounds, making through the action a total of 200 rounds.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. SMILEY,
Captain, in charge Mortars.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 15, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 205, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report the operations of the Ninth Corps mortar battery:

The period embraced in the following dates, May 4 and June 26, I was with my regiment (Provisional Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery), acting as infantry, and as a battery commander have no report to forward. By virtue of Special Orders, No. 93, dated headquarters Ninth Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864, I was placed in charge of the Ninth Corps mortars. Since assuming command the operations have been such as characterize mortar practice, firing slowly and usually very accurately. The enemy has been very much annoyed; shells were very frequently exploded in their pits, throwing men in the air and creating much confusion.

July 15, I blew up in the rebel work on the left of the Petersburg road what is supposed to have been a caisson. On the 20th another was exploded. On the 25th of July I blew up what is supposed to have been a small magazine from the amount of logs thrown in the air.

From the 25th to July 30, the operations were such as are incidental to the practice.

As a report of the operations of the battery July 30 has been forwarded it is not necessary to repeat it.

Respectfully, yours,

B. F. SMILEY,
Captain, in charge Ninth Corps Mortars.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 183.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 1, 1864.

COLONEL:*

FIFTH.

On the evening of the 12th of June, soon after dark, we moved out of our intrenchments, leaving our picket-line in position, and marched to Tunstall's Station, which we reached at an early hour on the morning of the 13th. Moved from there about 1 p. m., and bivouacked for the night within about three-quarters of a mile of the Chickahominy.

Crossed the Chickahominy early on the morning of the 14th, and moved to Jones', within three miles of the pontoon bridge on the James River. Marched from here between 8 and 9 p. m. on the 15th, crossing the James on the pontoon bridge, and moving toward Petersburg.

About 10 a. m. on the 16th we reached the advance works on the City Point road, taken a day or two before by our troops. Placed in position on the left about 1 p. m., and threw out skirmishers and commenced intrenching. Received orders about 3.30 to send a brigade to support Barlow's division, of the Second Corps, which corps was to attack at 4

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 927.

p. m., and at once moved Griffin's brigade into position for that purpose, and subsequently put him for a time under Barlow's command. Having received orders to renew the attack before daylight in the morning, I determined to attack near the Shands house. Griffin's brigade was formed on the right, with the Seventeenth Vermont, Eleventh New Hampshire, and Thirty-second Maine in the first line, with the Sixth and Ninth New Hampshire, Thirty-first Maine, and Second Maryland in support. Curtin formed his brigade with the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts in front, supported by the Seventh Rhode Island, Second New York Mounted Rifles, and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiments. Griffin moved directly on the house and orchard to the right, Curtin moved to the left of the house and toward the Redoubt No. —. Canteens and cups were packed in haversacks to prevent noise, and orders were given to rely upon the bayonet, and not fire a shot. The brigades moved promptly at 3 a. m., and rushed at once on the enemy's works, carrying their lines, taking 4 pieces of cannon, 5 colors, some 600 prisoners, and about 1,500 stand of small-arms. We pursued the enemy some distance, but having no support, and finding the enemy in a new position, we took up a line in advance of the position we had carried, the left resting on a redoubt in that line, pushing our skirmishers as far to the front as practicable. We continued our skirmishing all day, and in the afternoon I placed a battery in position near my front at the Shands house, and other batteries were placed in position in the rear of the line at various points to cover the attack made by the First and Third Divisions, and I held my division in readiness to assist them.

On the morning of the 18th we advanced in support of the Third Division and the First Brigade took part in the attack, making a vigorous charge, driving the enemy across the railroad cut and ravine beyond, and getting within some forty or fifty yards of their intrenchments at the nearest point. In this charge Colonel Curtin, commanding the brigade, and Captain Mighels, his assistant adjutant-general, were both severely wounded. In the evening I relieved the Third Division and occupied the whole front connecting with the Second Corps on the right and the Fifth on the left, holding the advance as a skirmish line. I intrenched a line on this side of the railroad for a main line. During the next three or four days I strengthened this line as much as possible with traverses and abatis and built a covered way to the rear.

On the 25th I made the advance line continuous, traversed it, put down abatis in front, and continued the covered way to it.

On the 27th a gallery for a mine was commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his regiment, which was continued until July 18, when it was about completed. During this period I built two or three field-works for guns and was continually skirmishing with the enemy, my losses averaging some 14 or 15 officers and men killed and wounded per diem, and considerable artillery and mortar firing was going on.

On the 23d of July arrangements were made for charging the mine, which was effected on the 26th with 8,000 pounds of powder, and on the 29th preparations were made for springing the mine and an assault the next morning. From the 19th of June to the 29th of July, both inclusive, nothing very marked occurred, each day being a repetition of the preceding.

During the fifth epoch my losses were 173 killed, 744 wounded, and 22 missing; total 939. During the entire period from the 5th of May to the 29th of July, 1864, inclusive, embraced in the foregoing report, the losses in action in the division were 542 killed, 2,505 wounded, and 384 missing, making a total of 3,431 killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—2.30 p. m.

COLONEL: The troops have been driven from their advanced position back into the old line. The Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire, Seventeenth Vermont, and Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, are reported to be captured almost entire. Also the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts and Second New York Mounted Rifles, and Second Maryland Volunteers, are almost entirely captured, besides several hundred of killed and wounded left upon the field. The line from which we advanced this morning is so weak that it is in great danger. I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that my division is reported as nearly annihilated and cannot therefore possibly reoccupy the position from which it advanced this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

P. S.—General Griffin sends me word that General Bartlett fell into the enemy's hands. My brigade commanders report but that a very small proportion of the wounded were removed from the field.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the assault on the enemy's position on the 30th ultimo:

The mine which had been constructed under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants by his regiment (the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, of the First Brigade of this division) was charged and ready to be fired. In accordance with orders received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and this corps, on the night of the 29th ultimo, I issued orders to Colonel Pleasants to spring his mine at 3.30 on the morning of the 30th and prepared my division to move forward to the right of General Ledlie as soon as practicable after the mine was sprung, without its interfering with the movements of the

First and Third Divisions, for the purpose of protecting Ledlie's right flank from attack and to establish a line on the crest of a ravine running nearly at right angles to the enemy's line, and I ordered that if possible the advance should be to the right of the explosion. Owing to the fuse becoming damp and going out and having to be renewed, a delay of about an hour occurred in springing the mine; its final explosion, however, was entirely successful and the enemy's work destroyed for some distance. The leading regiments began to move almost at once, passing into and through a portion of the line from which the enemy were driven and moving to the right. The smoke and dust were so great at this time that nothing could be seen, and the leading regiments got farther to the left than was intended, coming thus in contact with some troops of the First Division and causing some confusion, which was aggravated by the commanding officer of the left regiment being mortally wounded, as it entered the lines of the enemy's works. The movement was further somewhat embarrassed by some of the troops of the First Division moving to the right instead of forward. The rest of my division continued moving forward, but found it impossible to proceed on account of the troops of the preceding division having halted in the crater of the mine and to the right of it. The ground to the right of the mined work in rear of the enemy's intrenchments was found to be much cut up with small pits and traverses, which were filled by the enemy, as well as a line of pits in the ravine. After the troops in advance had moved some distance to the right and were driving the enemy, Colonel White, who had charge of the advance—wounded and a prisoner—finding that he was meeting a good deal of opposition, and that the troops of the other divisions did not advance, halted for further orders. Finding that my leading brigade was being thrown into confusion by being mixed with the troops of the other divisions, and that the enemy, who at first seemed somewhat stunned, was rapidly rallying and beginning to open a brisk fire, I ordered General Griffin, commanding the leading brigade, to move forward without any reference to the other troops and attack the enemy in front. He then passed the rest of his command over and in front of the other troops, which were in confusion, and his troops became very much broken up. The fire having become by this time very hot, it was impossible to properly reform his ranks. Several charges were undertaken, however, and some ground gained.

I had ordered Colonel Bliss to move with such portion of his brigade (the First) as I had for duty closely in support of the Second Brigade, and to cover the right flank. Finding, however, that he could not get on in consequence of the stoppage of the troops in front and the great confusion arising from the great crowd of troops thrown into such a limited space, I ordered him to move a portion of his force to the right, down the enemy's line of works, and also to attack the enemy's line at the ravine. Colonel Bliss disposed three small regiments on the right of the ground held by Griffin to charge down the enemy's line to the right, and disposed two regiments to attack on the right near the ravine, which last attack was to follow instantly that the first commenced. After the troops were all formed, owing to a peremptory order from General Burnside to attack the crest, the direction of the regiments on Griffin's right had to be changed, and they charged nearly directly up the hill, the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania reaching nearly to the house on the top of the hill; but not being supported they were unable to maintain their position, and fell back to a ditch or covered way leading to the work we had taken, which they held in conjunction with some

two or three regiments of the Second Brigade. At the same time the Fifty-first New York Infantry and Second New York Mounted Rifles charged on the enemy's line near the ravine and carried it, taking a few prisoners, one regiment being on each side of the ravine, and a considerable distance intervening between their left and the rest of the division, which should have been filled by the regiments ordered to charge down the line to the right, but subsequently sent against the hill. At this time Griffin was slowly advancing up the hill a step at a time, and as his advance gave him room, extricating such of his men as had got mixed with the troops of the other divisions and getting them into good shape, the whole of my command being at this time beyond the enemy's lines, and beyond and to the right of the fort. Everything in the fort or crater was in great confusion, and owing to the failure to advance the space was overcrowded with troops to such an extent as to render the great majority useless, and it seemed apparent that we could not hope to do much more at this point.

Anticipating that an attack would be made on the right or left, which would relieve us enough to enable us to advance, reform, and charge the hill, I was about arranging for reforming and connecting my lines, when the Fourth Division unexpectedly advanced and attempted to pass over the men in the crater and charge the enemy's line through our troops. In this they were but partially successful, the largest number halting in the crater or anywhere that they could find space amongst our troops, thus greatly aggravating the difficulty of overcrowding and confusion. The right of this division nearly connected with the Fifty-first New York Volunteers near the ravine, and partly covered the troops of my division, who had charged up the hill and fallen back into the covered way or ditch. Shortly after the arrival of the colored troops the enemy made an assault on us, when these troops fled in confusion, sweeping a portion of my line back into the crater and pits in its vicinity. On the left of my line, held by the Second Brigade, my troops repulsed the enemy's assault and the troops of the First Brigade held their position. The assault was quickly renewed and the fighting was hand-to-hand and desperate. One regiment lost its colors, the color bearer being wounded and taken prisoner; the colors of two regiments were entirely torn to pieces and the staves broken. My division had thus far suffered severely. All the regimental commanders of the Second Brigade, 7 in number, were disabled; 3 killed, and 4 mortally or severely wounded, and 1 of the latter a prisoner. No regiment had an officer left of higher rank than a captain, and scarcely 400 effective men were left in the brigade, who were now forced back into the crater and into the pits on the right. At the same time the regiments of the First Brigade nearest the crater lost very heavily, including upward of 100 prisoners. Some 200 men in the division were also entirely prostrated by the heat and exertion. The major portion of the division had now been hotly engaged for some five hours. A very hot fire was opened by the enemy, more particularly from the flanks, the fire of their guns sweeping the rear of our line, but in front they were mostly too close to fire. The fire from our line now became quite slack. Most of the men were so exhausted that it was physically impossible to get any work out of them, and their suffering from thirst was very great, it being impossible to get any water at all. The enemy had been so roughly handled in their last assault, after the colored troops had fallen back, that they did not seem disposed to renew it, but kept up a hot fire. I now commenced making preparations to connect the line and intrench it.

About midday an order was received to withdraw and preparations were made to do so, the principal difficulty in doing so being in relation to the disorganized mass from the different divisions in the crater. After some time, however, and while the withdrawal was but partially made, the enemy renewed the assault with fresh troops and with great vigor. That portion of the line about the crater, together with the troops in it, speedily gave way and fell back; the rest of the line was withdrawn in good order with little or no loss. The last regiment withdrawn was the Second New York Mounted Rifles, serving as infantry, lying on the right of the ravine and within some twenty yards of the guns of the enemy's batteries. The loss in the division was 89 killed, 404 wounded, and 410 missing (of the last probably 25 or 30 per cent. may have been killed or wounded), total 903, including 77 commissioned officers. I had nearly 3,000 rank and file engaged, including my artillery, Rogers' (Nineteenth New York) and Jones' (Eleventh Massachusetts) batteries, which were most efficiently served.

All the officers of my staff as well as my aides were most active and zealous, conveying orders and bringing reports and intelligence from all parts of the line. Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, who had charge of the mine and whose regiment was doing provost and guard duty, after its explosion volunteered on my staff and rendered most important service. My brigade commanders, Brig. Gen. S. G. Griffin and Col. Z. R. Bliss, made every possible exertion to carry out my orders and secure our success, and all the officers and men of the command fought with the greatest courage and determination.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 184.

Report of Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, during the attack on the enemy on the 30th ultimo:

I was ordered to the front soon after the mine exploded, and I moved up opposite the crater. General Griffin had not yet got all of his regiments in; the Sixth New Hampshire was in our line. General Griffin went immediately to the front, and soon after the Sixth New Hampshire went in, and I ordered the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania to pass through the crater and form on the right of the Second Brigade, and if there was room I would take in the other regiments. The front line near the crater was crowded with troops, and I put the Fifty-first New York and Second New York in our line of works, and the Seventh Rhode Island was ordered under the hill in reserve. As there was no more need of troops in front, I ordered the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts to charge

to the right down the rebel lines, supported by the Fourth Rhode Island and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, with the understanding that as soon as I saw the flag move I would order the New York regiments to charge across between the two lines, and if they carried the rebel lines to connect with the other regiments of the brigade and hold the line. It was some time and no charge was made, and I sent an aide with orders to move immediately. Soon after I saw the colors start, and I sent in the Fifty-first and Second New York; they crossed without much difficulty. The Fifty-first got the enemy's line on the left of the ravine, and the Second New York took the line on the right of the ravine and a few prisoners. As soon as the line was established two regiments of the Eighteenth Corps (the Forty-eighth and Ninety-second New York*) took position on the left of the Second New York. The Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, and Forty fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, instead of charging to the right, as I directed, charged obliquely to the right toward the cemetery, and went about 100 yards and fell back into a ditch on the west side of the rebel works. Soon after the colored troops came up the enemy appeared and charged upon the pits occupied by them, their right covering the ditch in which were my three regiments. Concentrating on the flank of our line, they succeeded in capturing about 100 prisoners from the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, who were mixed up with the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, of the Second Brigade. The Fourth Rhode Island and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania held their position in the pits, fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy, until ordered out of the ditch. The Fifty-first New York, whose right rested on the Fourth Division, was compelled to fall back when that division did, and the Ninety-second* and Forty-eighth New York were ordered back into the original line at the same time; but the Second New York, being on the right of the ravine, held this line within twenty yards of the rebel fort, at the old barn, until ordered back to the trenches by me at 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. R. BLISS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 185.

Report of Capt. Thaddeus L. Barker, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, August 8, 1864, requesting a report of the part borne by this regiment in the action of 30th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers was not relieved from duty in the front line of trenches, and therefore remained on duty in that line, stationed between the rail-

*The reference is probably to the Forty-eighth New York and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; see Coan's report, p. 702.

oad on the right and the ravine on the left. During the action 1 enlisted man was wounded by a shell from a rebel battery in our front. In the evening 1 enlisted man was killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. BARKER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. P. E. PECKHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 186.

Report of Capt. Everett S. Horton, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry was in the rear at the time the mine exploded, and was marched from the rear to the front by the left flank, which took us nearly one hour after moving. At our front line we filed over the breast-works and were ordered to lie down under cover of the fort. At this point orders were received to move the regiment by the left flank past the fort to the westward, then by the right flank to charge on the woods or works at the (our) right of the fort. After having filed a portion of the regiment to the west of the fort I found that the balance of my regiment was not following, and upon going back to ascertain why the balance of the regiment did not follow I found that they had been ordered by another officer to file to the right of said fort, which split the regiment in two. I then received orders from the officer who was in charge of the right of the regiment to charge upon the works to the west of said fort; all this under a heavy fire, both artillery and musketry. My men obeyed said order and charged down some rods under a heavy fire, front, right, and left, of grape, canister, and musketry. They then broke and fell back to the ditch or saps in the rear of the fort. We remained here in the pits or saps, mingled with other troops, the heat being very oppressive and the men almost famished for the want of water. We remained in this place until the enemy charged upon us, and then a charge was made by the colored troops, and they came in upon us tramping us under their feet, which made it impossible for us to accomplish anything, and at this time the enemy were pouring a deadly fire upon us, and those of my command who did escape did so by climbing over the fort. At this time the men in the ditch or saps were surrendering to the enemy or being cut down.

The above is the statement rendered to me by Capt. Charles E. Churchill, Company D, who was in command of the regiment on the 30th instant.

E. S. HORTON,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment.

Capt. P. E. PECKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 187.

Report of Col. John Fisk, Second New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted), of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES NEW YORK VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to present the following report of the participation of the Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles in the engagement of July 30:

At the time the mine was sprung the regiment, having been relieved late in the evening before from picket duty, were lying under arms in the woods in rear of our works. Soon after the springing of the mine we were ordered into our front line of works to the right of the fort recently blown up. Soon after attaining our position in line a charge was ordered, which order was promptly obeyed. Our regiment was formed left in front and occupied the extreme right of the charging column. We advanced and captured the rifle-pits in front of the enemy's second line of works and held them until ordered to retire, about 3.30 p. m. Our loss during [the day] was 10 men killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN FISK,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain PECKHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Ninth Corps.

No. 188.

Report of Maj. John G. Wright, Fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Fifty-first Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, during the assault on Petersburg on the morning of July 30, 1864:

In accordance with orders received from Colonel Bliss, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, I marched my regiment from its position on the front line back to the rear and formed it in the covered way skirting the edge of the woods in which we encamped, with the right resting on the left of the Second New York Mounted Rifles. This was between 3 and 4 a. m. We remained here until about 5.30 a. m., when I received the order to march my command by the flank to the front, and proceeded thus until I reached my former position on the front line. In pursuance with orders from Colonel Bliss I made a charge with the regiment and succeeded in carrying the enemy's line directly in our front. Upon reaching this new position I was soon followed by several regiments of the Tenth Corps, and the fighting became very severe, the enemy enfilading the regiment on both sides with a severe cross-fire of artillery. My regiment remained here some time doing good service and firing with severe effect upon the enemy. The enemy made a very determined charge against the

left of our line, compelling it to fall back precipitately and, thus exposing my left flank, I was compelled to fall back and occupy our old position, where my regiment did good service in preventing the enemy following up the advantages they had gained. We remained here until the assault was abandoned and the main body of our army marched back to their quarters.

Shortly after the regiment fell back to our front line I was compelled to go to the rear, having been somewhat injured by a solid shot striking me on the left side. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Capt. George W. Whitman, the next senior officer. I am happy to say he discharged the duties of the responsible position to my entire satisfaction, and it affords me great pleasure to speak of the gallant manner in which he has sustained himself during this entire campaign. I have to regret the loss of Capt. Samuel H. Sims, the senior captain of the regiment, who fell fighting nobly while endeavoring to check the retreat of a regiment on our right. He was an officer of sterling abilities, and he leaves behind him a reputation untarnished, which, with his fine social qualities, has endeared his memory to all his surviving comrades. I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant conduct of both officers and enlisted men of my command, and every one performed his allotted duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have forwarded an official list of the casualties which the regiment sustained.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. WRIGHT,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-first Regiment New York Veteran Vols.

Capt. P. E. PECKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 189.

Report of Capt. Theodore Gregg, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that on the 30th day of July, 1864, at 3.30 a. m., while on picket duty in front of the rebel fort mined by Colonel Pleasants, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, I received orders from you, through Capt. E. T. Raymond, one of your aides-de-camp, to leave a strong line of skirmishers in front of the enemy's works, under command of an efficient officer, and to march the remainder of the regiment back to the edge of the woods in rear of the works as soon as possible, as the mine was to be immediately sprung. The effective strength of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, under my command, was 210 men. I left 100 men on the skirmish line, under the command of Capt. A. J. Fessler, of K Company, and marched the remainder (110 men and 11 officers) back to the woods above mentioned. Immediately after the explosion of the mine, destroying the rebel fort, I received orders from you, through Captain Peckham, to follow the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment to the scene of action. We marched by the left flank through the covered way. On arriving at the front line of works I gave the command to march double-

quick across the field to the rebel fort. In crossing the field we were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's works on our right and left. The whole space was literally swept with canister, grape, and musketry. On arriving at the ruins of the fort, I attempted to march the regiment by the right flank across them in order to charge a rebel battery stationed at some buildings in rear of the rebel works, but found it impossible to do so, as the crater formed by the explosion was some 200 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and from 30 to 35 feet in depth. The crest of the crater and ruined slopes and parapets were covered with the dead, dying, and wounded of the First and Second Divisions of the Ninth Army Corps. The crater and intrenchments in rear of the fort were crowded with soldiers of different regiments. I then received orders from Captain Peckham to march by the left flank and form a line of battle, under cover of the parapet in rear of the fort, in order to make a charge in rear of their line of works, so as to make a diversion in favor of our brigade, which was to charge forward at the moment they saw the colors of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. At the same time I received orders from General Bartlett, who had command in the ruins of the fort, to charge a battery in our immediate front. I attempted to do so with my small command, composed of about eighty or ninety men and seven officers. As we advanced, the enemy opened with batteries stationed at several different points on the right and left flanks and in front, accompanied by a heavy fire of musketry from the rifle-pits, and as the other troops in the front did not advance to our support we were compelled to fall back into the intrenchments. Generals Bartlett and Griffin, and Captains Peckham, Raymond, Brown, myself, and other officers made every effort to rally the troops in the crater and intrenchments to charge forward, but found it impossible to get them to do so. I then received orders from Captain Peckham to form my regiment and await further orders, as the negro troops were to charge the works on our right. We heard the cheering of the men as they dashed forward; in a few minutes the works were filled with negroes. A major of one of the negro regiments placed his colors on the crest of the crater, and the negro troops opened a heavy fire on the rebels, who were at that time charging on the ruined fort. In a few moments the rebel force, headed by several desperate officers, dashed into the pits among us, where a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, both parties using their bayonets and clubbing their muskets. A large rebel officer, who appeared to be in command of the force, rushed upon me, and catching me by the throat, ordered me to surrender, at the same time bringing his revolver to my head. I succeeded in taking his revolver from him, and after a sharp struggle left him dead on the spot. A rebel soldier who had come to the rescue of his officer attempted to run me through with his bayonet, but was killed by Sergeant Bacon, of Company G. Captain Dibeler, of Company B, was attacked by two rebel officers. His sword was taken from him, but after a sharp contest he succeeded in recovering it and killing his antagonists. Captain Richards, of Company G, while gallantly rallying his men, was fired at by a rebel and was seen to fall.* He was a noble officer, and will long be remembered by all who knew him. Lieutenants Vanvalin, Gelbaugh, Seely, Campbell, Catlin, and Eyde behaved nobly during the contest. In the rear of the fort Lieutenants Campbell and Eyde were severely wounded. During this brief contest the negroes in the crater kept up a heavy fire

* Richards was taken prisoner.

of musketry on the advancing enemy, compelling them to take shelter. Many of our men being killed and wounded, and the enemy pressing us hard, we were compelled to fall back into the crater in order to save our little band, while the negroes kept up a heavy fire on the rebels outside the fort.

I found General Bartlett inside the crater, and told him that the enemy had gained the intrenchments on the right of the fort and was preparing to drive us out of the crater. He then ordered me to act as brigade officer of the day and try to rally every man for the defense of the crater. General Bartlett and one of his aides-de-camp, a very gallant and praiseworthy officer, did everything in their power to rally the troops on inside the crater, but found it to be impossible, as the men were completely worn out and famished for water. He succeeded in rallying some twenty-five or thirty negroes, who behaved nobly, keeping up a continual fire of musketry, thereby holding the rebels on the right of the fort at bay and keeping them from entering it. I requested General Bartlett to leave the fort and try and gain our first line of works. He said it would be impossible to do so, and that he would hold the fort until the last. He then ordered me to make every man as well as the officers do their duty, and to give him the name of every officer who refused to rally the men. We felt confident that another charge would be made by our troops upon the enemy on our right and our hopes were to hold the fort until the charge was made. Through the exertions of General Bartlett, myself, and other officers, we succeeded in forming most of the men around the crest of the crater and all were determined to defend the fort to the last. The crest of the fort was swept with canister and grape-shot from the batteries of the enemy. In the mean time the enemy opened a heavy bombardment with their mortar batteries. They had perfect range of the crater; therefore almost every shell exploded in the midst of the dense mass of men, killing and wounding many of our brave soldiers at every explosion.

It appeared in a short time impossible to hold the fort, as our men were overcome with the excessive heat, and the negroes almost destitute of ammunition. We succeeded at last in getting several hundred rounds from the dead and wounded in the fort. The traverses around the fort were filled with the enemy, who attempted to charge into the crater, but were driven off at the point of the bayonet. They succeeded in killing and wounding a great many of our soldiers through the crevices and breaches in the fort. Our brave, heroic soldiers would fill them up as much as possible by putting in blouses, knapsacks, haversacks, and everything that could be got hold of.

The suffering for want of water was terrible. Many of the negroes volunteered to go for water with their canteens. A great part of them were shot in the head while attempting to get over the works; a few, more fortunate than others, succeeded in running the gauntlet and returned with water to the great relief of their suffering comrades. I was ordered by General Bartlett to have a stand of colors placed on the fort to show our friends our position. At the hour of 1 p. m. the bottom, sides, and nearly all parts of the crater were strewn with dead, dying, and wounded soldiers, causing pools of blood to be formed at the bottom of the crater. Finding it impossible to get water without great loss of life, General Bartlett ordered a traverse to be cut through the works in order to let the men pass through without being seen by the enemy. After much exertion I succeeded in getting a few negroes to undertake the work, who were put under charge of Lieutenant Seely,

Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. About 2 p. m. the loss of life was terrible. There was death below as well as above ground in the crater. It seemed impossible to maintain life from the intense heat of the sun.

General Bartlett received a note from General Griffin to the effect that the crater and other rebel works in our possession were to be abandoned and that he had better get out of the crater and save himself. The color bearer Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, with the color guard, with the exception of Corporal Haynes, who was killed, succeeded in gaining our former position and joined the command under Captain Fessler, who was left in command of the skirmish line, detailed from my regiment, holding the line of works occupied by us before storming the enemy's works. Many of the men were killed while falling back from the fort to our original position, others were wounded, and many who found it impossible to get back were captured by the enemy. I left the crater about the hour of 2 p. m. and joined the remainder of the regiment that was left on the skirmish line. General Bartlett, Captain Dibeler, and Lieutenant Seely, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and several officers of negro regiments, were in the crater at the time I left. My intention was to procure water for the general and his suffering companions and return, but after running from the fort to our lines, under a terrible fire of musketry, I became completely exhausted and found it impossible to return. Captain Trout volunteered to take a party of men, and if possible take water to them, but before he could accomplish the good work, the entire command began falling back, and shortly after the crater was surrendered to the enemy.

I charged upon the enemy's works with 110 men. Of that number 6 were killed, 22 wounded, and 39 missing. Among the missing are Captains Dibeler and Richards, and Lieutenants Vanvalin, Catlin, and Seely. I am pleased to say that all the officers and men that were with me in the engagement are deserving great praise for their noble conduct and bearing. Much praise is also due Captain Fessler and Lieutenant Cheeseman for their efforts in endeavoring to rally the negroes and other troops while they were retreating back across the front line of works occupied by the skirmish line of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE GREGG,
Capt. Co. F, 45th Regt. Penn. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Col. Z. R. BLISS,
Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 190.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 25–July 30.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report, relating to the mine I excavated in front of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps:

It was commenced at 12 m. the 25th of June, 1864, without tools, lumber, or any of the materials requisite for such work. The mining

picks were made out of those used by our pioneers; plank I obtained, at first, by tearing down a rebel bridge, and afterward by sending to a saw-mill, five or six miles distant. The material excavated was carried out in hand barrows made out of cracker-boxes. The work progressed rapidly until the 2d of July, when it reached an extremely wet ground; the timbers gave way and the gallery nearly closed, the roof and floor of the mine nearly meeting. Retimbered it and started again. From this point had to excavate a stratum of marl, whose consistency was like putty, and which caused our progress to be necessarily slow. To avoid this I started an incline plane, and in about 100 feet rose thirteen and a half feet perpendicularly.

On the 17th of July the main gallery was completed, being 510.8 feet in length. The enemy having obtained some knowledge of the mine, and having commenced searching for it, I was ordered to stop mining, which was, however, resumed on the 18th of July by starting the left lateral gallery.

At 6 p. m. July 18 commenced the right lateral gallery; but as the enemy could be heard very plainly working in the fort over us I caused this gallery to be excavated a little beyond and in rear of their work, and gave to it a curved line of direction. The left gallery, being thirty seven feet long, was stopped at midnight on Friday, July 22; the right gallery, being thirty-eight feet long, was stopped at 6 p. m. July 23. The mine could have been charged and exploded at this time. I employed the men, from that time, in draining, timbering, and placing in position eight magazines, four in each lateral gallery.

Having received the order to charge the mine on the 27th of July, I commenced putting in the powder at 4 p. m., and finished at 10 p. m.

The tamping was begun at 10 p. m. July 27, and completed at 6 p. m. July 28. Thirty-four feet of main gallery was tamped, and ten feet of the entrance of each of the side galleries; but the space between the magazines was left untamped.

I received orders from corps headquarters, on the 29th of July, to fire the mine at 3.30 a. m. July 30. I lighted the fuse at 3.15 a. m., and having waited till 4.15 a. m. an officer and sergeant of my regiment volunteered to go in and examine into the cause of the delay, and found that the fire had stopped where the fuses were spliced. They relighted it, and at sixteen minutes of 5 the powder exploded.

The charge consisted of 320 kegs of powder, each containing about twenty-five-pounds. It was placed in eight magazines connected with each other by troughs half filled with powder. These troughs from the lateral galleries met at the inner end of the main one, and from this point I had three lines of fuses for a distance of ninety-eight feet. Not having fuses as long as required two pieces had to be spliced together to make the required length of each of the lines.

The mine was ventilated at first by having the fresh air go in along the main gallery as far as it was excavated, and to return charged with the gases generated by the breathing and exhalation of the workmen, by the burning of the candles, and by those liberated from the ground, along and in a square tube made of boards, and whose area was sixty inches. This tube led to a perpendicular shaft twenty-two feet high, out of which this vitiated air escaped. At the bottom of this shaft was placed a grating, in which a large fire was kept burning continually, which, by heating the air, rarefied it, and increased its current. Afterward I caused the fresh air to be let in the above-mentioned wooden tube to the end of the work, and the vitiated air to return by the gallery

and out of the shaft, placing a partition with a door in the main gallery a little out of the shaft, to prevent its exit by the entrance of the mine. The latter plan was more advantageous, because the gases had to travel a less distance in the mine than before.

As the excavation in the mine progressed, the number of men required to carry out the material increased, until at last it took nearly every enlisted man in my regiment, which consisted of nearly 400 effective men. The whole amount of material excavated was 18,000 cubic feet.

The great difficulty to surmount was to ascertain the exact distance from the entrance of the mine to the enemy's works, and the course of these works. This was accomplished by making five separate triangulations, which differed but slightly in their result. These triangulations were made in our most advanced line, and within 133 yards of the enemy's line of sharpshooters.

The size of the crater formed by the explosion was at least 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 25 feet deep.

I stood on top of our breast-works and witnessed the effect of the explosion on the enemy. It so completely paralyzed them that the breach was practically 400 or 500 yards in breadth. The rebels in the forts, both on the right and left of the explosion, left their works, and for over an hour not a shot was fired by their artillery. There was no fire from infantry from the front for at least half an hour; none from the left for twenty minutes, and but few shots from the right. The accompanying drawings which I have made, and forward with this report, will explain whatever else has been omitted here.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PLEASANTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 3, 1864.*

The commanding general takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and the officers and men of his command, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ultimo under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps.

The skill displayed in the laying out of and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, the officer in charge, and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion is worthy of the highest praise.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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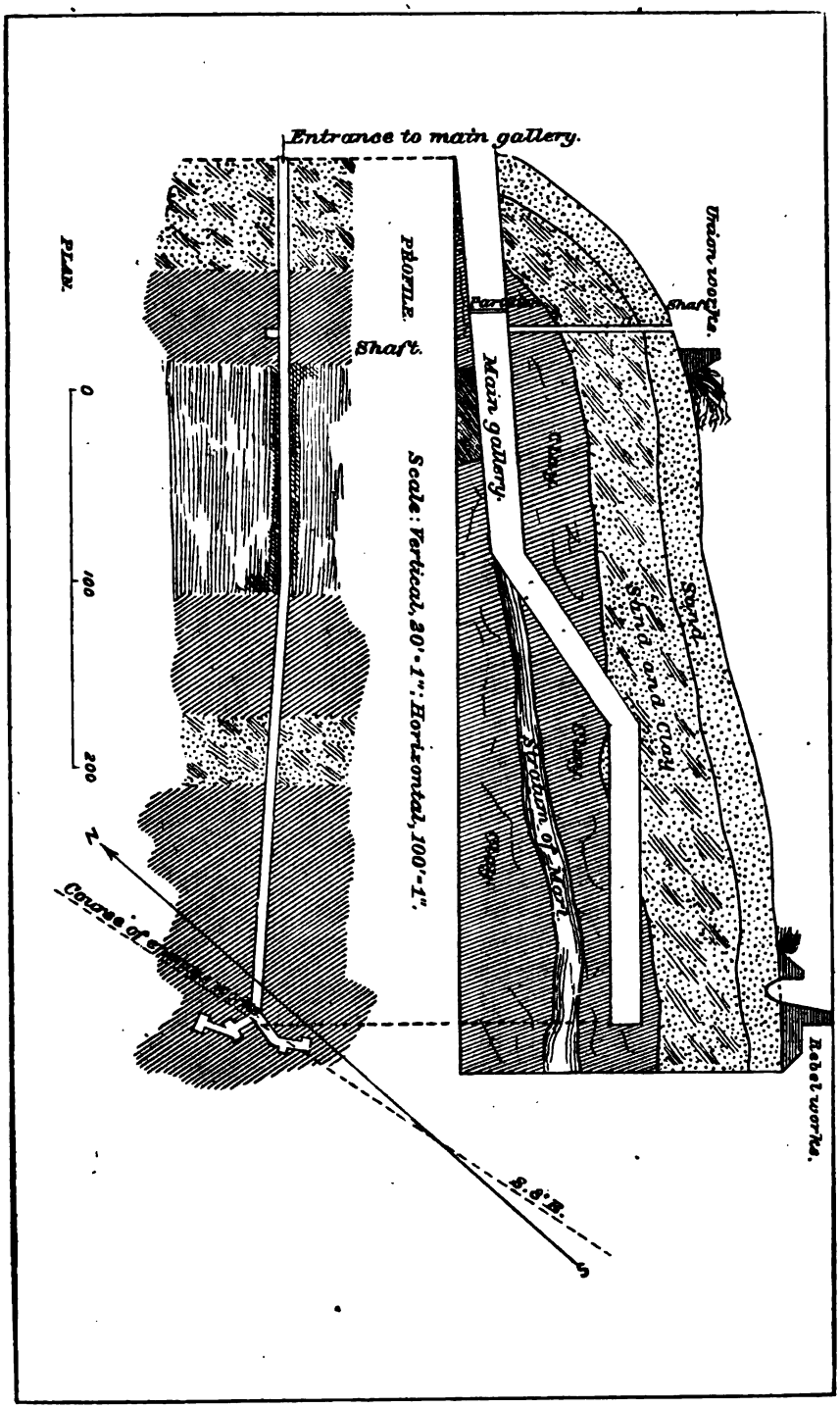
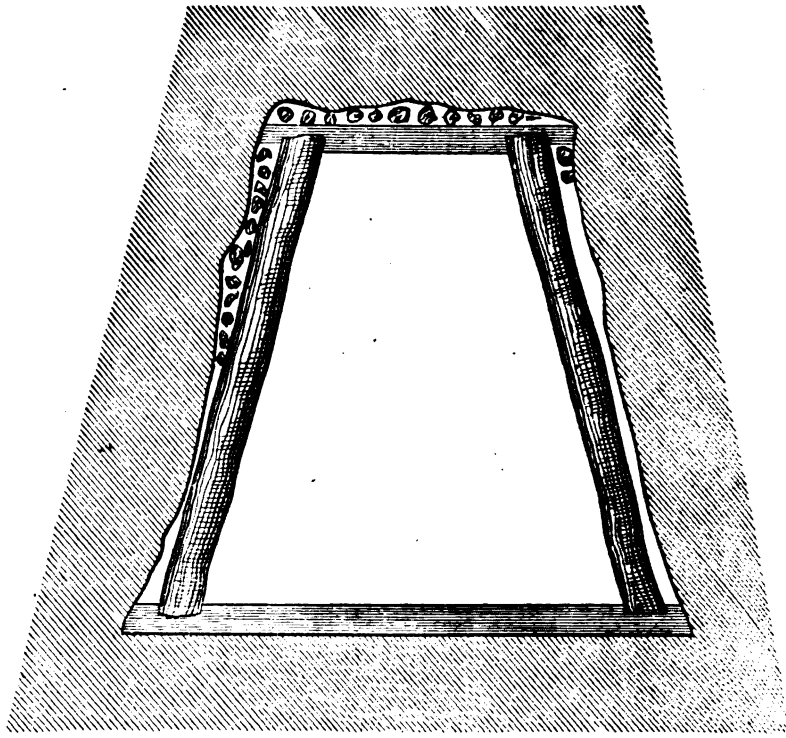
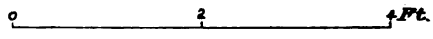
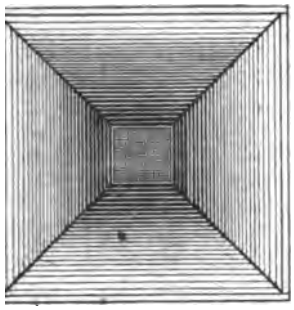
* See pp. 559–563.

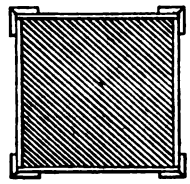

Entrance to main gallery.
PLAN.
PROFILE.
Shaft.
Main gallery.
Union works.
Shaft
Clay
Sand
Sand and Clay
Stratum of Marl
Clay
Clay
Scale: Vertical, 20'-1"; Horizontal, 100'-1".
0
100
200
N
Course of
S.8°E.
Rebel works.



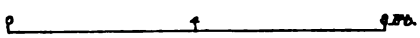
SECTION OF MAIN GALLERY.

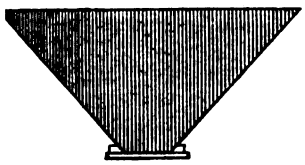


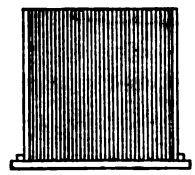


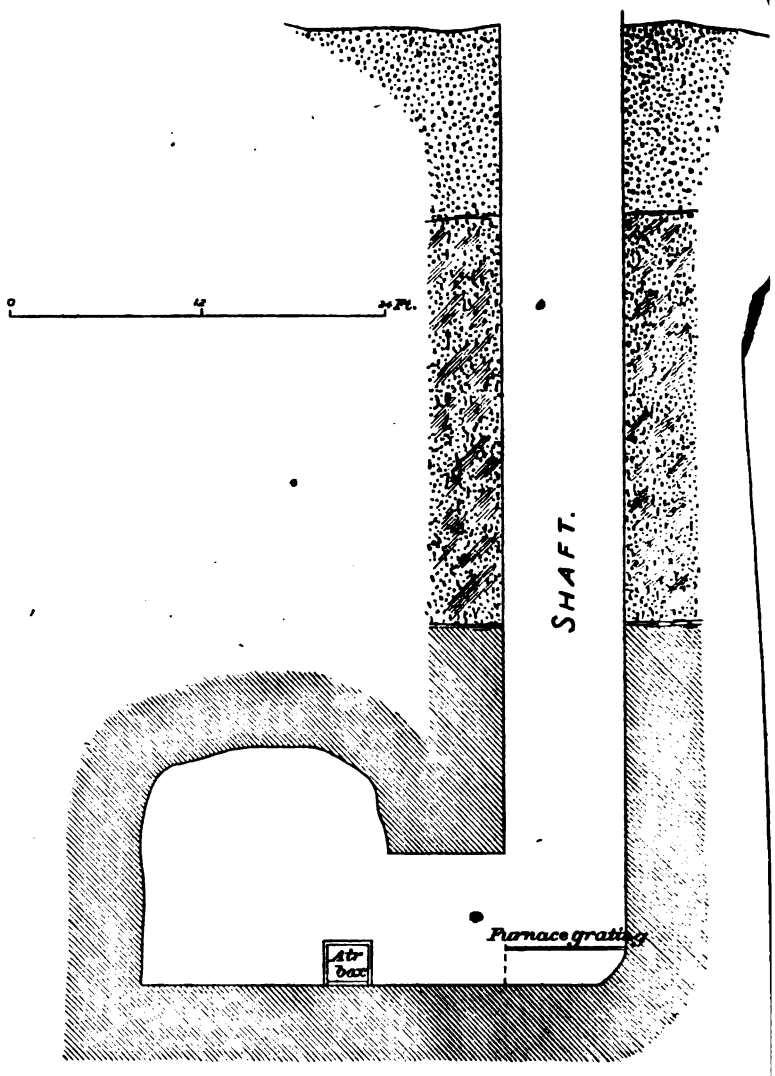


MAGAZINES.

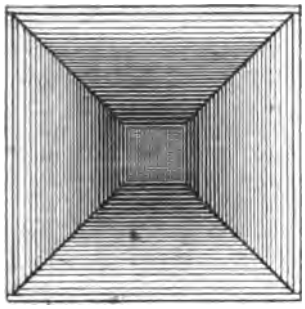


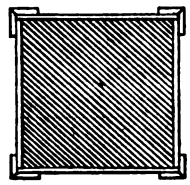






SECTION OF MAIN GALLERY AT SHAFT.





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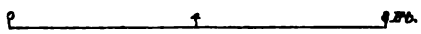
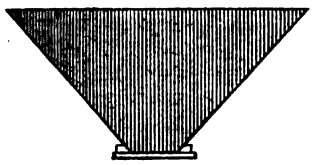
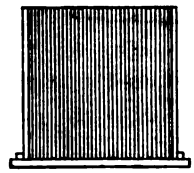
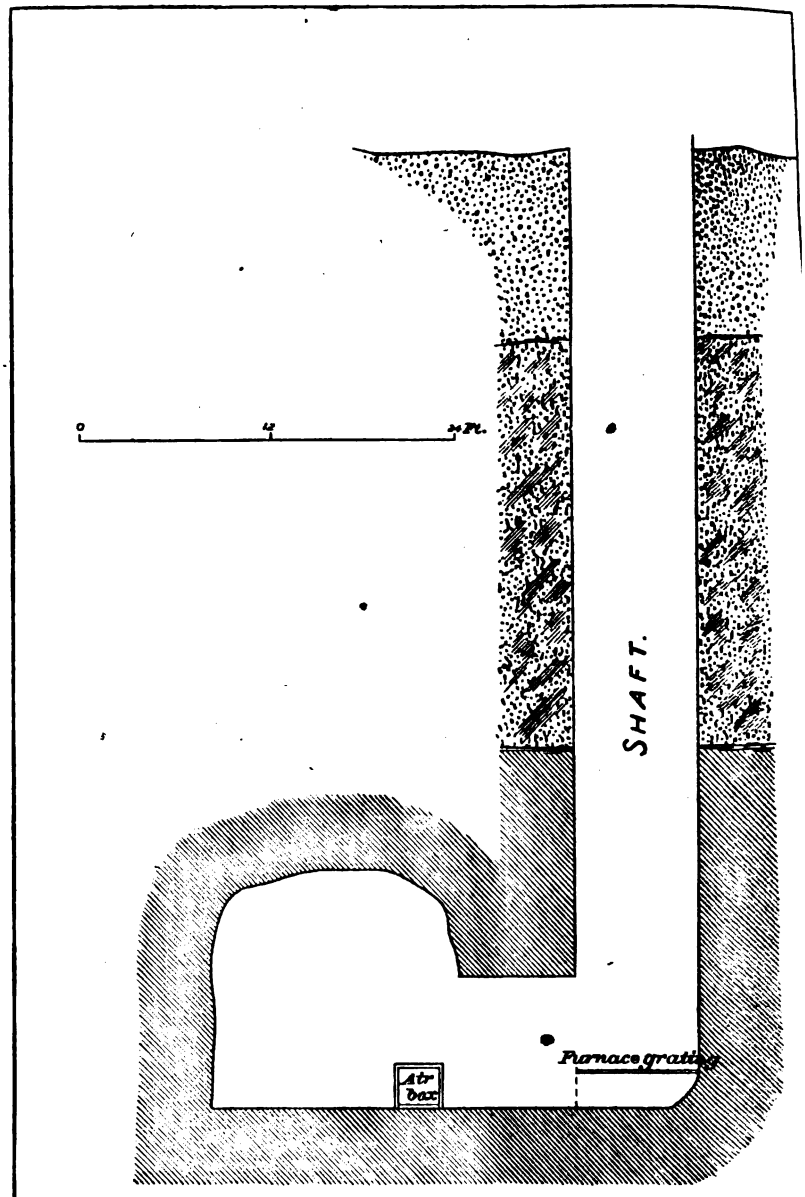
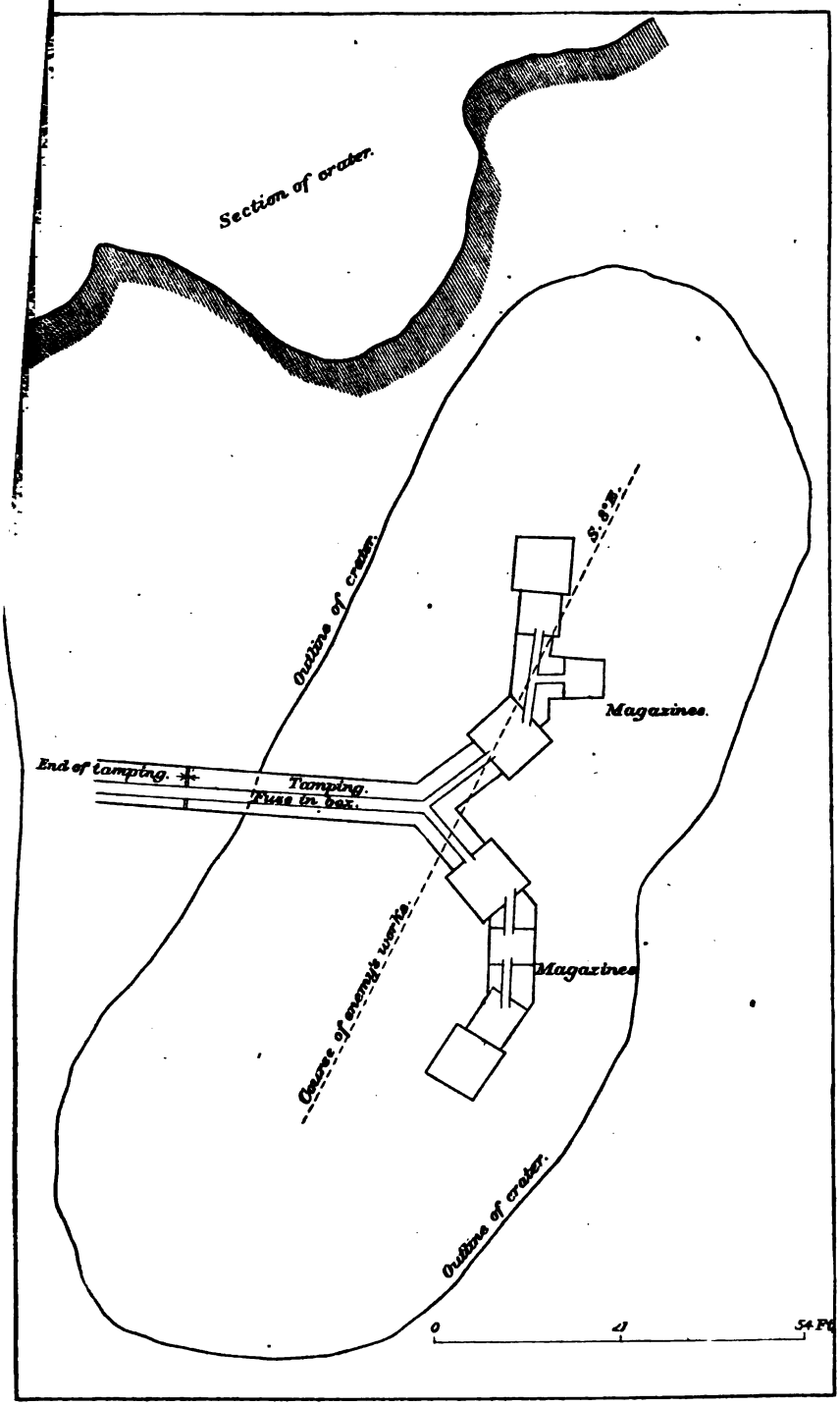








SECTION OF MAIN GALLERY AT SHAFT.


Section of crater.
Outline of crater.
S. 8°E.
Magazines.
End of tamping.
Tamping.
Fuse in box.
Magazines.
Course of enemy's works.
Outline of crater.
0
27
54 Ft.

No. 191.

Report of Maj. James T. P. Bucklin, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part our regiment took in the engagement of the 30th ultimo:

In accordance with previous instructions, we took our place in the brigade line about 3.30 a. m., and on the explosion of the mine the column was put in motion for the scene of action. Arriving there our regiment was ordered to proceed quickly as possible to the captured fort, pass through it, and form our line upon the other side. We experienced some difficulty near the captured work in pressing forward, owing to the great number of men who had taken shelter in the crater of the work. For a time we were forced to lie down upon the outside, and experienced some loss. We finally succeeded in making our way through and formed our line in a covered way leading to Cemetery Hill. The order was here given to move forward, which was attempted several times, but having no support except the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, we were repulsed. The regiment remained in the covered way before mentioned for some time, when there appeared some confusion on the right and we were soon overrun with colored troops, who hampered our movements to such an extent that it was almost impossible to organize for defense. We finally repulsed the rebels with some slaughter and were enabled to keep them at bay until our ammunition gave out. An order was received to withdraw, but before it could be complied with the troops in the fort were compelled to surrender.

Our loss was as follows: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers and 46 enlisted men; missing, 5 commissioned officers and 21 enlisted men. Two of the wounded enlisted men have since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. P. BUCKLIN,
Major, Commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Captain PECKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 192.

Reports of Capt. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, of operations June 12–July 30.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.

GENERAL:*

By very severe marching we crossed the Chickahominy the 14th [June] and the James on the 15th, and in the afternoon of the 16th formed line and dug pits in front of the enemy's works around Peters-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 931.

burg. On our right their first lines had already been carried, and the next morning before daybreak part of our brigade drove them from the works in our immediate front.

In the fighting of the 17th we were lightly engaged, part of the forenoon occupying a captured battery or fort on our extreme left, and as the enemy occupied the next battery and completely on our flank, and had sharpshooters nearly in our rear, it was rather a trying position. During the afternoon we formed part of the supporting line, and the First and Third Divisions of the Ninth Corps again drove the enemy, and at night he fell back still farther, and on the 18th was driven into his last line of works, which he still occupies. At this part of the line we have thrown up works within about 100 yards of his position, each brigade occupying a place on the advance line two days out of four. To-day we mustered in the pits, and the places of nearly two-thirds of our fighting force two months ago were vacant. Both officers and men that crossed the Rapidan with us, through the hardships and carnage of this long campaign, have nobly faced exposure, privation, and death at every call of duty, and deserve great credit, with one or two lamentable exceptions among the officers now absent, and four or five among the men. The former, though they may be good soldiers in time of peace, though far from the trying scenes of a soldier's life, they may do their duty well, so long as the cracking of rifles mingles with our thoughts of home, so long as our dreams are so frequently molded by the roar of artillery, so long as battle-fields, where a soldier is stamped as such or branded as an impostor, come so often, will probably deprive us of their assistance. Fear not for them though the rebels expect them. "Life is too precious to shorten its span."

Of those officers that are with the regiment now, all have worked nobly, and some of those now absent deserve our thanks for their services while here. Captains Potter and Allen both deserve praise for the part they took while with us, and Lieutenant Peckham, on brigade staff, deserves much credit for his share in the work. Brave and determined, he has won the confidence of all. His conduct on the 2d of June, when, alone and with a small pistol, he captured three armed rebels, deserves special mention. Concerning the four or five exceptions among the enlisted men, orders were written at the time to shame and disgrace them before the regiment, but before opportunity offered to publish the orders, and which is a lamentable fact, by the bullets of the enemy the blood of each offender washed away the stain of his error.

The places of two-thirds of our fighting force of two months ago are vacant. Where are our missing companions? Look on the blood-stained hills, in the desolate valleys, and among the battle-scarred forests from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, and you can see where many of them sleep, and though their places are vacant their names are sacred and encircled with a halo of glory. Many others have returned to their friends maimed with deformities they must carry to the grave, but they, while here, will be cared for and loved, and when they pass away their names shall be remembered. Better, far better, the fate of either than to be worthy the curses of sire or son, or merit the scorn of mother or sister. Hard indeed has been the work and terrible the carnage of the past two months, and not soon shall we forget the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 18th of May, when we shared in the hard struggle around Spotsylvania, nor the fighting of the 24th, 25th, and 26th across the North Anna. The skirmishes of the 30th and 31st of May and 1st and 2d of June at Totopotomoy Creek will, too, be remembered, and the bloody charge of the 3d of June, when nearly one-third of the regiment

went down, will never be forgotten. The work of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of June, at Cold Harbor, will, too, claim their place in memory, and the continued work of the past two weeks here will make a deep mark on the records of the brain. Our hard marches also, which have not been few, have left their impression, as well as the many nights we have used the shovel and pick in the trenches and pits. But through all the Seventh has shown a gallantry, coolness, fidelity, and perseverance worthy her native State, and we hope no Rhode Islander can look on our record with any but the feelings of pride, though his joy must be tinged with sadness for the fallen brave. They have added much to the bright laurels won in previous campaigns, and nobly earned a soldier's brightest reward—the approbation of his superiors. Our decimated ranks tell of the hard work we have done. You would hardly recognize our short line of to-day as all that is left of the 900 that left Rhode Island with us less than two years ago; but though the chances of war have called us to weep over the graves of so many noble comrades, those that remain are true as steel, as has been proven on many a hard-fought field. May the future be as free from dishonor as the past.

For the sake of giving a corrected report I have infringed on the jurisdiction of two other commanders, Captain Winn, who commanded the regiment from the opening of the campaign to the forenoon of the 18th of May, and Captain Channell, who commanded from the 15th of June to the forenoon of the 17th of the same.

Inclosed please find a complete list of the killed and wounded in the regiment from the commencement of the campaign to date.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERCY DANIELS,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General State of Rhode Island.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 30th ultimo, according to orders from division headquarters, this regiment followed the division with tools (three per man) to the intrenchments to the left of the ravine and remained in the path just back of our works until the troops were driven back from the crest opposite the enemy's battery up the ravine, then, as there was some confusion, the regiment dropped their tools and took position in the pits, which we occupied until a little after noon, when a brigade commander, who was ordered to relieve the First Brigade, ordered the regiment back. I then reported to General Potter, and was assigned position between the railroad and ravine which we occupied until Sunday night. I would also report that though the regiment remained in our pits I participated in the charge that carried the enemy's pits on the immediate left of the ravine. The regiment lost in the action 4 wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DANIELS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

Capt. P. E. PECKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 193.

Report of Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from division headquarters I put my command in position at 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning, in support of the First Division, General Ledlie. Immediately after the explosion of the mine, my brigade advanced rapidly in support of the First Division, bearing a little to the right, the Ninth New Hampshire, Thirty-first Maine, and Second Maryland leading the charge, all under the immediate command of Colonel White, of the Thirty-first Maine, a most gallant officer. After passing the breach they immediately attacked the enemy in the lines and pits to the right, which were already filled with rebels. The First Division took possession of the crater, and instead of advancing to the front as was expected, turned to the right and came on the ground we were ordered to take—ground covered with pits and traverses, and intrenched lines running in every conceivable direction. At the commencement of the movement nothing could be seen on account of the smoke and dust, which had not yet cleared away, and some confusion had ensued in consequence. Finding the First Division not likely to advance from the crater, I ordered my troops forward, but on attempting to advance, they were compelled to pass through the confused ranks of the First Division, and consequently became themselves broken and confused. By this time the enemy had collected troops on the crest and in the ravine in our front, and in the intrenched lines and traverses to our right. Several attempts were made to advance some 400 yards across an open field and seize the works on the next crest, but the terrible fire of musketry from every direction, with grape and canister from our front, rendered the formation of lines from such confused masses lying in pits an impossibility; and notwithstanding the gallant conduct of both officers and men, every attempt failed. My brigade was, however, pushing gradually but constantly ahead and to the right in the next work of pits and traverses, when the Fourth Division came up shouting and yelling, and pouring into the crater and the pits already filled with our men, rendering "confusion worse confounded." A few minutes later the enemy made a desperate assault. A panic seized the colored troops, and they went pouring through and over our men, plunging into the pits with fixed bayonets in frightful confusion. My brigade being principally to the left of the pits at this time repulsed the enemy handsomely, but the assault being more successful on our right, the colored troops came piling in upon us from that direction, completely paralyzing all our efforts. The rebels returned upon us, and a terrible hand-to-hand struggle ensued. The Thirty-first Maine and Eleventh New Hampshire fought heroically for their colors, tearing them to pieces and breaking the staves in the mêlée. The national colors of the Thirty-second Maine were lost, the color-sergeants being wounded and captured. The colors of the Sixth and Ninth New Hampshire and Seventeenth Vermont were saved. The regimental colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers were recaptured from the rebels by Sergt. L. A. Wilkins,* Company H, Ninth New Hampshire, and brought off. Every regimental commander in my brigade was either killed or wounded. Three of them are dead, and

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

one, Colonel White, was captured. By this time a very large proportion of my men were either killed, wounded, or captured, and the enemy had possession of the pits north of the crater. Holding the remainder of the ground in conjunction with Generals Hartranft and Bartlett, and the fragments of regiments and scattered men, we sent for re-enforcements and instructions. Peremptory orders came to abandon the place, and while making arrangements to do so with the least loss the enemy were discovered advancing in force to make another assault. Not deeming it prudent to defend the place longer under those orders we withdrew.

Both officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner throughout, and no blame can be attached to any in my brigade. All were anxious to succeed, and were animated with a spirit of determination and devotion, and did all that could be done to insure success, and, when success failed, to prevent disaster.

Inclosed you will find a list of the casualties of the day.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 194.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry, of operations June 12–July 30.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Petersburg, June 20, 1864.

SIR: The Ninth Army Corps left their intrenchments near Cold Harbor at dark on the night of the 12th and with but four hours' sleep arrived near James River on the night of the 14th. We here halted until 8 p. m. of the following day, when we moved toward the river, crossing at 11 p. m.

At noon of the 16th we reached the present battle-ground, after a march of twenty-two miles, during which our ranks were rapidly depleted from hard marching on very short rations. At 6 p. m. the Second Brigade, Second Division, was drawn up in line of battle in support of a portion of the Second Corps, then about to make a charge. This charge proving unsuccessful we were moved around on the right flank to hold ground wrested from the enemy by Birney's division, of the same corps. In the night it was determined to assault the enemy's position on the center, where a battery, supported by strong rifle-pits, was protected by a house and outbuildings and supported by a six-gun redoubt a little way toward our left, and at a point where the enemy's line turned nearly a right angle. This assault was confided to the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and Frank's (formerly Owen's) brigade, of the Second Corps. When the time came for the assault, however, the Second Division alone had the work to do. Accordingly three regiments of the First Brigade, supported by the other three, were assigned to the easterly side of the angle and the same disposition of the Second Brigade was made on the northerly side.

* Embodied in return of casualties, p. 247.

The regiments selected to lead in the latter were the Seventeenth Vermont, Ninth New Hampshire, and Thirty-second Maine, the Seventeenth on the right, with instructions to take the battery. At 3 a. m. the line was put in motion, the Seventeenth leading off. Marching up a steep hill over Frank's brigade and the earth-works protecting their skirmishers I reformed my line and gave the order to charge. The men (only numbering 135 guns) rushed impetuously forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and carrying a strong line of earth-works fully manned. In less time than I can write this we had captured 2 cannon, a caisson, 6 horses, 70 prisoners, and the colors and adjutant of the Seventeenth Tennessee. The other 2 guns fell to the Ninth New Hampshire, their position having been changed during the night. Our casualties in this engagement were 5 killed and 16 wounded. Among the killed, I regret to record, was First Lieut. Guy H. Guyer, one of the most gallant and faithful officers in the regiment. He fell early in the charge, shot through the left breast.

The gallantry of my officers and men in this charge would be worthy of especial mention were it not that on that occasion there was no deviation from their usual conduct before the enemy. I cannot refrain from noticing the coincidence that on the anniversary of the 17th of June, the Seventeenth Vermont captured the colors of the Seventeenth Tennessee, Colonel Fulton's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division, Buckner's (formerly of Hardee's) corps, together with guns and prisoners numbering more than half their own men. To us the 17th of June will hereafter have a double significance. I understand that the First Brigade captured 2 guns (the others having been removed) and quite a number of prisoners. This charge by the Seventeenth was warmly complimented by our brigade and division commanders, and the entire assault has elicited a general order,* of which the following is a copy. As the regiment has been in advanced works and under a hot fire most of the time since the morning of the 17th, I append a list of casualties since last report till this morning.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CUMMINGS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Vermont.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLS.,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers participated in an assault made by the Ninth Army Corps, under the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., on Saturday morning, July 30, losing very heavily both in officers and men. The blowing up of one of the enemy's forts, previously mined for the purpose, was the signal for a terrific bombardment, under cover of which the assault was made. The first line of works in clearing the demolished fort was carried with but little loss, but the enemy's batteries, instead of replying to our guns, reserved their fire for our advance, and now commenced pouring in a withering fire of case and canister that compelled our men to seek protection in the trenches and the ruins of the fort. Very soon our troops were thrown in confusion, and the enemy, advancing through

* No. 24, headquarters Ninth Army Corps, June 18, 1864; see p. 530.

a protected way, attacked our men in the trenches and fort, both in front and flank, and succeeded in driving us back to our original position. The Seventeenth Vermont was commanded by Maj. William B. Reynolds, my health having been such for some weeks as to incapacitate me from field duty. He led the regiment on this occasion, as I am fully advised, in his usual able and gallant manner, and both he and they did all that was in their power to insure success. While bravely fighting the enemy in their own trenches he was shot by a musket-ball in the left breast, and soon thereafter died. His loss is deeply felt and deplored by all the command. Lieut. William E. Martin, of Company E, was shot through the head about the same time. He had joined the regiment for duty but the day before, since he was wounded at the Wilderness. He was a brave and valuable officer. Lieut. John R. Converse, of Company H, was killed early in action. Of the eight commissioned officers who went into the engagement not one returned to the regiment. When the enemy regained possession of their works they took a large number of prisoners, which largely swells the total loss. As evidence of the severity of the action I may remark that the Second Division lost more than half its effective force, and the Second Brigade lost in killed, wounded, or prisoners, every regimental commander on the field.

I append a list of the casualties in the Seventeenth that occurred during this engagement; also a list from June 20, the date of the former report, to July 29, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CUMMINGS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 195.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

June 17, before Petersburg. The division made an isolated attack in the morning on the enemy, who was behind his rifle-pits. The point of attack was such that in marching toward it my lines were enfiladed by the enemy's canister at very short range. Our batteries did not co-operate effectually, in fact not at all, at the critical moment. The supporting brigade of the First Division had just lost its commander, Colonel Marshall, who was wounded, and his successor could not be found, and the assault was not successful; but my Second Brigade (Colonel Christ), intrenching itself between the lines and the enemy, when the First Division charged, my division rendered the most effectual assistance, capturing about 100 prisoners, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina, and a portion of the enemy's works.

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*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 6 to June 3, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 941.

June 18, the division had a severe engagement, lasting nearly all day, moving up to, across, and beyond the deep cut of the Norfolk railroad, in front of the Taylor house, driving the enemy into his new works, notwithstanding our very heavy loss, and finally establishing ourselves nearer to the enemy than any other portion of the army.

A full report of the affair on the 30th of July has been forwarded;* also report of the action of the 19th and 20th of August, on the Weldon railroad.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN C. YOUNGMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. (LATE) THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 29, 1864.

MAJOR:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, in the night marched for the James River, via Tunstall's Station. Crossed the Chickahominy on the 13th at Jones' Bridge and the James on the 15th near Wilcox's Landing, and came up on the left of Second Corps, in front of Petersburg, on the afternoon of the 16th. On the night of the 16th one brigade (Hartranft's) was ordered to the support of Barlow's division, Second Corps, and Christ's brigade held the extreme left. On the morning of the 17th Hartranft reported back, and I was ordered to attack the enemy in their works on the right of the Avery house and in front of Shands' house. At the latter point there was a good position for a battery, which I requested to place there, but time would not allow. My two brigades were formed partly in the ravine in front of Shands' and partly on the crest beyond. Major-General Burnside indicated the point of attack on the enemy's breast-works in an open field. Fixing this required point caused a little delay, by the necessary movement of troops, in the tangled ravine, farther to the right than that at first indicated by General Parke, chief of staff. Maj. J. St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the corps, accompanied the commander of my leading brigade (General Hartranft), and verified the point, compass in hand, after Hartranft's line was formed on the edge of the field. The direction indicated was so unfortunate that, as soon as my lines started from the brow of the ravine, they were swept by an enfilading fire of canister from a rebel battery, nearly opposite Shands' house. Our artillery did nothing at the critical moment. My troops advanced at a double-quick, unsupported in any manner whatever. A cloud of blinding dust was raised by the enemy's artillery missiles. Hartranft's left struck the enemy's pits, but melted away in a moment. But eighteen out of ninety-five survived in the ranks of the left companies of the left regiment, and out of 1,890 men, which composed his lines, but 1,050 came out, and a few afterward through the Second Corps works on my right. Among the killed was the gallant Morton. Hartranft's line having thus melted out of sight,

* See p. 574.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 942.

Colonel Christ halted, and held his brigade, lying down, about half way from the ravine to the enemy's works. This position the brave troops of Christ's brigade continued to hold until night, when they performed important service. In the evening, with guns in position at the Shands house, the First Division moved over the same ground, but taking a better direction, with Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, on their left. General Burnside's orders were that General Potter, commanding Second Division, should go in after the First and my division follow the Second, but as, at the time General Ledlie, commanding the First Division, commenced his attack, I thought Potter's troops could not be brought up in time, I ordered Christ's brigade to support General Ledlie at once. Colonel Christ threw forward his supports rapidly on both flanks of Ledlie's line, sharing the front attack, and capturing a stand of colors and 100 men of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Regiment in the breast-works of the enemy. This consoling moment of victory was saddened by the loss of Captain Rhines, commanding First Michigan Sharpshooters, who fell at the enemy's works amid the very cheers of his men, who had carried the point. The gallant Colonel Christ was also wounded on the field. Hartranft's brigade was moved to supporting distance of Christ, but by General Burnside's order was not sent forward.

June 18, at 4.30 a. m. I was ordered to move forward again and attack. A party of skirmishers was sent out in advance to feel for the enemy, and reported that the latter had fallen back, and with skirmishers deployed I moved on, Hartranft's brigade in front, across the fields and into the woods, toward the Taylor house. In the woods we encountered the enemy's skirmishers and a brisk shelling from their batteries across the Norfolk railroad. We drove back their skirmishers steadily out of the woods and into the cut of the Norfolk railroad, which formed a deep cover. On coming to the edge of the open field near the Taylor house, we found that the enemy had built a strong line of intrenchments beyond the railway cut and a winding ravine, through which ran a small creek, whose banks, immediately in my front, were steep and covered with wood and thicket. Here, then, were two lines of obstacles interposed between me and the enemy's works. Moreover, the advance to the railroad was over an open field exposed to fire. The enemy's line was about 800 yards from the Taylor house, running along the foot of Cemetery Hill, turning to our right toward the Hare house, and crossing the railway at a point where a gun in position swept the railroad cutting for some distance. I brought up Roemer's battery and put part of it in position to command this gun, and part to reply to a battery which fired from the left and front. General Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, had advanced through the woods in connection with me, and on my left, and Potter's (Second) division, Ninth Corps, now came up to support me. I ordered Hartranft to carry the railroad cut, which he did in good style. Crawford's troops did the same on our left. After this General Barlow's division, Second Corps, came up on my right, and I proposed to Crawford and Barlow to make a general attack on the works at 12. Crawford acceded, but Barlow replied that he had no orders to attack. I considered a vigorous attack on Barlow's front essential to my success, as I was exposed to a heavy enfilading fire from the works that there curved around my right. The enemy's sharpshooters were picking off my men in the cut every moment, notwithstanding the traverses we threw up. At 3 p. m. a general attack was ordered by the major-general commanding the army, and Hartranft began to move his command again, with Curtin's brigade, of Potter's

division, on his right, and Colonel Raulston, Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry (now commanding Christ's brigade), supporting. The railway bank was quite high and so steep that holes had to be dug in the side of it for the men to plant their feet, and as soon as a man showed his head he came under fire. This, of course, led to vexations labor and delay in order to prepare the line to climb the bank simultaneously. On the extreme left, where the bank was lower, the movement began at once, and here the troops got as far as the ravine, driving out the enemy at the same time with the Fifth Corps troops. Every preparation being made, under a galling fire, at 5.30 the whole of the division and part of Curtin's brigade made a determined advance. The whole ground from the railroad to the ravine was carried, officers and men falling at every step. The ravine was crossed, the crest beyond gained, and under the fire of a heavy line of battle my heroic troops fought their way up to within 125 yards of the enemy's intrenchments and held their ground. There were not over 1,000 uninjured left in the ranks to intrench themselves when night came on. The Second Brigade changed its commander three times on the field. Colonel Raulston, Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Forty-sixth New York, successively commanding this brigade, were shot down at their posts.

Losses for the two days: Killed and wounded, 1,102; missing, 129; aggregate, 1,231. In the course of the night my troops were relieved by the Second Division, and bivouacked in the woods.

June 20 I relieved a division of the Second Corps, and on the 23d relieved Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, and remained in the trenches from that time till and after July 30. Casualties in the trenches from June 19 to July 30: Killed and wounded, 339. I entered upon this campaign with about 6,000 men, of which one regiment (the Seventy-ninth New York) left me on the Ny River, to be mustered out, and three joined me—the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry—prior to the 18th of June. The division lost in action 3,930, comparatively few of whom were taken prisoners. As a division it has done its duty quietly, but bravely and faithfully; never broke before the enemy; never lost a regiment or a gun, although its guns were always fighting near the main line, and never was saved from defeat by any other troops, although it has repeatedly saved others. The officers and men have done their duty. If anything is lacking it is in me, whose name sheds so little splendor on their noble deeds. I am especially indebted to my brigade commanders, Hartranft, Christ, and Humphrey, for their skill and courage of a high order.

Besides the regiments already mentioned, I would respectfully notice the Eighth Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely; the Twentieth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon commanding, and the Twenty-seventh Michigan, Col. D. M. Fox. These regiments were always ready, brave, cool, and stubborn in face of the enemy. The Fiftieth and Fifty-first Pennsylvania have also behaved like veterans, meeting with bloody losses without discouragement, and always fighting gallantly. The One hundred and ninth New York and Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, although new regiments, exhibited throughout the steadiness and bravery of old troops. Many of my bravest officers have fallen on fields of brightest glory. Col. F. Graves, Eighth Michigan; Colonel Schall, Fifty-first Pennsylvania; Majors Lewis and Belcher, of the Eighth Michigan; Barnes, of the Twentieth; Piper, of the First [Michigan] Sharpshooters; and Moody, of the Twenty-seventh, have won a proud

niche in the temple of martyrs for their country's salvation. To the zealous, brave, and skillful Roemer, and his excellent battery, and Twitchell and his fine battery, is due the soldiers' best possession—enduring fame. Of my staff I would mention for distinguished gallantry, Capt. R. A. Hutchins, assistant adjutant-general, wounded in the Wilderness; Lieut. L. C. Brackett, aide-de-camp, wounded on the Totopotomoy; and Lieut. William V. Richards, aide-de-camp. To the rest of the staff, especially Surgeon O'Connell, Capt. R. D. Johnston, Second Michigan, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Wells, ordnance officer, I am under lasting obligations.

The reports of General Hartranft, commanding First Brigade; Lieut. Col. B. M. Cutcheon, commanding Second Brigade, and Captains Roemer and Twitchell, battery commanders, are herewith inclosed; also nominal list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 30th ultimo Hartranft's brigade was promptly formed close in rear of the left of Ledlie's division, and ready to move forward at 3.30 a. m. Humphrey's brigade occupied part of the second line of our rifle-pits and the covered way leading to Hartranft's brigade, and was ready at the same hour. The mine exploded at 4.45 a. m. As soon as the explosion, and the First Division advanced, Hartranft's advance passed through our front line of pits in column of battalions (at 5 a. m.), and three regiments occupied the left of the exploded work on the left of the First Division, their ranks considerably broken by the irregularity of the ground. The First Division, halting in the crater, soon closed up the way so that two regiments of Hartranft's brigade remained on the rear slope of the rebel work, and two regiments halted in rear of our works, waiting for space to move up. The distance between the two lines was about 140 yards. In obedience to instructions from General Burnside I ordered General Hartranft forward without waiting for the First Division, with instructions to gain Cemetery Hill if possible. This was about 5.15 a. m. Meantime the enemy had recovered from their surprise, and now concentrated so heavy a fire upon the point that our troops, in seeking temporary shelter, became still more mixed with each other and with the First Division, lost their ranks and much of their regimental organization, in spite of the efforts of many of the officers, and every new regiment that marched into the breach only increased the huddle and confusion, and interfered the more with the officers in reforming for another advance. I did not, therefore, push the remaining two regiments of this brigade into the crater, but reported to General Burnside that no more troops could assault at this breach to advantage, and recommended attack on the right and left of it. I sent repeated and peremptory orders to General Hartranft to advance, but he reported it impossible. I ordered him to send at least a regiment to the left and within the enemy's lines, clean out the rebels on that flank as far as possible, and then advance. I am sure that both he with his staff and the regimental commanders did

all in their power to obey these orders. The Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers started toward the left, but its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, was shot, and the enemy, while protected by their traverses, had so long a line of fire from their pits, that the Twenty-seventh was unable to make any headway, notwithstanding that General Hartranft succeeded in disinterring one of the rebel guns in the work and firing it down this flank in aid of the movement.

About 7 or 8 o'clock the colored division moved into and on the right of the crater, and I sent orders to Hartranft to follow up and support them, if they succeeded in advancing. At the same time I pushed forward Humphrey's brigade in a front attack against the rebel rifle-pits on the left of the crater. The Second, Twentieth, and First Michigan Regiments went in line, and with no great loss carried the pits the length of their line, capturing some 40 prisoners, but the Forty-sixth New York broke, and in their disgraceful retreat threw two remaining regiments of the Second Brigade into temporary disorder and separated them from the line of battle. Meantime Hartranft got out another gun, and was able to use it on his right flank, when an assault was made upon that side and upon the negro troops, who now occupied it, without advancing toward Cemetery Hill. This assault on the crater was repulsed with much loss to the rebels, the troops of my division that were with Hartranft springing to the edge of the crater and firing until the enemy were driven back and sought the shelter of their rifle-pits. The two guns spoken of were manned by men of this division and of the Fourteenth [New York] Heavy Artillery, under the guidance of Sergt. W. Stanley, Company D of that regiment, who behaved with great skill, coolness, and bravery, but unfortunately was killed during the day. Another assault was afterward attempted on the rear of the work and was again repulsed. The enemy brought field artillery into position on several points along the Jerusalem plank road and Cemetery Hill, and a barn to the left of the hill. Their mortar batteries also got the range of the crater, and the shells fell with destructive precision among our troops, so closely packed together. Nevertheless, General Hartranft reported that he had some of his troops in better shape, and thought they could hold the position if ammunition could be supplied. I had already brought ammunition up to within 200 yards of the crater, and immediately sent in 10,000 rounds by men of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, part of whom were shot in the attempt. The enemy now had full sweep of the ground between the crater and our rifle-pits, and at my request Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding a brigade in the Eighteenth Corps, and General Ferrero, with detachments of colored troops, began three covered ways toward the crater, from which also the men began to work from their side toward us. Affairs were in this condition when I was summoned, with the other division commanders, to corps headquarters about 12.30 p. m. During my absence the work was evacuated under orders of the brigade commanders inside, sent to them from the major-general commanding. At the time of the evacuation the enemy made a third assault with a column of re-enforcements from General Hill's corps. This assault was virtually repulsed by the fire of our artillery, particularly Roemer's (Thirty-fourth New York) and Mayo's (Third Maine) batteries, and by the men remaining in the crater whom the order to withdraw did not reach. The rebel column, marching down the hill over open ground, was so shattered by our fire that it broke to one side, and the other fell back, rallied, and finally swayed off to the left of the crater into their rifle-pits, and advanced again under cover, when the most of our troops had

left the work. In this last affair this division lost some of its bravest men, who staid fighting it out to the last. Eight regiments were engaged, two regiments held in reserve, and the three that failed through the cowardice of the Forty-sixth New York to reach the rebel breastworks, were employed partly as provost guard and partly in manning our breast-works on the right and left of the crater to keep down the fire of the enemy from their pits during the evacuation of the rebel work. After dark this division promptly relieved that part of the Eighteenth Corps that had occupied its front during the action.

The losses of this division, amounting to 40 commissioned officers and 666 men, only 258 of whom were missing, have already been reported. We captured about 100 rebel prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 196.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 14–July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge at 6.30 a. m. 14th [June] instant, crossing the James River at 11.30 p. m. 15th. After marching all night and most of the next day, June 16, I formed line, under the direction of Major Morton, on the extreme left of the army about 6 p. m. A regiment of cavalry was still farther to the left. About 7 o'clock same day received orders to report to Major-General Hancock. I moved forward and occupied works previously occupied by Barlow's division, and remained in this position during the night. Early next morning moved by the left flank down to the ravine in front and filed to the left up the same until uncovered by the Second Corps, then halted and formed line under direction of Major Morton. This line was in front of Potter's division. Afterward moved to the right about the length of the brigade line and formed in two lines, as well as the conformation of the ground would permit, on the hill beyond the ravine in the following order: First line, Second Michigan (the directing regiment), One hundred and ninth New York, Major Stilson, on the left; Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Doolittle, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Pier, on the right. Second line, Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Fox, on the right; Eighth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Ely, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Major Bolton, on the left. The Second Michigan was formed perpendicular to the general direction of the advance about to be made. Just before

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 947.

the line advanced I went up to the Second Michigan with Major Morton to show him the formation. He said the regiment was formed at right angles to the line of direction. I immediately gave the command "Forward," which was about 2 p. m. The line advanced under a most terrific fire of the enemy's artillery from the left flank. The dust raised by the brigade passing over the plowed ground on the double-quick and the enemy's shot plowing up the dust made it impossible to see the lines as they advanced. The extreme left companies of the left regiment of my first line struck the enemy's pits, and but 18 out of 95 in those companies made their escape. The remainder of the brigade passed on in front of the enemy's lines, passed over the Second Corps line, and reformed. The attack was a failure. An hour afterward I had, by report of regimental commanders, 1,050 men in line out of 1,890. A few more men came in during the afternoon and evening.

Subsequent inspection of the ground satisfied me that the general direction of the advance was too much to the right by forty-five degrees; also that the troops advanced in the general direction which the formation of the Second Michigan indicated. Before this inspection I did think that the troops gave way from the heavy fire of the enemy's artillery on the left and passed too far to the right. Christ's brigade moved up in support. His general direction was more to the left, and after my troops had uncovered his line by passing to the right, he halted and held his position. Later in the day the First Division (Brigadier-General Ledlie commanding), and part of Christ's brigade, advanced over the same ground and carried the enemy's line of pits. I moved up at the same time in support on the bank of the ravine. Remained in this position until daylight next morning, when I moved forward in the following order: First line, in charge of Colonel Humphrey, Second Michigan (the directing regiment) with the Twentieth Michigan on the right; Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the left. Second line, from right to left, Twenty-seventh Michigan, Captain Leadbeater commanding, One hundred and ninth New York, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, the remainder of the Second Brigade, Colonel Raulston commanding, in support; Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, immediately on my left. The One hundred and ninth New York and Twenty-seventh Michigan I placed on the right of the first line to keep up connection with the Second Corps. I also placed Thirty-eighth Wisconsin and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the first line. Advanced in good order to the Norfolk railroad cut, followed by Raulston's brigade, which also entered the cut. The enemy's sharpshooters commanded this cut from the right. A traverse was at once built across the cut on the right of the line, by tearing up the track and ties. Between 3 and 4 p. m. an order was received to advance upon the enemy's works without regard to the troops on our right or left. The enemy's line was about 300 yards in advance. A little stream of water, forming a ravine, with trees on the opposite side of the bank, intervened. This railroad cut was about fifteen to twenty feet deep, and the sides almost perpendicular. Steps and holes had to be made in the same so as to enable the troops to climb up on the bank, which was commanded by the enemy from his main line, but the trees intervening offered some cover from his view. Many, however, were killed and wounded here. The troops of the entire division were in condition to make but a feeble attack; the regiments scarcely averaged 100 men. The losses had been very heavy in killed and wounded during the day and the day before, and many stragglers were still back.

Between 5 and 6 p. m. the whole division was out of the cut and in the ravine in advance. I now ordered the troops forward to attack; also ordered Colonel Curtin, First Brigade of Potter's division, to advance part of his brigade to the ravine. The division moved forward to attack, until reaching the summit of the opposite bank of the ravine, about 125 yards from the enemy's line. At this point my line became exposed to the full view of the enemy, whose fire was too severe to attempt farther advance. This position was, however, held and intrenched during the night, and was the nearest point to the enemy's line gained by the army on that day. It was from the rear of this line, as established, that the memorable mine was worked. During the night the entire division was relieved by pickets from General Griffin's brigade, Potter's division, except the Twenty-seventh Michigan, which remained on picket until the following night. The division was withdrawn about half a mile and placed in camp in the woods. Griffin's brigade formed a line connecting with the Second Corps on the right and the Fifth Corps on the left. I remained in camp until the evening of the 20th, when I was moved to the right and relieved part of the Second Corps. Continued slashing and building abatis until the evening of the 23d, when I was relieved by part of the Tenth Corps. I moved to the left and relieved part of Crawford's division, immediately on the left of the position occupied on the 18th.

The brigade remained in this position until the 30th of July. In the meantime the works were strengthened and straightened, covered way built to the front line, abatis placed in front of the line, bomb-proofs built, &c.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the valuable services of my staff: Capt. George Shorkley, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, who was badly wounded on 30th of July, losing his right hand; Capt. Lane S. Hart, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, inspector-general, who was badly wounded on the 19th of August while in command of his regiment; Lieut. W. H. S. Bean, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, also wounded on the 19th of August; Lieut. R. A. Watts, Seventeenth Michigan, wounded on the 17th of June; Captain Davis, Twenty-first Massachusetts, provost-marshal, absent sick since July —, and Capt. J. D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Colonel 51st Regt. Pa. Vet. Vols. and Brig. Gen. of Vols.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from the general commanding the division, I moved forward at about 5 a. m. on the morning of the 30th of July—the Twenty-seventh Michigan, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, One hundred and ninth New York, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), of my brigade, closely following the First Division—to the crater caused by the explosion of the mine. After passing into the crater, which was filled with the troops of the advance division, I pushed my troops to the left as

far as possible, occupying that part of the enemy's work not blown up. The length of this part was about ninety feet, and contained two guns, which were partially covered with dirt by the explosion. I immediately ordered the dirt to be removed from the guns, which were afterward served by men from the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery and men of my command, under the direction of Sergt. W. Stanley, of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. The regimental organizations were more or less broken up by reason of the irregularity of the surface of the crater, the mass of troops, and the enfilading fire of the enemy from the right and left by artillery and infantry. Repeated and most determined efforts were made by the commanding officers and officers of my staff to form the troops for farther advance, but without success. The captured gun on the left was fired to the left along the line of the enemy's pits with some effect. The colored troops now advanced through the crater, passing to the right, and formed line for advance, when the enemy charged the colored troops as well as the pits previously occupied by the white troops, and our troops on the right gave way. The enemy soon reoccupied his pits to the right of the crater. In this attack of the enemy he suffered severely from the right captured gun by Stanley, who gave them canister. Soon after the enemy made another assault in one line of about 500 strong, heading for the crater, and coming direct from the front. My men gallantly mounted the works and poured their shot into their line, which, together with the canister given them by Sergeant Stanley, almost annihilated the column, so that but few of the enemy came up, and they only for protection. The ammunition was now about expended, but the want was soon supplied upon reporting to the general commanding the division. The men were now fast becoming exhausted, and the wounded were suffering for want of water; but little was procured, the enemy's sharpshooters having full command of the ground between the crater and our first line of works. At about 12.30 p. m. an order was received from General Burnside to retire as soon as practicable and prudent, the commanding officers on the line to counsel and determine as to the time of evacuation. The order was indorsed by Brigadier-Generals Bartlett, Griffin, and myself, and sent back to Major-General Burnside. It was thought impossible to withdraw the troops without great slaughter, the enemy enfilading the ground across which the troops would have to pass with artillery and infantry.

While we were awaiting further instructions the enemy made another attack, bearing immediately upon the work occupied by my men. As soon as I discovered this I passed the word to retire, but the men did not all have time to make their escape. Lieutenant Bean, one of my staff officers, communicated with General Bartlett in the crater, that the order was to retire, and that the left was then falling back.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce the death of Sergt. W. Stanley, Company D, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, who volunteered to work the captured guns, and performed his duty well to the last. I deem it my duty to make honorable mention of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright commanding; One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, Colonel Catlin commanding; Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Harriman commanding; Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Captain Ferris commanding; Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), Lieutenant-Colonel Hixon commanding; Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, Major Belcher commanding, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Bolton commanding. My loss in regi-

mental commanders was severe—Colonel Catlin, Colonel Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel Stilson, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright were severely, and Captain Ferris mortally, wounded.

I cannot refrain from noticing especially the conduct of the officers of my staff—Captain Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Shorkley, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Doyle, provost-marshal; Lieutenants Bean and Watts, aides-de-camp—for their promptness and valor in pushing forward the troops as well as in holding the enemy's work to the last moment. Captain Shorkley was severely wounded, and lost his right hand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 197.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 11, 1864.

SIR:*

Crossed the Chickahominy on the 14th [June] and the James on the night of the 15th. 17th and 18th participated in the assaults of the enemy's position in front of Petersburg; remained in second line of works until July 8, then advanced and occupied the first. Participated in the engagement on the 30th. The intermediate time has been occupied in strengthening the line and in an incessant exchanging of shots with the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH ELY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 198.

Report of Capt. Richard Vosper, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MICHIGAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Blick's Station, Va., September 20, 1864.

SIR:†

Withdrawing on the evening of June 12, we marched toward the James River and went into camp on the evening of the 14th near Charles City Court-House. Crossed the James River on the night of the 15th of June and on the evening of the 16th took position in front of Petersburg. The regiment participated in the battles of the 17th and

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 956.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 959.

18th of June before Petersburg, Va., in the former of which Colonel Fox was severely wounded. From June 18, 1864, to July 8 the regiment lay in the second line of works before Petersburg.

During the operations of the month of June the loss of the regiment was as follows: Officers killed, 2; enlisted men killed, 19; total, 21. Officers wounded, 8; enlisted men wounded, 141; total, 149. Officers missing, 1; enlisted men missing, 22; total missing, 23. Aggregate, 193.

On July 8 the regiment moved into the first line of works, doing active duty until the morning of July 30, when the regiment moved out and participated in the charge made that day upon the rebel works. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded. The loss of the regiment during the month of July is as follows: Enlisted men killed, 24. Officers wounded, 3; enlisted men wounded, 89; total wounded, 92. Officers missing, 1; enlisted men missing, 26; total missing, 27. Aggregate, 143.

During the entire operations of these three months the medical staff of the regiment was indefatigable in its endeavors to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded and sick of the command. Every possible care was taken of them, and the services thus rendered will ever be gratefully remembered.

To Chaplain S. S. Hunting the regiment is under a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. His services will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

The officer commanding gladly takes this occasion to testify to the general good conduct of the officers and men of his command during the period embraced in this report. They have, he trusts, performed their duty manfully, and won the confidence and approval of their superior officers. The regiment mourns the loss of many a good and brave man, but cherishes the hope that they have not fallen in vain, and that a grateful country will revere their memories and their surviving comrades emulate their courage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD VOSPER,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. MCCREERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 199.

*Report of Capt. Edwin Evans, One hundred and ninth New York Infantry.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

Sunday evening, June 12, left our position at Cold Harbor; marched all night, halting at sunrise for coffee. Resumed our march at 12 m. of the 13th, moving toward the James River. Crossed the Chickahominy at 6.30 a. m. June 14, and halted for the night within about a mile of the James River, where we remained until the evening of June 15, when we struck tents, took up our line of march, crossed the James at midnight, continuing on our march toward Petersburg, arriving near the enemy at 6 p. m. of the 16th, and went into position at once. Maneuvered most of the night and participated in the engagement of the 17th, losing quite heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Moved across the railroad and lay upon the picket-line all night, where we

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 961.

remained until the 19th; then came to the rear in a wood; staid here until 10 p. m. of the 20th; moved off to the right and took our position in the front line of works and remained here until the morning of the 23d, at which time we moved to the left and rear, near an old brick house at the railroad. Staid here until the 27th, when the regiment went on picket, where it remained with little intermission performing fatigue and picket duty until the morning of July 30, at which time we were relieved by a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps and formed a part of the assaulting column upon the enemy's works at the point where the mine was sprung. Entered the crater and most of the command remained in it until about 1 p. m., when we evacuated. Reformed the regiment in the ravine just in rear of our line of works and moved up in the works. On picket again until 11 p. m., at which time we were relieved and went to the rear. Thus ended a hard day's work.

EDWIN EVANS,
Captain, 109th New York Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

No. 200.

Report of Capt. Joseph K. Bolton, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 15–July 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

Crossed the James River on the 15th [June] and arrived in front of Petersburg June 16, at 4 p. m. Assaulted the enemy's works June 17, but failed to carry them. Formed a portion of the column that assaulted the enemy's works June 18; failed to carry their works, but gained a prominent position near their works. From that date until July 30 nothing of particular importance transpired, the time being spent in straightening the lines and fortifying our position. On the 30th of July the regiment was in support of the assaulting column.

The loss of the regiment during the operations in front of Petersburg is 104 in killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOS. K. BOLTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. CHARLES H. MCCREERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 201.

Report of Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 39, I have the honor to submit the following record of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers from date of assignment to the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, to July 31, 1864:

June 12, having reported as per orders from corps headquarters for duty to Brigadier-General Hartranft, were assigned to a line of rifle-

*For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 963.

pits at Cold Harbor, which we occupied at 2 p. m. Evacuated Cold Harbor at 9 p. m. After a constant and rapid march arrived near James River 6 p. m. 14th. Crossed James River on pontoon bridge at 11.30 p. m. 15th. Arrived in woods near Petersburg and halted 5.30 p. m. 16th. At dusk advanced and occupied a line of rifle-pits near the left of our line.

June 17, having changed our position, made a charge toward enemy's work, conforming (as per order) to the movements of regiment upon our left. The charge was a failure, and we found ourselves at its terminus occupying our own rifle-pits, to the right of our previous position. June 18, in concert with the balance of the brigade charged to the ravine between the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad cut and Petersburg, Va. June 19, relieved from duty and ordered into camp to rear of front line of battle. June 20, ordered into intrenchments. June 23, occupied another position in line of intrenchments to left of the one occupied on the 20th. June 26, Capt. R. N. Doyle, Eighth Michigan Volunteers, placed in command of regiment by order of Brigadier-General Hartranft. June 27, moved out to picket-line; set about strengthening line. July 9, regiment relieved from duty in pits, and in camp at rear and out of range. July 17, entered pits again. July 18, Captain Doyle relieved of his command of regiment, Col. Samuel Harriman assuming command. July 30, after explosion of enemy's fort by our mine charged their works at 4.30 a. m., which were held by our troops until 4 p. m., when the Thirty-seventh was among the last few who fell back to former line of works. July 31, regiment relieved and sent to rear 2 a. m.

SAM. HARRIMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 202.

Report of Lieut. Col. Colvert K. Pier, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

Report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the operations before Richmond and Petersburg:

FIFTH EPOCH.

The Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, composed of four companies, were ordered to report to commanding officer of Army of the Potomac on the 11th day of June, 1864, and were temporarily attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. During the night of the 11th, while the regiment was on picket, they were relieved and ordered to report to Colonel Hartranft, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, and lay during the 12th in the trenches occupied by this brigade. On the evening of the 12th we marched with the brigade to the left, reaching the vicinity of Charles City Court-House on the p. m. of the 14th. Remained in camp here until the evening of the 15th, when we crossed the James, marching incessantly during the night, reaching a position before Petersburg Thursday evening, the 16th of June. After remaining in line for a time and an engagement being in progress, we were moved out with the brigade to a line of trenches, lying under fire during the night and forenoon. At 1 o'clock we were ordered forward to assault a line of the enemy's works. Through some mishap the regiments immediately on the left of the Thirty-eighth somewhat overlapped each other and caused something of a diversion from our

line. In the evening the second assault was participated in by this regiment, which was very successful. On the 18th the works adjacent to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, [*] and our losses were quite severe.

From this time until the 4th of July we lay in the trenches, almost continually under fire, fortunately but few casualties occurring. The regiment lay in camp until the 17th of July, when we again went to the front, remaining in the first line of trenches under fire until the 30th of July, when the memorable explosion took place. The companies of the regiment participating in the assault following this terrific "blow up" moved up in good order, and every officer and soldier distinguished himself on the occasion.

C. K. PIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

NOTE.—The tabular statement of losses was forwarded at the time called for.

No. 203.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 16–July 27.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Poplar Spring Church, Va., October 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: †

On the evening of the 15th of June the brigade appeared in front of Petersburg and moved into position.

BATTLES OF PETERSBURG.

On the 17th of June the brigade took position in a ravine in front of the enemy's second line, which they had hastily constructed during the night of the 16th. When the charge was ordered the First Brigade, which was upon the left of this brigade, by some means took the wrong point of direction, and instead of moving against the enemy's works they swept past in front of them, receiving their full fire. Perceiving this miscarriage, Colonel Christ, commanding this brigade, ordered it to halt at the crest of the hill and throw up a slight breast-work, which they did. Later in the day the First Division charged and carried the works. The Sixtieth Ohio was then ordered forward to fill the space between the First Division and the Second Corps, which it did, but the space was so great and the regiment so small that it formed a very weak line. Still later the First Division was dislodged from the position they had gained and the Sixtieth Ohio was obliged to fall back with them. After dark the First Michigan Sharpshooters, Capt. Levant C. Rhines commanding, was ordered to charge upon the angle of the enemy's works, which they did in most gallant style, capturing the works, with 3 officers, 86 enlisted men, and a stand of colors, which were sent to the rear. The enemy, however, were not disposed to yield the point and soon returned to the fight, which now became a fierce hand-to-hand conflict, in which Captain Rhines, who had displayed the

*At this point in the report a full page of the original manuscript is missing.

†For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 15, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 965.

greatest gallantry, lost his life. The remnant of the regiment soon found itself surrounded by superior numbers, and the adjutant with 77 men surrendered, prisoners of war. The national colors of the regiment were destroyed by the men, and the pieces divided among them, rather than surrender them to the enemy. As a brigade the command was not actively engaged on this day.

June 18, at daylight, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night and taken up a new line on Cemetery Hill, beyond the Suffolk railroad. The brigade advanced in line of battle through a thick belt of pine timber and emerged into an open field of grain, sloping gradually toward the Suffolk railroad and the enemy's works. The Sixtieth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers, facing to the right to protect that flank. The remnant of the First Michigan Sharpshooters was engaged in throwing up works for Roemer's battery near the edge of the above-mentioned belt of timber. About half of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania was also employed as flankers on the right. The remainder of the brigade charged in line for a quarter of a mile across the open field, suffering severely from a galling fire from a very long line of the enemy's rifle-pits. The railroad cut was reached, but it afforded no shelter, for it was enfiladed by a storm of bullets. The men attempted to climb out of this cut, but only to be mercilessly shot down and to fall back among their comrades. The loss at this point was severe. Toward evening another advance was made, which was pushed to within 150 yards of the enemy's line. Here the men constructed slight works for their protection, and before morning the brigade was relieved and moved to the rear.

In the charge of the 18th on the Suffolk railroad Maj. George C. Barnes, commanding Twentieth Michigan, fell mortally wounded. He was an officer of chivalrous bravery, and I have had occasion to mention his valuable services more than once. He was a born soldier, and he died like a true soldier, leading his command. During this action Colonel Christ, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded, when the command devolved upon Colonel Raulston, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, who was also wounded soon after. Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Forty-sixth New York, then took command, but he, too, was soon wounded, when Lieutenant-Colonel Newberry, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, became the senior officer present. He remained in command until the morning of the 19th, when Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan, was assigned to the command, and his regiment was attached to the brigade, of which it still constitutes a valuable part.

On the 20th of June the brigade moved to the right and relieved some part of the Second Corps, in which position it remained until the 25th of June, when it moved back to the left and took position, with its right resting on the Suffolk road, which place it continued to occupy until the 27th of July, when it was withdrawn and placed in reserve.

The great losses which the brigade suffered during this period will sufficiently attest its great services without any praise from me. If it has not been the good fortune of the command to accomplish any remarkable or brilliant feat of arms, it has not been because the men have not been true and reliable or the officers brave and efficient.

Such, captain, is the best report I have been able to compile from the materials at hand. I have prepared it in the midst of a multitude of duties and under great embarrassments from the fact that during the greater part of the operations I was myself absent, wounded. It has also been prepared from secondary reports made by officers not at the time in actual command of the several regiments, the original reports

having been taken away by Colonel Humphrey when he was mustered out. A more full and perfect report may be expected from him at some future day. Accompanying this is a list of casualties for the period covered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 204.

Report of Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the action of July 30:

According to orders from the general commanding the division I moved the brigade into the covered way leading by the right of Roemer's battery to the front before daylight of the morning of the 30th. I was to hold my command here until the First Brigade, General Hartranft commanding, which I was to follow in the attack, should move forward from the ground on which it was then formed, then to move to and form on the ground it should leave. This being done I was to follow General Hartranft in his movement as closely as possible, and after passing through the enemy's line of works to take position to his right, forming the connection between him and the left of the First Division. These instructions were promptly carried out so far as circumstances would permit. As soon as the advance commenced I moved my command forward, and as fast as the regiments of the First Brigade were advanced formed in column of battalions on the ground thus cleared. This was at 5.15 a. m.; but the whole of the First Brigade was not moved beyond our pits, hence I could follow my previous instructions no further. But wishing to assist the troops occupying the captured redoubt, I requested permission to form the brigade in line behind our work for a charge on the pits. The line was formed with its right opposite to the left of that part of the enemy's line then held by our own men, the left resting on the road. The regiments were placed from right to left in the following order, viz: First Michigan Sharpshooters, Second and Twentieth Michigan Infantry, Forty-sixth New York and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, with the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry and Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry (dismounted) in rear of the Forty-sixth New York and Fiftieth Pennsylvania. At 8 a. m. the three regiments on the right of the line charged across the field as directed, taking the pits in their front and the men by whom they were occupied. After clearing our pits the Forty-sixth New York hesitated, lost the connection with the regiment on its right, broke, and crowded through and carried with it the regiment on its left to the road. These regiments were afterward put in the pits forming our front line, where they remain to this time. This charge, so far as the instructions were carried out, was a success, and had it not been for the causeless breaking of the Forty-sixth New York there is no doubt but the whole line would have been carried and the troops occupying it captured, and the achievement of the object for which we set out in the morning rendered more than probable.

The regiments that reached the enemy's works helped hold these works against the three assaults of the enemy, and were among the last to obey the order to retire at 2.30 p. m. As I have already forwarded you reports of the losses they need not be reported here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 205.

Report of Col. Charles V. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS,
August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The participation of this regiment in the action is hereby stated as follows: We went into the action with about 100 guns. In the charge on the enemy's works the regiment took a small section on the left of the fort, capturing about 30 prisoners in their works. The command aided in repulsing two charges and also in clearing a small "flanker" of rebels, capturing about 20 more, making about 50 in all. A part of the regiment, under the orders of General Bartlett, assisted in working two pieces of cannon found near the fort as long as ammunition could be obtained, then the works were abandoned. We lost a large number of prisoners and one State color. I was disabled before the charge was made and Capt. E. C. Dicey, who led the regiment, was captured, and I am thus unable to give full particulars. The following is a list of our losses.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. V. DE LAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 206.

Report of Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry, of operations June 12–19.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

At 10 p. m. of the 12th [June] the regiment, with the brigade, withdrew from its position about Cold Harbor and took up its line of march for the James River, going via Tunstall's Station and crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, reaching Wilcox's Landing, on the James, about 5 p. m. of the 14th. On the evening of the 15th crossed the river and moved direct for Petersburg, before which place we arrived about 3 p. m. of the 16th. After dark we moved to a position

* Aggregating 2 men killed, 4 officers and 10 men wounded, and 3 officers and 26 men captured or missing.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 953.

just in rear of the left of the Second Corps, where we remained until 10 a. m. of the 17th, when we were moved to the left and front preparatory to a charge on the enemy's second line of works. This charge did not succeed. By some error the lines were not formed correctly, but so formed that when the advance was ordered and the column moved forward it moved not toward the enemy's line it was intended to carry but along his front in a direction parallel to this line. The men suffered severely during this charge and my loss in killed and wounded was heavy. The regiment moved along the front of the enemy's pits for some 200 yards exposed to a sharp fire on their flank, then sought the protection of the works of the Second Corps. It was now about 4 p. m. Another charge was to be made, and the regiment was moved into line with the rest of the brigade as a support for the First Division, which was to make the assault. When the First Division advanced I moved forward to a pit some thirty yards in front of the line on which the brigade was formed. This was, as I supposed, in accordance with my instructions, but the remainder of the brigade did not move, and I halted my regiment in the pit, where I remained till the morning of the 18th.

At 6 a. m. of the 18th another advance was ordered. In this advance my regiment formed part of the first line. The order under which we moved was to go forward to the Norfolk railroad and drive the enemy from the shelter afforded his troops by its cuts and embankments. By 10 a. m. we occupied the road. A farther advance was ordered in the afternoon, and was attempted, but was attended with only partial success. We, however, succeeded so far as to establish our pickets on the line now occupied as our advance work. At 1 a. m. of the 19th the regiment was moved to the rear and bivouacked with the rest of the brigade in the pine woods, and soon after was transferred to the Second Brigade.

My losses during these two days (17th and 18th) were excessively severe. On the morning of the 17th the regiment numbered 310 men present for duty. I lost in killed, 19; wounded, 156; missing, 13; giving a total of 188, or over 60 per cent. of the number engaged.

The above hastily prepared report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations of this army for the part of the time it was attached to the First Brigade, together with the attached report of casualties for the same time, is most respectfully submitted.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 207.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGT. MICHIGAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

June 12, we withdrew from Cold Harbor, bringing up the rear of the division as rear guard, which duty we performed up to 11 p. m. of the 13th of June. Reached

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 975.

James River at 6.30 p. m. of the 14th and sent out seventy-five men on picket. On the 15th crossed the James River, marched all night, and took up position in front of Petersburg. At 7 p. m. on the 16th sent out ninety men as skirmishers.

On the 17th day of June we supported the charge of the First Brigade, suffering but slight loss.

On the 18th of June the regiment made a charge across a wide open field and through a deep cut on the Suffolk railroad, suffering very severely from a galling cross-fire; then charged again from the railroad up to within 160 yards of the enemy's works and threw up rifle-pits. Our loss on this day was about one-half the effective force engaged. About midnight the regiment was withdrawn from the front and lay in reserve, where it remained until the 20th of June, when it again moved into the trenches.

This completes the report of Major Grant.

The regiment remained in the trenches until July 25 without relief. On the 25th we were withdrawn to the rear, where we rested two days, and on the 27th of July we moved two miles and a half to the left and rear of the Suffolk railroad. We were occupied with the picket duty until the evening of the 29th, when we again returned to the front, bivouacking near the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps.

For the operations of this command in the assault upon the enemy's lines before Petersburg on the 30th and the operations on the 31st I respectfully refer to my report forwarded on the 3d instant* and the list of casualties appended. The following is the list of casualties during the operations around Petersburg.†

I cannot close this too lengthy report without at least an allusion to the conduct of the officers and men of this command. It is only necessary to state that at all times and under all emergencies they have discharged their duties faithfully, gallantly, and uncomplainingly. Our casualties have been greater in number than the number of muskets we carried at the beginning of the campaign. We entered the campaign with 22 officers; of these, a major, 3 captains, and 4 lieutenants have been killed; the colonel commanding, 3 captains, and 3 lieutenants wounded, and a captain and lieutenant missing; total loss of officers, 17.

Among so many gallant officers it is impossible to speak of all who merit it, whether living or dead, but I must make an exception in favor of Maj. George C. Barnes, who fell gallantly leading his regiment in the charge of June 18. He was a brave, intelligent, and thoroughly reliable officer, often tried and never found wanting. Also Major (late Captain) Grant, who assumed command on the death of Major Barnes, of whom all may be said that has been said of the latter. One other man deserves special mention. Color-Sergt. Alexander Bush, after having carried his colors with the greatest bravery in every action of the campaign, was reported wounded and missing after the assault of the 30th of July; his commission as first lieutenant came two days too late to reward his gallantry. In short, the command has honored every call upon it and only ninety-one effective men now remain in the ranks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Regt. Michigan Vol. Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.

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*See p. 590.

†See appendix following.

APPENDIX.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Epoch.	Place.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Died of wounds.		Total.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First	Battle of the Wilderness.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	8	8
Second	Spotsylvania Court-House.	4	13	3	79	.....	31	.....	13	7	136	143
Third	North Anna River	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
Fourth	Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor.	.....	5	1	36	1	9	1	3	3	53	56
Fifth	Before Petersburg	3	18	2	69	1	19	.....	9	6	115	121
Total	.....	7	38	6	191	2	61	1	27	16	317	333

B. M. CUTCHEON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular of this date I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment in the action of July 30, 1864:

We left the bivouac at about 4 a. m., having left knapsacks under guard, and halted in the covered way near Roemer's battery. When the mine was sprung we advanced at the double-quick and formed in the brigade column in rear of our works, the regiment being the third battalion in the column. We lost several men before the charge was made. At 8.30 a. m. we formed in the trenches for the charge, the Second Michigan on our right and the Forty-sixth New York on our left. We were ordered to follow and be guided by the movements of the regiment upon our right. The regiment on our right moved by the right flank, on the double-quick, toward the fort, and I led my regiment in the same direction. Seeing that great numbers of men were crowded behind the fort I moved by the left flank, and threw my regiment upon the enemy's rifle-pit to the left of the fort. The enemy occupying the pit surrendered to the number of between 30 and 40, including 2 commissioned officers, to my certain knowledge. When the first rebel counter-charge was made I moved my command over the rebel rifle-pit and into the left of the fort, or battery, which was only slightly injured, and planted our colors beyond the fort. When the stampede of the troops took place my command did not participate beyond a very few men, who were carried away in the rush. This regiment participated actively in repulsing the rebel charge, both in the forenoon and afternoon, behaving with gallantry and coolness. All the men of the command participated in the charge except some half a dozen, against whom I have directed charges to be preferred. A few of the men being lost in getting over the breast-works went to the left with the Forty-sixth New York Regiment and returned again to our lines; one officer also being delayed in getting his men over made the same mistake and went with the Forty-sixth into the ravine to the left. All the rest, officers and men, went into the enemy's works and re-

mained till afternoon. At about 1.30 p. m. I came back to our lines to endeavor to obtain water and ammunition for the men, and also to try to get a gun silenced that was enfilading us from the battery on the left. I did this by permission of Brigadier-General Hartrauft, who was near me. Before I could return the last charge was made and nearly all our forces came back. It was sometime before I learned that any part of my command was still in the rebel fort, but I learned at about 3 p. m. that our colors were still flying on their works, defended by about thirty of the men of my command; of these about ten made their escape and the remainder were taken, among them all that remained of the color guard, of whom only two remained uninjured. So far as I can learn the colors of the Twentieth and Second Michigan were the last displayed on the rebel fort. After the withdrawal of our forces I assembled the remains of my command and was assigned to a position in the trenches adjacent to the Eighteenth Corps, where we remained till the 1st of August.

I append a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 208.

Reports of Capt. Alphons Serviere, Forty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Rifle-pits before Petersburg, August 5, 1864.

SIR: In the following I have the honor to report the part my command took in the engagement of July 30, 1864:

My command was moved from a position in the rear, where it had arrived the evening previous, to the newly made trenches about 3.30 o'clock on the morning of July 30, 1864. Awaiting the explosion of the mine, we were shortly afterward moved to the triangular space behind the breast-works formerly occupied by the Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, where the men were ordered to lie down. During our stay on this place we had 4 men wounded. About 9 a. m. my command was ordered, with the brigade, into the rifle-pits to the left from our last position, and shortly afterward we were ordered to climb over the breast-works and to make a charge upon a fort which the enemy occupied, a short distance on the right of the road. As soon as I saw the regiment on our right climbing the breast-works I gave the order to my command to do the same. The regiment to our right, after having passed the breast-works, moved very rapidly right-oblique, and owing thereto my regiment lost its connection with the same, which before my command could get over the breast-works had already far advanced. My command charged about 100 yards forward in the face of a galling musketry fire from the enemy's works, when, seeing the impossibility of taking the fort, my right wing, as mentioned before, being discon-

*Embodied in table, p. 247.

nected, no support coming from the rear, and a number of my men falling dead or wounded at every step forward, I, fearing that a panic might seize upon my men, gave orders to retire to the road, whereto the other regiments on my left had already retreated. From this position we fired some time on the enemy's flank, and were soon ordered to fall back in rear of the rifle-pits, where we remained as support until 6 o'clock in the evening, when we were ordered to occupy the rifle-pits, resting with our left wing on the road. Later in the evening, about 10 o'clock, we were ordered to move more to the right, and to relieve the regiments occupying the rifle-pits opposite the fort which had been blown up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ALPHONS SERVIERE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.]

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR:*

On the evening of June 12 the regiment left its position in front and marched during the night to Tunstall's Station, near the White House. Marched June 13 across the railroad to Jones' Bridge, left bank of the Chickahominy. Crossed this river June 14 and marched to Charles City Court-House, where the regiment rested until the evening of June 15, when we crossed the James River near Powhatan Point, marching all night, and arriving June 16 a few miles before Petersburg, where it took position on the left. Was ordered on June 17 to make a charge upon the enemy's works near the center, which charge was not successful, and whereby the regiment sustained a loss of 3 men killed, 1 officer and 7 men wounded. The enemy having evacuated the rifle-pits in our front during the night, the regiment charged again on June 18, and advanced beyond the Norfolk railroad, sustaining a loss of 1 officer, 3 men killed; 4 officers and 13 enlisted men wounded.

The regiment was marched on June 19 to the right of our position, relieving the Second Army Corps. Remained there till June 24, when the regiment moved toward the center, where it staid in the rifle-pits until July 25, when it was relieved, and marched back into the second line. Marched from there July 27 to the extreme left, covering the left flank and rear of the army, and was marched back toward the front in the evening of July 29, participating in the attack of July 30, as reported the 5th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ALPHONS SERVIERE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.]

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 629.

No. 209.

Report of Maj. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations before Petersburg:

We left Cold Harbor with the division on the 12th of June, crossed the James River on the evening of the 15th, and marched all night and the next day till 5 p. m., when we formed our front line. The oppressive heat and the hard marching compelled a great number to fall out of the column. We moved with the brigade during the night, and the next morning (the 17th), when the division made the charge, we did not cross the skirmish line of the Second Corps, but halted and laid down in rear of it, by order of Colonel Christ, commanding brigade. Here we staid until the First Division had cleared the enemy's rifle-pits, when we were ordered to fill up the gap between the Second Corps, which had advanced its line, and the First Division of this corps, but I had so few men that I was unable to make anything more than a skirmish line. We immediately became engaged and held our position until after the First Division had been forced back and the men out of ammunition. The enemy were outflanking us and the regiment fell back to the rear of the Second Corps line, where we lay till morning.

On the 18th we moved with the brigade till it had halted in the woods, when I was ordered to deploy my men as skirmishers to protect the flank of the division, and be governed by the movements of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania. We lay here for about two hours, when I was ordered forward by General Willcox with my reserve (about thirty men) with the colors to the crest of the hill this side of the railroad. Here I halted, by order of General Hartranft, and remained all day. Since that time we have followed the movements of the brigade, spending thirty-six days in the trenches up to the 31st of July.

During the campaign, and while I have had command of the regiment, my thanks are due to Capt. W. L. Stearns, acting field officer, and Lieut. J. F. Curren, adjutant (who was wounded on the 17th), for their promptness and efficiency in their respective duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. AVERY,
Major, Commanding Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 210.

Report of Col. Constant Luce, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry (acting division engineers).

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the morning of the 13th [June] we commenced our march; built and repaired roads all day. On the 14th we crossed the Chickahominy

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 956.

and marched to Wilcox's Landing, on James River. Here we rested until the night of the 15th, when we crossed the pontoon to the south side of the James. That night we continued our march to Petersburg. We arrived near Petersburg on the 16th near night, when the regiment encamped until morning. On the 17th the division engaged the enemy and my regiment was deployed as skirmishers to keep up stragglers; also cut some roads. On the 18th the fight was renewed, my regiment being still deployed to keep up stragglers. Since that time the regiment has been engaged each day in cutting timber for rifle-pits, cutting roads, digging pits, building forts, and making gabions, giving general satisfaction. I have had 1 man killed, 2 officers and 5 men wounded; none missing.

Most respectfully I remain, your obedient servant,

CONSTANT LUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 211.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Petersburg, Va., August 1, 1864.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the 13th [June] marched to New Kent Court-House. On the 14th marched to near Diascond Creek. The trains of the army being here delayed in crossing the Chickahominy, we did not leave Diascond Creek until the evening of the 15th, when I moved the division to within two miles of Cole's Ferry and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 16th, the trains of the army having all crossed the Chickahominy, I moved my command across that river and marched to a position near the pontoon bridge across the James River, which was occupied by the Sixth Corps, and relieved the troops of the Sixth Corps with my command. On the 17th instant, the army trains having all crossed the James, I moved my division across that river and encamped for the night near Wilcox's house. On the 18th, moving in rear of the trains, I marched my command to Bailey's Creek, near Old Court-House, when I reported, by a staff officer, to Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, for instructions. Receiving orders from him to leave the dismounted cavalry to guard the trains and to report with the balance of my command to Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, I moved the division to a position a short distance in the rear of the Ninth Army Corps. On the 20th instant, by command of Major-General Burnside, the division was placed in the second line of works, on the front occupied by the Ninth Army Corps. The division remained in this position, when,

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 987.

in compliance with orders received from Major-General Burnside on the 27th instant, I moved the division to Prince George Court-House, and occupied a position covering that place. On the 30th, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved from Prince George Court-House to the Jerusalem plank road, near the Williams house, and reported to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, for instructions. By his orders the division occupied the line of works vacated by the Sixth Corps, looking toward the left flank of the army.

On July 2, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved the division and took position at the crossing of the Blackwater by the old Norfolk road, covering the approaches from the left of the Sixth Corps toward Prince George Court-House. At 11.30 p. m. on the 9th, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved the division to the Jerusalem plank road, near Williams', and reported to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, for instructions. By his orders the command was again placed in the breast-works looking toward the left flank of the army. On the 12th I received orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to report to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, for orders, and, in compliance with instructions received from him, occupied a position extending from the old Norfolk road to the Jerusalem plank road, and looking toward the left flank of the army. On the 22d instant, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I reported with my division to Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps. By his orders one brigade (Colonel Sigfried's) was placed in the trenches, and my two batteries reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, chief of artillery, to be placed in position. On the 27th instant, in compliance with orders from Major-General Burnside, my Second Brigade, with Colonel Humphrey's brigade, of the Third Division, and Captain Wright's (Fourteenth Massachusetts) battery moved to and occupied a position extending from the old Norfolk road to the Jerusalem plank road. On the 29th instant I received orders from Major-General Burnside to move my command to the vicinity of his headquarters. Colonel Humphrey's brigade and Captain Wright's battery were ordered to rejoin their respective commands, and I received instructions to have my command in readiness to participate in the assault on the rebel works the next morning. Early on the morning of the 30th, having formed by division in the timber in rear of the covered way, they moved according to instructions in rear of the Third Division of our corps at daylight. On reaching our advanced line of works we were compelled to halt on account of other troops occupying the position that was assigned mine. We there remained some time until I received orders from the general commanding to advance and carry the crest of the hill beyond the crater. I ordered the column forward, when I was requested to halt my command by Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, until he could confer with the general and return. I did so. Shortly after Lieutenant-Colonel Loring returned with orders that my division advance at all hazards, and if necessary to lead them in person. I accordingly advanced the column to the assault in the following order: Colonel Sigfried, commanding First Brigade, in advance, followed by Colonel Thomas, commanding Second Brigade, to move by the flank until they passed the crater (it being impossible to move otherwise), and then advance in line or column, as Colonel Sigfried, commanding the advance, might deem proper on arriving at the point designated; in moving to carry the crest of

the Cemetery Hill the First Brigade to bear to the right and the Second to form on its left. The attempt was made to carry the crest but failed. For more detailed reports see reports from my brigade commanders. Of the behavior of the officers and men I cannot speak too highly. They were repulsed, but veterans could hardly have stood the fire to which they were exposed. Colonels Sigfried and Thomas are entitled to great praise for the manner in which they handled their commands under the most trying circumstances. Lieutenant-Colonel Bross, commanding Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, fell while leading the charge of his regiment. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and in his death the command sustained a great loss. There is not an officer of the division that was in the engagement against whom aught could be said, but that he did his duty. To the members of my staff great credit is due to the manner in which they performed their duties. Surg. James P. Prince was untiring in his exertions for the care of the wounded, personally superintending the operations of his department from the hospital to the front.

Accompanying this please find a nominal list of casualties during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

No. 212.

Report of Col. Joshua K. Sigfried, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I moved my brigade on the morning of the 30th instant down the covered way, immediately in rear of Colonel Humphrey's brigade, of the Third Division. On arriving at the meadow I was halted by the stopping of Colonel H.'s brigade. After remaining here some time, I, in accordance to orders, moved by the brigade of the Third Division, at a flank, as directed, across the field, through the crater made by the explosion of the mine. Great difficulty was experienced in passing through this crater, owing to its crowded condition—living, wounded, dead, and dying crowded so thickly that it was very difficult to make a passage way through. By the great exertions of the officers and heroic determination of the men, my brigade finally made its way through and was halted beyond by the rebel line of intrenchments, which was filled with troops of the First, Second, and Third Divisions; behind this line it formed in good order. The Forty-third Regiment U. S. Colored Troops moved over the crest of the crater toward the right, charged the enemy's intrenchments and took them, capturing a number of prisoners, a rebel stand of colors, and recapturing a stand of national colors. This line was part of the continuous line connecting with the crater. The balance of my brigade was prevented from advancing into this line by the number of troops of the First, Second, and Third Divisions in front of them. This position left my brigade very much exposed to the fire of the enemy, and it was so

exposed at least an hour. Owing to the crowded lines of troops of the stated divisions immediately in front it was impossible to get my brigade on. Just as the troops in front were about to make a charge a white color-bearer with his colors crossed the work in retreat. The troops gave way and sought shelter in the crater, where was concentrated a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries and intrenchments. My brigade held its position until pushed back by the mass of troops, black and white, who rushed back upon it, and until the enemy occupied the works to its left and the opposite side of the intrenchments, when, becoming exposed to a terrific flank fire, losing in numbers rapidly and in danger of being cut off, it fell back behind the line temporarily occupied by part of the Eighteenth Corps, where it originally started from.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the bravery of both officers and men. The former fearlessly led while the latter as fearlessly followed through a fire hot enough to cause the oldest of troops to falter. The field officers particularly distinguished themselves. Col. Delevan Bates,* commanding Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops, fell shot through the face at the head of his regiment, while his major, James C. Leeke, stood on the ramparts urging the men on, with the blood from a wound through his breast gushing from his mouth. Lieut. Col. H. Seymour Hall, commanding Forty-third Regiment, lost his right arm bravely leading his regiment. His adjutant, First Lieut. James O'Brien, deserves honorable mention, having displayed the most heroic courage and daring, standing on the summit of the crater cheering the men on amidst a terrific fire of shot and shell. He received a severe wound through the breast. Capt. A. D. Wright (Forty-third), in charging the rebel line with his men, personally captured a stand of rebel colors and 5 prisoners, bringing all safely to the rear, although receiving a wound through the right arm. Col. O. P. Stearns, commanding Thirty-ninth, put his regiment into the fight with great coolness and ability. His officers and men bravely did their work. Lieut. Col. Charles J. Wright, commanding Twenty-seventh, remained on the rebel works with part of his command until the enemy occupied the opposite side and until but few men remained with him, when he directed them to retire through the ravine on the right. He received two shots, neither of which disabled him sufficiently to leave his command. Where so many displayed such bravery and fearlessness it is difficult to enumerate; suffice it to say that all did their duty.

I have to regret the loss of First Lieut. William Washburn, of Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp on my staff, a valuable officer, who was wounded in the neck and taken prisoner while delivering an order to the brigade. My staff behaved well, were constantly busy, and of great assistance in maneuvering the brigade. Had it not been for the almost impassable crowd of troops of the leading divisions in the crater and intrenchments Cemetery Hill would have been ours without a falter upon the part of my brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. SIGFRIED,

Colonel Forty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.

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*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing in First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, July 30, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
27th U. S. Colored Troops	1	11	1	36	2	100	151
30th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	18	5	107	5	79	214
39th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	12	9	101	.....	63	185
43d U. S. Colored Troops	1	17	6	77	2	128	231
Total	2	58	21	321	9	370	781

J. K. SIGFRIED,
Colonel Forty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Veteran Vol. Infantry.
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., *July 31, 1864.*

No. 213.

Report of Col. Henry G. Thomas, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 2, 1864.

SIR: With regard to the fight of July 30, 1864, I have the honor to state that soon after daylight in the morning this brigade entered the covered way leading to the front of that part of the line occupied by the Ninth Corps, following the First Brigade of our division. We were held about half an hour in this way, and then went at double-quick into the exploded fort and into the rifle-pits on our right. Here I lost Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, commanding the leading regiment, and the two officers of his regiment next him in rank. The loss here was heavy in getting into position. There was a white division in the pits into which we were ordered. The instant I reached the First Brigade I attempted to charge, but the Thirty-first was disheartened at its loss of officers and could not be gotten out promptly. Captain Dempcy and Lieutenant Pennell and myself then attempted to lead them, but the fire was so hot that half the few who came out of the works were shot. Here Lieutenant Pennell was killed and riddled through and through. He died with the flag in his hand, doing everything an officer could do to lead on the men. His appearance and actions were splendid—I might say heroic, sacrificing deliberately and knowingly his life in the hope of rendering his country some service. A partially successful attempt was then made to separate the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops from the white troops of one of the brigades of the First Division, Ninth Corps, previous to attempting another charge. I then sent word that unless the enfilading fire on my right was stopped, by the moving of a force in that direction at the moment in which I moved, that no men could live to reach the crest. Immediately after this I was ordered by Brigadier-General Ferrero to advance in concert with Colonel Sigfried and take the crest. I ordered the Twenty-ninth this time to lead, which it did gallantly, closely followed by the Twenty-eighth and a few of the Twenty-third, when it was at once engaged by a heavy charging column of the enemy, and after a struggle driven

back over our rifle-pits. At this moment a panic commenced. The black and white troops came pouring back together. A few, more gallant than the rest, without organization, but guided by a soldier's instinct, remained on the side of the pits nearest our line and held the enemy at bay some ten or fifteen minutes, until they were nearly all shot away. The Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops being in rear was unable to enter the line, but moved up until it rested. The left and right flanks of the right and left wings rested on the line, and its own line ran to the right of the exploded fort. They remained there unable to strike a blow, but received heavy losses. About 100 of the men of this regiment, with some of the officers, went into the crater and remained there for hours, expending all their own ammunition and all they could take from the cartridge-boxes of the wounded and dead men that lay thick together in the bottom of this pit. After the repulse the brigade was reformed just in rear of our (now) front line and lay there until 2.30 p. m. It was then filed around to the right by a little hill, and there lay until sunset, when we marched to and reoccupied the ground we had left in the morning.

Whether we fought well or not, the scores of our dead lying as thick as if mowed down by the hand of some mighty reaper and the terrible loss of officers can best attest. Nearly all the officers who came under my eye were fighting with bravery and coolness. My staff did good service. Captain Dempcy, acting assistant adjutant-general, was conspicuous, brave, and hard at work throughout the whole affair. It would be invidious to mention individual cases of regimental commanders when all, so far as I could see, behaved admirably. I desire, however, to pay a passing tribute to Lieutenant-Colonel Bross, Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, who led the charge of this brigade. He was the first man to leap over the works, and bearing his colors in his own hands he fell never to rise again. I would also speak of the gallant and genial Maj. Theodore H. Rockwood, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops, who, when the regiment was ordered forward, sprang upon the parapet, the first man, and fell cheering his regiment on. Such men cannot easily be replaced, nor the void they leave in our hearts readily filled.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division, Ninth Corps.

No. 214.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. Albert Monroe, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully forward the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps (the Ninth) during the assault upon the enemy's position July 30:

The position of the batteries was as follows: Thomas' (Second Maine) battery on the right on the front of the First Division, Rogers' (Nineteenth New York) and Jones' (Eleventh Massachusetts) batteries on the front of the Second Division, and to the rear and left of the place

known as the Old Barn, and to the right of the covered way leading to the mine; Start's (Third Vermont) and Durell's (D, Independent Pennsylvania) batteries in the heavy work on the left of the same covered way and in the rear of the Taylor house; Roemer's (Thirty-fourth New York) and Mayo's (Third Maine) batteries in the work on the knoll to the left of the Petersburg or Jordan road; Twitchell's (Seventh Maine) battery, one section on the front line to the left of the ice-house bearing upon the ravine in front of the Third Division, one gun to the left of the Taylor house bearing upon the Petersburg road, and one at the right of the house. Two Coehorn mortars were in position at the Old Barn, two confronting the work blown up and two just at the right of the Petersburg road. Eaton's (Twenty-seventh New York), Rhodes' (E, Rhode Island), Wright's (Fourteenth Massachusetts), and Hexamer's (A, New Jersey) batteries were held in reserve at convenient points to be taken down the road to the crest in rear of the enemy's works should our infantry gain that position. Instructions were given battery commanders Friday evening in accordance with instructions received from artillery headquarters, Army of the Potomac, and immediately upon the springing of the mine the batteries opened upon the designated points, every gun having been previously loaded and pointed, cannoneers at posts, lanyards in hand. Captain Rogers directed his fire mainly upon the work to the right of the work blown up, in which the enemy had a battery that enfiladed our line as it advanced to the assault. Jones' battery also opened upon the same work, but did not pay attention exclusively to it. Captain Rogers used solid shot principally, and his fire was very effective, compelling the enemy to change the position of his guns several times, which he could readily do under cover of the woods and his heavy works. Start's and Durell's batteries directed their fire to the enemy's works to the right of the crater; also upon one of the batteries in the edge of the woods far back in rear of the destroyed work, which enfiladed our line, advancing to the crest on the right. Owing to the trees in front, which were directly between these batteries and the enemy's batteries, their fire was not very effective. Roemer's and Mayo's batteries opened fire upon the works of the enemy to the left of the crater. Their fire was as effective as it could possibly be, but there was the same difficulty here, on account of the trees in front, as in Start's and Durell's batteries. The section of Twitchell's battery on the left opened with great effect on the enemy's work in its front, doing most excellent service, injuring the work to such an extent that it was impracticable to fire from the embrasures fronting that portion of the line. The pieces near the Taylor house were excellently served, and did good service, the one on the right throwing shot and shell directly in the embrasures of the enemy's work, rendering it impossible for him to work his guns. The Coehorn mortars, under Captain Smiley (Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery), were served with great effect. The fire of the two on the right were directed at the work on the right near the woods, and that of the other four upon the work to the left of the Petersburg road.

The expenditures of ammunition were as follows: 757 rounds solid shot, 2,081 rounds shell, 749 rounds shrapnel; total number of rounds, 3,587. The casualties were very slight, as follows: killed, 1; wounded, 2.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ALBERT MONROE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. J. N. CRAIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 215.

*Reports of Capt. Albert F. Thomas, Second Maine Battery.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

At 6 p. m. of the 12th [June] left position and took up the line of march, crossing the Chickahominy on the morning of the 14th, and camping on the north bank of the James the following night. 15th, crossed the James and went into park, where we remained till the morning of the 16th, when we marched to near Petersburg, where we now remain. Here the battery has taken a part in all the principal engagements in which the Ninth Corps has been engaged. 19th, Corpl. W. Ott slightly wounded; 20th and 21st, had 5 horses killed; 27th, Private A. Peabody wounded; 28th, 2 horses killed; and on the 30th Private Thomas F. Simpson was killed by a sharpshooter.

July 1, still in position, where we remained till the 5th, when we were relieved by the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery and went to the rear and went into camp, and there laid till the 24th, when the battery again took position, relieving the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, where it remained several days, engaging the enemy daily till the 30th, when, at daylight, we opened, according to orders, and kept up a brisk fire nearly all day, firing 550 rounds. When operations were over near the close of the day the fort on which I concentrated the fire from my battery could not show the slightest sign of an embrasure, we had so completely battered it down, while we received but slight injury, having but 5 men slightly wounded, not enough to excuse them from duty.

Total amount of ammunition expended in my battery during the time herein specified, about 2,600 rounds.

ALBERT F. THOMAS,
Captain, Commanding Second Battery Maine Volunteers.

SECOND MAINE BATTERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of July 30 I opened fire with my battery on the enemy's works at the explosion of the mine and continued firing at intervals all day, expending about 550 rounds of ammunition. We received no material injury, having but 3 men slightly wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ALBERT F. THOMAS,
Captain, Commanding Second Maine Battery.

Lieutenant CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 216.

Report of Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo, Third Maine Battery, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MAINE BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of this battery during the engagement last Saturday [July 30]:

Opened with two sections in position to the right of Captain Roemer's battery, on the enemy's rifle-pits to the left of the crater, with appar-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 5 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 921.

ently very good effect; also opened with one section, in position to the left of Captain Roemer's battery, on the enemy's fort or battery to the left of the main (Jordan) road, with good effect. The enemy's port-holes were soon so much damaged that he ceased his fire, and apparently withdrew his pieces. Observed the enemy open from a battery on the crest of the hill near some old chimneys. Immediately directed fire of the two sections on the right of Captain R[oemer]'s battery against him, compelling him to change his position, first to the right behind a barn or shed, then again farther to the left, out of our range; also directed the fire of all my guns which could be brought to bear against the enemy's charging party about noon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Third Battery Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. A. MONROE,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MAINE BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MONROE,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: This report was sent to division headquarters on the morning of the 3d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. MAYO.

No. 217.

Report of Lieut. Seth A. Emery, Third Maine Battery, of operations July 9–30.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MAINE BATTERY,
Camp before Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

Report of the operations of the Third Maine Battery since joining the Army of the Potomac, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, current series, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864:

FIFTH EPOCH.

Joined the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, July 9, 1864. Relieved one section Seventh Maine Battery on the left and rear of Captain Roemer's battery on the night of July 9, 1864, with one section this battery. In the course of eight days selected a position and built breast-works for the remaining sections on the right of Captain Roemer's battery. Fired a few shot daily at working parties up to July 30, 1864. Saturday, July 30, opened with two sections to the right of Captain Roemer's battery on the enemy's rifle-pits to the left of the crater, with apparently very good effect; also opened with one section, in position to the left of Captain Roemer's battery, on the enemy's fort or battery to the left of the main (Jordan) road, with good effect. The enemy's port-holes were soon so

much damaged that he ceased his fire, and apparently withdrew his pieces. Observed the enemy open from a battery on the crest of the hill near some old chimneys. Immediately directed the fire of the two sections to the right of Captain Roemer's battery against him, compelling him to change his position, first to the right behind a barn, then again farther to the left out of our range; also directed the fire of all my guns which could be brought to bear against the enemy's charging parties about noon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. EMERY,
Lieutenant, Commanding Third Maine Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 9th Army Corps.

No. 218.

Reports of Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the night of the 14th of June my guns were placed in position near the James River. Crossed the James at 7 a. m. June 15, and went into park at 8 a. m. Joined the division at 12 o'clock at night and arrived in front of Petersburg at 4 p. m. of the 16th. One section was sent out during the night to report to Captain Roemer, chief of artillery, Third Division, and on the morning of the 17th another section was sent to the front. On the afternoon of the 18th, when the Ninth Corps drove the enemy across the railroad, my battery was ordered into position in rear of the line of the Second Division, on the crest between the belt of pine woods that extend out to the turnpike road, and the small clump of pines to the rear and right of the Taylor house. I kept up a constant fire during the afternoon to prevent the enemy from strengthening his works, and to assist our troops to advance. At night threw up a redoubt for all my guns. The evening of the 20th, when the Third Division moved to the right to relieve a division of the Second Corps, my battery was put in position to the left of the Hare house. The battery was within 300 yards of the enemy's line, and I opened fire several times on their works. During the night of the 23d the division moved to the left, and with four guns I relieved Mink's battery, of the Fifth Corps, placing my guns in a redoubt to the right of the brick wall or the Taylor house. Tuesday, June 28, the left section was placed in position on the hill to the left of the turnpike road. The position is a commanding one, and has since been occupied by two batteries.

July 9, the left section of my battery was placed on the front line across the railroad and near the ice-house, one gun bearing up the ravine, and the left piece ranged on the fort to the left of the turnpike road. My guns since arriving in front of Petersburg have been in the positions above stated forty-seven consecutive days up to the 4th of the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 6 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part 1, p. 981.

present month. I opened fire occasionally from my guns when it seemed advantageous and necessary, and whenever the enemy made any unusual move or demonstration.

The 22d of July the enemy opened with musketry and occasionally with artillery, and my guns replied spiritedly.

During the first days of the month of July I had one gun dismounted as a mortar, and experimented with it successfully, the result of which I have forwarded in a written communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps. My command has been highly fortunate during the forty-seven days at the front, having suffered but little in killed and wounded.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. TWITCHELL,
Captain, Comdg. Seventh Maine Battery Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

I herewith submit the following report of the operations of my battery in the engagement before Petersburg on Saturday, July 30, 1864:

I had one section of guns on the front line near and to the left of the ice-house, one piece bearing on the ravine to prevent the massing of the enemy's forces there, and the other bearing on the enemy's fort to the left of the turnpike road. I had one piece to the left of the Taylor house and just to the right of the turnpike bearing up the road to the left of the fort that was mined. At 7.30 a. m., by orders from General Burnside, I put one piece in position in a redoubt to the right of the Taylor house (from which position four of my pieces had been withdrawn the previous night, anticipating that the fire from the fort would cover all the ground) bearing directly on the embrasure from which one gun was throwing shell and canister upon our forces occupying the crater and upon the supports. My guns opened fire immediately on the mine being sprung. The guns on the front line threw shot and shell against the parapet and embrasures of the work in their front, and during the continuance of the firing almost defaced the work, rendering it impracticable for the enemy to fire from the embrasures fronting our line. The gun on the right of the turnpike opened with spirit on the right salient angle of the enemy's fort to the left of the turnpike and continued firing at regular intervals during the engagement, occasionally turning the fire more to the right when the enemy opened upon our advancing columns. The piece put into position to the right of the Taylor house opened fire about 8 a. m., and after a well directed fire of about thirty minutes the rebel gun ceased firing for a time and opened only occasionally afterward and at long intervals. I think that the piece in this latter position disturbed the enemy's fire materially as the projectiles could be thrown directly into the embrasure. I lost 1 man killed during the action. Ammunition expended: Solid shot, 142; case-shot, 71; shell, 76.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. TWITCHELL,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Maine Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Corps.

No. 219.

Reports of Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

V.

June 12, marched toward the Chickahominy. 14th, crossed Chickahominy. 15th, crossed the James. 16th, arrived in front of Petersburg. 17th, went into position and engaged the enemy, and up to this date have remained in position with the other artillery of this division and under fire every day save eight. This battery was in its position in front of the mine, and was the second to open fire on the enemy on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and expended on that day 517 rounds ammunition.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

Lieutenant CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 9th Army Corps.

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ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant this forenoon, and in answer I have the honor to inform Colonel Monroe that my command was actively engaged during the whole of the attack on the 30th ultimo, and simultaneously with the explosion of the mine destroying the enemy's fort on the left flank of the position occupied by my guns and those of Captain Rogers. We opened fire with my whole battery upon the enemy's lines, firing rapidly, by special orders, for about two hours, the range having been accurately ascertained with great precision by previous practice upon the same lines. I need hardly say no shot failed to be effective and the whole working of the guns was executed with great cheerfulness, spirit, and skill by the officers and men in immediate charge. The right piece expended 179 rounds of shot and shell and the whole battery expended during the entire attack 517 rounds shot and shell. In consequence of suffering with intermittent fever and First Lieutenant Morrill being confined to his quarters sick the immediate command of the battery devolved on Second Lieutenant Woodsum, who discharged his duties in a creditable manner and with the approval of Captain Rogers, chief of artillery of this (Second) division, who had general direction of both batteries. I am most grateful to good Providence that no men of my command were injured during the day, and have the pleasure to report no casualties in this attack.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 9th Army Corps.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from April 25 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 937.

No. 220.

*Report of Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.**

FIFTH EPOCH.

The march across the Chickahominy and the James, and the operations in front of Petersburg up to the assault on the enemy's works July 30, 1864.

The battery left Cold Harbor at 6 p. m. on the afternoon of June 12; marched that night and halted in the morning at Tunstall's Station, on the York River railroad. At noon resumed march and camped at night near the Chickahominy. On the 14th march was resumed in the morning, crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge; camped at night near Charles City Court-House. June 15, marched at daylight to the James River and crossed on pontoon bridge at Wyanoke Landing to camp. At 1 a. m. the 16th the march was resumed, and at night reached near Petersburg. On the morning of the 17th the battery was placed in a redoubt captured from the enemy and fire opened on their batteries, silencing them and blowing up some of their caissons. On the 18th, the enemy having fallen back, the battery advanced to the Shands house and parked. On the night of 20th the battery went into position on the line of battle with a brigade of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, remaining there until night of the 24th. On the 27th the battery accompanied General Ferrero's division, Ninth Corps, to Prince George Court-House and went into position. On the 30th marched with same division to the left of the front line near the Weldon railroad.

July 2, with same division, returned to the Norfolk railroad and camped until noon of the 9th, when the battery returned to the front and went into position on the line of battle with General Ledlie's division. Remained in position until night of 17th. On the 27th marched with a portion of the Third and Fourth Divisions, Ninth Army Corps, to the rear near the Norfolk railroad and went into fort. On the night of 29th marched to front. On the morning of 30th the battery was hitched up and held in reserve until noon, when it returned to camp.

J. W. B. WRIGHT,
Captain Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Volunteers.

No. 221.

Reports of Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth New York Battery.

CAMP NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, August 12, 1864.

SIR:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the evening of June 12 marched with the Second Division toward the Chickahominy, which we crossed on the 14th and parked near the James River the same evening. Crossed the James on the pontoon

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 5 to June 12 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 922.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 5 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 938.

bridge the morning of the 15th, went into park in a clover field, and remained there until near midnight, then joined the Second Division and marched toward Petersburg, near which place went into park on the afternoon of June 16.

On the evening of June 18 put my battery in position in rear of Second Division and threw up earth-works. Remained there until the evening of June 27, when I received orders to withdraw my battery and park it at the rear. The evening of the 28th I sent a section to relieve the Fifteenth New York Battery, of the Second Corps, which was in position near the left of the Ninth Corps line.

July 9, this section was taken from that position and the entire battery was returned to the position it took June 18, and there it remained. While in this position I have opened on the enemy's lines at different times, as circumstances required it. My loss here in killed and wounded has been quite severe.

List of casualties in Nineteenth New York Light Battery from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,
Captain Nineteenth New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., July [August] 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Nineteenth New York Battery, under my command, in the action near Petersburg, Va., on July 30, 1864:

At 3.30 o'clock on the morning of that day the battery was ready to commence firing, cannoneers at their posts, and the direction given to each piece. At the given signal—the explosion of the mine—I immediately commenced firing and continued it at intervals as occasion required during the entire engagement. This fire was mainly directed against a battery of the enemy which was in position and strongly intrenched some 500 yards to the left (their left) of the crater and whose fire enfiladed our troops as they advanced to the assault. At first I fired only solid shot, but was finally directed by General Potter to try shell, which I did, and the result was very satisfactory. Although I did not completely silence the fire of the enemy's battery I succeeded in causing it to slacken very much and to stop entirely at times, and also in causing the battery to change position several times (each time toward the rear), which it did under cover of the woods. It kept inside of its works, which were very strong and so extensive as to allow it to change position without much exposure, the woods also preventing us from observing its movements. I fired 670 rounds of ammunition, mostly from five guns, one gun being temporarily disabled early in the action. The only casualty I have to report is one enlisted man wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,
Captain Nineteenth New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Corps.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 enlisted men killed and 18 enlisted men wounded.

No. 222.

Report of Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, of operations June 14–July 30.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

Crossed the Chickahominy on the 14th [June] and the James on the 15th, reaching the lines in front of Petersburg on the 16th. Took part in the engagement of the 17th, my battery going into position about 6 p. m., and being engaged nearly all night, at intervals. Had several men and horses wounded, two of the former mortally. The battery being in an exposed position at Shands' house was subjected to a severe fire of musketry, as well as that from two batteries at short range, and the casualties were remarkably few. From that date to July 30 my battery was in position at various times and at various points on the lines, usually on the front of the First Division, Ninth Corps. It was engaged on several occasions, but met with slight loss, either in killed or wounded. It was not engaged in the action of July 30.

Return of casualties from May 4 to July 30: June 17, Corpl. George Shoop, wounded in action before Petersburg, died at First Division hospital June 20. June 17, Private James Hull, wounded in action before Petersburg, died at Columbia Hospital, Washington, July 2. June 17, Private Patrick Dorsey, wounded in action before Petersburg. July 4, Private Jacob Schick, died at Columbia Hospital, Washington, of disease. July 9, Private William Killion and Lewis Lassing, captured by the enemy. July 30, Private George Pemberton, died at First Division hospital (Ninth Army Corps) of disease.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. EATON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-seventh New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

No. 223.

Reports of Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
August 7, 1864.

SIR:†

FIFTH EPOCH.

The night of the 12th [June] withdrew from Fort Fletcher and commenced march toward James River. 13th, marching all day. 14th, encamped within two miles of the James. 15th, crossed the James early in the morning at Cannon's Landing; encamped one mile beyond, awaiting rations. At 12 midnight continued march, arriving before

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 994.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 984.

Petersburg at 4 p. m. of the 16th; went into position with one piece at 10 p. m. under heavy fire; in action all next day, changing position several times; fired 130 rounds. 18th, advanced through woods at commencement of battle, went into position, and opened brisk fire to cover advance of our columns, one piece ordered into position in advance of the others. The 20th went into position farther on our right, within 400 yards of enemy's works. 21st, Lieut. Thomas Heasley severely wounded. 23d, went into position farther on our left, about 1,000 yards from enemy's line, where we lay until July 5, firing a few rounds at the enemy each day. Evening of July 6 removed about 600 yards farther to the left in a strong work put up during night of the 5th, it being a nearer and much more commanding position. For the most part of the month the men were engaged in building magazines and strengthening the work. We lay comparatively quiet, occasionally firing a few rounds, until the battle of the 30th, when we were actively engaged, firing 448 rounds.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of Thirty-fourth New York Battery of the action of Saturday, July 30, 1864:

The battery had four pieces of 3-inch rifled ordnance in position on a hill commanding the greater part of the enemy's lines in front of the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps, and between 900 and 1,000 yards distance from the point assaulted. On evening of 29th ultimo received notice of the intended explosion of the mine and attack of our forces, which was stated to take place at 3.30 o'clock, but for some unknown reason it did not take place until 4.07 o'clock by my time. I had the men of my command at their post at 3 o'clock with pieces loaded and lanyards in hand ready for immediate service. At instant of the explosion of the mine we opened fire with all four pieces directed upon enemy's works. Our fire was very rapid and accurate, silencing the guns of the enemy that our pieces could be brought to bear upon, but the guns that did most damage to our troops we could not get range of, on account of trees being in the way. After our troops had gained a portion of the works our fire slackened for awhile, but opened again as soon as the enemy made any demonstration against our troops. At the time they made the charge across the field in our front upon our forces that were in the advance, we opened a very destructive fire upon them, using case-shot, which I know did great execution among them, our shells bursting splendidly every time.

Our casualties during the day were none. We expended 448 rounds of ammunition.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 224.

Reports of Lieut. George W. Silvis, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

FIFTH EPOCH.

On the morning of the 16th [June] crossed the Chickahominy River and moved to a line of works erected near Powhatan Point, on the James River. On the morning of the 17th crossed the James River at Powhatan Point and went into camp on the south bank. On the morning of the 18th marched in the direction of Petersburg, and reached the vicinity of that city about 10 o'clock in the evening. Went into camp for the night and in the morning moved about a mile toward the left of our army. Remained there until the evening of the 20th, when we were ordered into position. Moved into a work about the center of the line of batteries of the Ninth Corps, where we remained until the evening of the 9th of July. During that time we expended 234 rounds of ammunition. On the morning of the 10th of July proceeded to join the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, then lying on the Jerusalem plank road in rear of the left of the army. On the morning of the 12th moved to a point on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and on the evening of the 16th moved into a redoubt just erected on the left of that railroad. Here we remained until the 22d, when we moved to a plain in rear of the headquarters of Ninth Army Corps, and on the evening of the 25th two sections of the battery were ordered to occupy the fort on the right of the Norfolk road.

Were ordered on the evening of the 29th of July to be in readiness to commence firing immediately after the explosion of the mine in our front. As soon as the mine exploded we commenced firing; most of the firing was directly toward the crest of the hill in the rear of the crater. Owing to the limited field of firing from the part of the work in which we were stationed, and the danger of firing with our troops so near the enemy, after about half an hour's firing we ceased. At intervals during the morning we fired a few more rounds, expending in all during the day eighty-four rounds of ammunition.

The casualties in the company during the campaign were: David Walters, wounded in back, June 22; Daniel D. Armel, wounded in head, June 27, since died; Henry S. Rogers, wounded in foot, June 28; Wellington F. Clouser, wounded in chin, July 30.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SILVIS,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Vol. Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.

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BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., *August 5, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that this battery commenced firing on the morning of the 30th of July a little after 4 a. m. and ceased firing shortly after 12 m. On account of the trees in my immediate

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 5 to June 15, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 991.

front the field of fire was extremely limited. I fired at the enemy's battery on the hill in rear of the crater, and also shelled the woods to the right of that eminence. I expended 84 rounds, 34 time-shell as solid shot, and 50 rounds of Schenkl percussion; the latter worked admirably. I had one private slightly wounded. I had four guns in action.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SILVIS,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Vol. Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel MONROE,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 225.

Reports of Capt. Romeo H. Start, Third Vermont Battery.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY VERMONT VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the assault on the enemy's lines before Petersburg, Va., on the morning of the 30th of July, 1864:

At about 10 minutes past 4 a. m. the mine in front of the work, in part occupied by four of my guns, the remaining two being in reserve, exploded, and in accordance with instructions I immediately opened fire upon the heavy earth-work on the enemy's left of the one mined. Soon finding that the position of the two right pieces was so low, and the rifle-pits in front so high as partially to hide from view the enemy's work, I caused those pieces to be moved out of the work to the high open ground immediately in rear, where, by firing over the parapet and across the flank of the work, I was enabled to obtain an effective fire upon the work above mentioned. I continued to work my guns upon the work indicated until our troops carried the works in the immediate vicinity of the fort, when, by direction of General Burnside, I ceased firing. The fire upon this point had lasted nearly an hour and had caused the enemy to materially slacken his fire, but we could not silence his guns. Very soon after I ceased firing the enemy opened two guns from the work on the right of the railroad cut, his shot enfilading my position, to which I immediately replied. Those guns were soon silenced by Jones' (Eleventh Massachusetts) battery and my own. At about 5.30 a. m. our troops were forced to retire from the immediate vicinity of the work upon which I had at first directed my fire, and I again opened upon the same and continued the fire upon that point and the enemy's infantry until the close of the engagement by the enemy's retaking his works. None of my men were injured. The ammunition used was mostly Schenkl percussion-shell. I also used a few rounds of Schenkl case-shot, time-fuse. All of my ammunition worked admirably. There were but two premature explosions. Three hundred and ninety-five rounds expended.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROMEO H. START,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY VERMONT VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

June 16, crossed the [Chickahominy] River and moved to the James River, near Wilcox's Landing, Va., and went into position in an earthwork, for the purpose of covering the crossing of that river. Remained in position until the morning of the 17th instant, when the battery left its position and crossed the James on the pontoon bridge near Fort Powhatan, Va., and moved up the south bank of the river a mile, and encamped for the night.

June 18, 1864, moved from the James River to the lines in front of Petersburg, Va., where it arrived at 10 p. m. and encamped. Remained in camp until the evening of the 20th instant, when it went into position near to and on the right of the Norfolk and Petersburg road. From the said 20th of June until the 30th of July, 1864, this battery has been in position at different points along the lines in front of Petersburg most of the time. This battery was engaged in the assault on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, Va., on the said 30th of July, 1864, a full report of its operations on that day having hitherto been submitted.

I am, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROMEO H. START,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 226.

Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, of operations July 7–30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division from the 7th until the 30th day of July, 1864:

After crossing the James River the division was encamped near Light-House Point, picketing in rear and on left of the army until the 26th of July, on the evening of which day it marched with the First Division of the Cavalry Corps, the two divisions under command of Major-General Sheridan, from its camp across the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and thence north of the James River, crossing at Deep Bottom. On the 27th the division occupied a position on Strawberry Plains. On the morning of the 28th an order from Major-General Sheridan directed me to move the division to Ridley's [Riddell's] Shop, near the intersection of the New Market and Charles City roads. The division moved from Strawberry Plains in the following order: The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies commanding, in advance, the Second Brigade, Col. J. I. Gregg commanding, following. Following a wood road leading from the Plains, the division struck the New Market road at the position occupied by the First Division, on the right of the Second Army Corps. Having moved one mile and a half down the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 6 to June 15, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 993.

New Market road, and being within the picket-line of the First Division, the pickets on the left of the advance of my column were observed skirmishing with an enemy, and falling back slowly toward the road. The Second Division was at this time marching in a column of fours, and the country on either side of the road was densely wooded, save one small opening, from the farther side of which the enemy were advancing. I at once ordered a regiment of the First Brigade to turn out of the column and move to the support of the pickets of the First Division. In a very few minutes a line of battle of the enemy's infantry (Kershaw's division) emerged from the woods and advanced toward the road occupied by my command. Without opportunity to form the command regiments were dismounted at once to oppose the enemy. Two guns of Light Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieut. W. N. Dennison, were turned upon the enemy's line, and their fire, together with that of the carbines of the dismounted regiments, checked temporarily the advance of the enemy; the suddenness of the attack, and the impracticability of forming my Second Brigade so as to bring it into action at once, gave the enemy an advantage, which he used in forcing back the First Brigade to the road. At this time the Second Brigade, having formed in rear of the road, was brought forward, but the enemy had made a precipitate retreat across the field and through the woods. Mounted regiments were pushed forward rapidly in pursuit, but the enemy, under cover of the dense pines which mounted troops could not penetrate, effected their escape, leaving about 30 of their dead and a number of wounded on the field. In resisting the advance of the enemy the guns of Dennison's battery did most excellent service. Some of the horses attached to a rifled gun were killed and its support driven off by an overpowering force of the enemy, and the gun thus fell into the hands of the enemy. As soon as the narrow wood road upon which the gun was carried off by the enemy was discovered, a mounted regiment was sent to effect its recapture, but this was not accomplished. On the evening of the 28th the division returned to Strawberry Plains, two of its regiments occupying Malvern Hill and picketing the New Market and Quaker roads. On the 29th the division was in position the entire day on Strawberry Plains, the horses of one brigade having been sent during the preceding night to the south side of James River. On the night of the 29th the division recrossed the James River and on the 30th crossed the Appomattox and marched to Lee's Mill, near the Jerusalem plank road. In the affair of the 28th the troops engaged behaved well.

The loss in the division on the 28th was 20 commissioned officers and enlisted men killed, 118 wounded, and 28 missing. Numerical and nominal lists have heretofore been forwarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

JULY 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

GENERAL: In the Richmond Whig of the 14th instant it is stated that a portion of Fitz. Lee's command, in a skirmish near Lee's Mill with a part of Gregg's cavalry, drove them back and captured 93 prisoners,

including 2 commissioned officers. This paragraph must refer to the 12th instant. The commanding general desires to know what truth there is in this statement.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date I have the honor to submit the following:

On the 12th instant, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, I moved my division down the Jerusalem plank road to ascertain the numbers of the enemy at Reams' Station and Proctor's Tavern. Arrived at the point on the plank road at which the road to Reams' Station leaves it; I there halted and sent General Davies' brigade, with one regiment of Colonel Gregg's brigade, on the road to Reams' Station. General Davies met the enemy's cavalry (Wickham's brigade) and drove it back to within one mile of the station and within the line of intrenchments. General Davies did not withdraw until late in the afternoon, and then by my order. Holding the intersection of the roads with Colonel Gregg's brigade, which in that position would be ready to support Davies if required, I sent two regiments of this brigade forward to make a reconnaissance toward Proctor's, on the plank road. These regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, crossed Warwick Swamp at the bridge. A short distance beyond found a barricade, which they removed. About 200 yards beyond this barricade the advance of Colonel Brinton was charged by a large column of cavalry, moving up the plank road, this column having on either flank a line of dismounted men in the woods. Colonel Brinton, skirmishing with the enemy, fell back to the line of Warwick Swamp, a distance perhaps of 700 yards, and there remained, reporting the enemy in front of him as being fully four regiments. In this skirmish Colonel Brinton lost 3 officers missing, 12 men wounded, and 28 men missing. In the evening, just before dark, General Davies having returned from Reams' Station, I again advanced toward Proctor's, driving the enemy, who were dismounted, back, and compelled them to retire to Reams' Station, leaving open the plank road to Proctor's. Prisoners taken reported the advance of Fitz. Lee's division, with Lomax's brigade leading and Rosser's in rear. This was the force met by Colonel Brinton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

P. S.—General Davies lost no men or officers missing. When I advanced in the evening I was at liberty to use my whole force, as General Hancock had sent infantry to hold the intersection of the roads.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 2d concerning the reported capture of a gun by the enemy in the engagement of the cav-

alry with the enemy on the north side of James River [July 28], I have to reply that the report is correct. The gun captured by the enemy belonged to Lieutenant Dennison's battery, serving with the First Brigade of the Second Division. Lieutenant Dennison's battery was ordered in position by myself to resist an advance of Kershaw's division of rebel infantry on the flank of the Second Division moving in column on the New Market road, within the pickets of the First Division. The attack was made by the enemy in line of battle, without skirmishers, and across the only open field in the vicinity. The regiments of the leading brigade of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, were dismounted as rapidly as possible and deployed against the enemy. The dense woods surrounding prevented any formation of mounted men. The dismounted cavalry and Dennison's guns, while they could not prevent the advance of the enemy's lines, still they compelled considerable delay. The attack of the enemy upon the First Cavalry Division on my left, and a strong advance through the woods between the positions of the two divisions, compelled me to order the retirement of Dennison's battery. This order was delivered, but as the battery, or a portion of it, continued firing I again sent an order for all the guns to be retired at once. This order was promptly obeyed and all of the guns were retired under cover of the gun which was captured. This gun was limbered up and was moving after the others when the wheel horses were shot, and the enemy passing through the woods on either side captured it. The gun was defended by the cannoneers and a portion of the Tenth New York Cavalry, but could not be rescued. Having checked the enemy on the New Market road, a regiment was sent in pursuit to retake the gun. It was followed some two miles, but could not be overtaken.

Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, in the engagement, and Lieutenant Dennison, were both sent to the hospital on the following morning, and are now absent on sick leaves, so that more particular reports cannot be given at this time. Lieutenant Dennison was personally in charge of the gun captured. Lieutenant Dennison's battery did most excellent service, and was most skillfully handled. The large number of rebel dead left in the field, as well as the failure of the enemy to advance beyond the New Market road, and his hasty retreat, leaving a number of wounded on the field, attest the severity of the resistance made by Dennison's battery and the dismounted cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

August 3, 1864.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report the following circumstances attending the loss of the gun of Lieutenant Dennison's battery (A, Second U. S. Artillery) during the late engagement on the north side of the James River:

In compliance with orders received from General Gregg, through two of his staff officers, Major Taylor and Lieutenant Gregg, I directed Lieutenant Dennison to withdraw his battery and retire down the road. The enemy were steadily and rapidly advancing,

and it was impossible to withdraw more than one gun at a time. As the last gun was leaving the field the two wheel horses were killed. Lieutenant Dennison at once unlimbered and endeavored to drag off the piece by hand. Having no particularly designated supports, he called for assistance from the regiment nearest him (the Tenth New York Cavalry), which was promptly given, but it was too late. The enemy were within a few yards of the gun, and it was impossible to approach it. Lieutenant Dennison did everything in his power to save his gun, and gallantly stood by it to the last, having one horse killed under him and another wounded. I attribute the loss of the gun to the fact that the enemy could advance under excellent cover to within short rifle range of the position we occupied, to the killing of the two wheel horses, and to the want of a regularly designated support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,
Captain, First U. S. Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
August 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Second Division Cavalry.

No. 227.

Report of Asst. Surg. Elias J. Marsh, U. S. Army, of operations July 19–30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
February 16, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac:

DOCTOR: I have the honor respectfully to render the following report of the operations of the Medical and Hospital Department and Ambulence Service of this division from July 19 to December 31, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. MARSH,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief of Division.

REPORT.

On July 19, 1864, I reported for duty as acting surgeon in chief of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 169, headquarters Cavalry Corps, July 15, 1864, Surgeon Phillips, First New Jersey Cavalry, the surgeon in chief of division, being absent on sick leave.

The division consisted of the following troops: First Brigade—First New Jersey, First Massachusetts, First Pennsylvania, Sixth Ohio, Tenth New York, and Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery; Second Brigade—First Maine, Second, Fourth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Battery I, First U. S. Artillery. The division was encamped between Light-House Point and City Point on both sides of the Telegraph road. With few exceptions all the troops were encamped in the woods, some on high ground, some on lower, but the long continued dry weather had exhausted all the moisture from the surface of the earth, and the extreme heat and dust made the shelter of the woods

almost absolutely necessary for both men and horses. The water was generally good, and rations regularly issued and abundant, except vegetable issues, which were rather scant. The sick-list was quite large, especially in the Second Brigade, as my first weekly report, on July 23, showed 232 men sent to general hospital and 227 remaining sick, out of an aggregate strength of 4,947 men. There had been no division or regimental hospital established and all serious cases were sent direct from regiments to the corps hospital at City Point. There was a full number of ambulances, medicines, and transportation wagons, but many of the boxes of the ambulances were not well filled, especially those of the First Brigade.

On July 26 we received orders to be ready to march in the afternoon. We were not to break camp, and consequently all the lighter cases of sickness were left there under charge of one medical officer for each brigade; the more serious cases, thirty-six in number, being sent to City Point. We were ordered to take only five ambulances for the division, while the medical director of the corps had one army wagon with supplies for the corps (First and Second Divisions). We marched just before dark and then proceeded across the Appomattox to the James River, opposite Deep Bottom.

On the morning of July 27 we crossed the James and proceeded to Strawberry Plains, where we remained all day. I had made preparations to organize a field hospital, placing Surg. W. M. Weidman, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge, and detailing operating surgeons, assistants, and a corps of attendants. Before starting I had one of the ambulances loaded with medical supplies, and also placed a hospital tent fly in each ambulance.

On the morning of July 28 we were ordered to proceed out the New Market road to the Charles City road, but we soon came upon the enemy in force and had scarcely time to get one brigade in position before their infantry came charging upon us. The ambulances had been ordered to march in the rear of the division, and they were not up when the first wounded came in. I directed Assistant Surgeon Tuft, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Surgeon Weidman to select a place for the hospital, and for this purpose they took a house about half a mile back on the Malvern Hill road. Many of the wounded came in on horses or carried by their comrades until the ambulances arrived. The rebel infantry, coming in strong force, drove our dismounted cavalry and captured one of our guns, the horses being killed. They did not advance beyond this point, but were soon forced back again, leaving many of their wounded. We moved back by the Malvern Hill road, and, by the general's orders, I had the wounded loaded again and taken to Malvern Hill. Here I selected a fine large house, in a beautiful situation, with abundant shade trees about it, good water, and also ice. The house itself was not used, the men being placed in the shade merely, and an operating room made of tent flies, where nearly all the cases were soon dressed and operated upon. Meanwhile I had gone back to the battle-field with the ambulance train and seen that such of our wounded as had been left on the field were removed, and also many of the rebel wounded. Late in the afternoon I was directed to take all the wounded back toward the river to Allen's farm, on Strawberry Plains. Here the First Division had their hospital established. They made use of the house, but our men were placed on the sod outside, and the tent flies put up to shelter them. They were all fed, and the remaining cases requiring operations attended to. Assistant Surgeon Du Bois, U. S. Army, acting medical director of the corps, made arrangements for

shipping them off that night on board a transport. For this purpose he borrowed ambulances from the medical director of the Second Corps, and by midnight they were all on board of the boat. Our register showed that 80 wounded had been admitted into hospital during the day, 12 of whom were rebels. The regimental reports gave a loss of 15 killed, 81 wounded, 20 missing; total, 116.

On July 29 we remained in same position and there was no fighting, except that toward evening the enemy attacked the pickets of the First Maine, but were soon driven back; we had 3 men wounded. During the night we recrossed the James, bringing with us those last wounded and a few sick, in ambulances, whom we sent to City Point.

On July 30 we marched from the Appomattox to Lee's Mill, on Warwick Swamp. The day was excessively hot, and the men and horses greatly exhausted by want of rest and water and the extreme heat. When we arrived at Lee's Mill we found the enemy posted in a strong position on the opposite side of the stream; after a short time we flanked and dislodged them, but in the skirmishing we had 11 men wounded. They were taken to Lee's house, a temporary hospital then established, and they were fed, wounds dressed, and the necessary operations performed.*

E. J. MARSH,
Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief of Division.

No. 228.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my brigade during the movement across the James River in the month of July last and for the month of August. During the whole of the month of August I was absent sick from the brigade, and can only give a brief and incomplete report of the occurrences of that period:

On the 26th day of July my command was in camp near Light-House Point, Va., on the James. In the afternoon of that day I moved from my camp, and after marching during the entire night, crossing the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks, reached the James River, and crossed that near Dutch Gap the following morning.

During the 27th the command lay on the north side of the James, not engaged.

On the 28th the brigade, in advance of the division, moved out toward the Quaker road, passing the First Division, Cavalry Corps. On getting beyond the right flank of the First Division, the column was attacked on the left flank, and before the brigade could be properly brought into position it was hotly engaged with Kershaw's division of the enemy's infantry. The position in which I was obliged to fight was exceedingly disadvantageous for the movements of cavalry, and the roads narrow and wooded on each side. I was obliged to dismount my command to fight, and for some time succeeded in holding the enemy in check. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry, on my right, and the First New Jersey, in the center of my line, behaved with great spirit and bravery, and the other regiments all did their duty admirably and be-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

behaved as well as men could do. A charge made by the enemy was repelled, and they were driven back to the woods in confusion, but the second charge, made in greater force and with great determination, was successful in driving my men from the field. In falling back I regret to report that one gun belonging to Lieutenant Dennison's battery was lost, all the horses belonging to the piece were killed, and the support driven off by an overpowering force of the enemy. The gun had been left nearly in rear as my men were retiring for the purpose of protecting the retreat of a number of led horses and of men who were nearly cut off by the enemy's advance, and it answered that purpose well, and without it my loss would have been much greater than it was. No possible blame can attach to Lieutenant Dennison, who behaved with great courage and gallantry, and I can only consider the loss as one of the inevitable casualties of war.

On the 29th the brigade remained under arms all day dismounted, the horses having been sent across the river anticipating an attack.

During the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th the brigade recrossed the James River, and then marched, crossing the Appomattox, to Lee's Mill. During this march I was relieved in command of the brigade by Colonel Stedman, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and went to hospital. On reaching Lee's Mill in the afternoon of the 30th the brigade engaged and drove from that point a force of the enemy's cavalry.*

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 229.

Report of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 26–30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that from the 6th of July (date of last report of operations) till the 26th this command was doing picket duty in the vicinity of Prince George Court-House and Lee's Mill. At that date the command marched from its camp at 4 p. m. and crossed the James River at Jones' Neck early on the morning of the 28th and encamped on Allen's farm, on Curl's Neck.

On the morning of the 29th moved out on the New Market road, passing in rear of the First Cavalry Division, under Brigadier-General Torbert, and formed my command in rear of General Davies' command, who was at the time engaged with the enemy. Heavy skirmishing continued for some time, when the enemy advanced heavy columns of infantry (Kershaw's and Heth's divisions) and General Davies was forced to abandon the field with the loss of one gun. I formed the Second and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in column with the intention of charging the enemy, but by order of General Gregg changed the disposition and threw them into line, under cover of which General Davies' command retired. Leaving the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and First Maine on picket my command returned to Curl's Neck and encamped on Allen's farm. On the 29th formed line of battle, dismounted, sent horses to the rear, and remained in that position until dark. Late in the afternoon of the 29th the enemy advanced and drove

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

in the First Maine Cavalry pickets on Malvern Hill, but the line was soon re-established, and without loss.

I have to regret the loss of Second Lieut. Lockwood Caughey, wounded, and since died of his wound; a young officer of great promise. I have, as usual, to bear testimony to the coolness and gallantry of the officers and men of my command.

On the 30th marched to Lee's Mill, where the First Brigade had a skirmish. Two regiments of this command (Second and Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry) sent to its support.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Cavalry Division.

No. 230.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations June 17–July 30.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *February 18, 1865.*†

At 5 a. m. June 17 the division began crossing the [James] river, the entire army, except trains, having already crossed. The same evening bivouacked about two miles beyond Prince George Court-House, and the next day went into camp at Mount Sinai Church, on the Blackwater. The services required of my command during this movement were trying in the extreme upon the endurance of the men and horses. For the intelligent and zealous performance of the duties assigned them Colonels McIntosh and Chapman were recommended for and subsequently received their promotion.

On the 20th I received instructions from General Meade to prepare my command for an expedition against the South Side and Danville railroads.

On the 21st Brigadier-General Kautz reported to me with his division of four regiments. I was ordered to strike the railroad as close as practicable to Petersburg and destroy it in the direction of Burkeville and the Roanoke River. The High Bridge on the South Side road and Roanoke bridge on the Danville road were especially to be aimed at. Having broken up these roads as far as possible, I was authorized to cross into North Carolina and make my way either to the coast or to General Sherman in North Georgia. If I could not cross the Roanoke River I was left to my own judgment what route to pursue in returning to the Army of the Potomac or the James River. Foreseeing the probability of having to return northward, I wrote to General Meade the evening before starting that I anticipated no serious difficulty in executing his orders, but unless General Sheridan was required to keep Hampton's cavalry engaged, and our infantry to prevent Lee from making detachments, we should probably experience great difficulty in rejoining the army. In reply to this note General Humphreys, chief of staff, informed me it was intended that the Army of the Potomac should cover the Weldon road the next day, the South Side road the day after, and that Hampton having followed Sheridan toward Gordonsville I need not fear any trouble from him.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from April 7 to June 16, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 875.

Having made all necessary arrangements and left two regiments (the Eighteenth Pennsylvania and Third New Jersey Cavalry) to picket on the left of the army, at 3 a. m. of the 22d the expedition, consisting of about 5,500 cavalry and twelve guns, began the march by the way of Reams' Station and Dinwiddie Court-House. The troops were supplied with five days' light rations, and about 100 rounds of ammunition in wagons. At 2 p. m. the advance, under Colonel Spear, of Kautz's division, struck the South Side road at the Sixteen-Mile Turnout. At Reams' Station Chapman's brigade, covering the rear of the column, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry pursuing; sharp skirmishing was kept up till the rear arrived at the South Side road. But the advance, encountering no opposition, pushed on rapidly to Ford's Station, where it captured two trains of cars with locomotives, burned the depot, water-tanks, and wood piles. The First Brigade of my division was kept employed from the time it reached the road till late at night in tearing up and burning railroad track, and details from the entire command were kept at the work of destruction till a late hour at night.

At 2 a. m. the next day I ordered Kautz's division to push on with the utmost rapidity for Burkeville Junction, and followed with the balance of the command as rapidly as it could march and destroy the road. At Blacks and Whites, following the trail of Kautz's division, we were misled and marched several miles on the direct road to Burkeville. I soon discovered the error and returned to the main road, but the rebel cavalry in pursuit, having kept straight forward, were met at the crossing of the railroad track near Nottoway Court-House. Chapman's brigade, in advance, attacked them with spirit and drove them back some distance. The rebels were re-enforced and in return compelled Chapman to fall back to the railroad. They attacked with great vigor, but were repulsed. Chapman was then re-enforced by the Fifth New York, but it being by that time quite dark, and the troops fatigued by their labor and marching, I determined not to renew the engagement till I could hear from General Kautz. The rebels having been severely handled by Chapman's brigade remained quiet during the evening and night.

Just before daylight of the 24th, having heard of Kautz's success at Burkeville through Captain Whitaker, of my staff, whom I sent to communicate with him, I withdrew from the position near Nottoway Court-House, and by a rapid march through Hungarytown struck the Danville railroad near Meherrin Station. Kautz having burned the depot and stores at the Junction, and destroyed the tracks for several miles in all directions, had just passed Price's Station when I arrived there. I sent an order to him to halt his division and tear up the railroad track till the command could be united. After working with great perseverance the whole command bivouacked that night in the vicinity of Keysville.

Early the next morning the march was resumed, heavy details engaged in destroying the railroad. About 2 p. m. the advance arrived at Roanoke Station, near the Roanoke or Staunton River. The bridge was found well defended—500 or 600 men and a battery of six guns strongly posted in earth-works on the south side of the river. The day was very hot, and the approach to the head of the bridge through a bottom field of growing grain. I posted the batteries on the hills, nearly three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, and directed General Kautz to dismount his division and endeavor to push close enough to the end of the bridge to set fire to it. After a most gallant and exhausting effort he was compelled to give up the task. Many of the men fainted from exhaustion, thirst, and heat. They had been hard at

work from daybreak in the heat of the sun, made more hot by the burning railroads and buildings, and were in no condition to overcome the natural defenses of the bridge, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. But while General Kautz's men were doing their utmost to reach the bridge, the rebel cavalry unsuccessfully attacked Chapman's brigade, near the crossing of Little Roanoke. He had been directed to look out for the rear, in anticipation that they would endeavor to strike us while operating against the bridge. Having found, from careful inquiry, there were no means of crossing the river without allowing the rebels on the north side to cross by the railroad bridge, and thus unite all the forces in that section, and having convinced myself by personal inspection of the great difficulty and loss we should necessarily experience in again endeavoring to carry the bridge, I determined to withdraw to the eastward and march back to the James River. The objects of the expedition had in the main been accomplished. Every railroad station, depot, water-tank, wood pile, bridge, trestle-work, tool-house, and sawmill, from fifteen miles of Petersburg to the Roanoke River, had been burned. Most of the track of the South Side road north of Burkeville and all of the Danville road from the Junction to the Roanoke bridge were destroyed. The temporary interposition of Lee's division of cavalry between different parts of our column prevented General Kautz from moving against the High Bridge near Farmville, on the upper Appomattox. The Danville road from Burkeville to the Roanoke having been constructed by laying flat iron rails upon tramways of pitch pine, was completely destroyed, with great ease, by piling fence-rails along both sides of the track and setting them on fire.

Having thus completed the work assigned me, under cover of the night I withdrew my command to Wylliesburg and halted about daylight, fed, and rested. The enemy no longer pressing upon us, the column returned to the northeast by easy marches; passing through Christianville and Greensborough, crossed the Meherrin at Saffold's Bridge, and thence through Smoky Ordinary and Poplar Hill, to the Nottoway at the Double Bridges on the direct road to Prince George Court-House. The whole command arrived at this place by the middle of the afternoon of June 28. From all the information I could gather I was led to believe that Hampton's cavalry had not yet made its appearance in that vicinity, and that the only force barring the march of my command was a battalion of infantry and a remnant of W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry, stationed at Stony Creek Depot, in all not to exceed 1,000 men. The road to Prince George Court-House passed two miles and a half to the west of the depot, and a picket of fifty men was reported to be stationed at Sappony Church, where the main road crossed the road from the depot to Dinwiddie Court-House. I determined, therefore, to lose no time, but push on with rapidity to that place, drive the pickets back to the Stony Creek Depot, and under cover of darkness march the whole command as rapidly as possible toward Prince George Court-House. The advance guard, under the direction of Captain Whitaker, of my staff, found the picket posted as I expected at the church, and by a spirited dash drove it toward the depot. This success had scarcely been reported before the enemy received re-enforcements and in turn drove back the advance guard to the head of the column. Colonel McIntosh hastily dismounted his brigade and attacked the rebels with great spirit, driving them rapidly back to Sappony Church, where they had constructed a rail breast-work. A few prisoners were captured, from whom I learned that Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's divisions of cavalry had just arrived. Knowing from the character of

the enemy's resistance this information to be correct, I determined to hold the position with my own division till the balance of the command with the train could move by the left flank through the country to the road leading to Reams' Station. I hoped to march entirely around the cavalry at Stony Creek, and reach the left of our infantry before Hampton could discover my intention. I therefore directed Chapman to support McIntosh, while Kautz should conduct the column in its new march. In the mean time the enemy, finding that my troops had ceased to advance, made his dispositions and attacked them with great fury, but were repulsed with heavy loss. It was then some time after dark. Fitzhugh's battery was run to the front on the left of our line and posted by Colonel McIntosh so as to sweep with direct cross-fire all the ground. Maynadier's battery was posted near the road. Sharp skirmishing continued throughout the night; the enemy attacked three times with spirit, but were met with determination equal to their own, and each time repulsed with loss. By dawn everything had been withdrawn, except a part of Chapman's brigade. The enemy, discovering the state of affairs, pushed in on Chapman's left flank and broke through. Colonel Chapman gathered his command and marching rapidly on a large circuit rejoined the column near Reams' Station.

At 7 a. m. June 29 General Kautz's advance arrived in the neighborhood of that place, but instead of finding it in the possession of the infantry of the Army of the Potomac found Hoke's division of rebel infantry strongly posted. He attacked them at once but after capturing about 60 prisoners was compelled to withdraw his troops. By 9 a. m. the entire command was united. Having remained with McIntosh throughout the night I did not arrive until about 8 a. m. I had previously sent Captain Whitaker, of my staff, forward with instructions to make his way with the utmost rapidity to General Meade's headquarters. After examining the ground and getting all the information I could from citizens in regard to the enemy's position, I determined to mass the entire command on the road leading to Petersburg—artillery behind the cavalry, ambulances next to the artillery, ammunition wagons last—and make a bold push to break through the enemy; having done this, to cross the railroad three miles north of Reams' Station and join the left of the army. But before the necessary dispositions could be made the enemy covered this road also with a strong force of infantry. The scouts soon after reported a heavy body of cavalry moving around our left flank. In company with Colonel McIntosh I carefully reconnoitered the enemy's line, but after examining it closely could see no reasonable hope of breaking through it or turning it. I therefore directed the troops to take all the ammunition required, and after leaving the ambulances and setting fire to the train, withdraw from their position by the Boydton road to the Double Bridges on the Nottoway—unless in the meantime something should be done by General Meade to relieve us. I confidently hoped that either the firing of our artillery or the message of Captain Whitaker would bring troops to our assistance. It was evident from the deliberate movements of the rebel infantry that they fully expected to capture my command. The situation was critical. Hampton with two divisions of cavalry at Stony Creek Depot, Hoke's division of infantry at Reams' Station, on our right flank, connecting with another large force formed in two lines of battle in our front, and W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry marching around our left flank, were clear enough indications of the rebel intentions. It was plain nothing but great celerity of motion could extricate the command. I therefore clearly indicated the route

to be pursued, and directed General Kautz and Colonels McIntosh and Chapman to withdraw their commands as soon as possible. All dispositions had been made and the movement fairly begun when the rebels, by passing to the left under cover of the woods, attacked the left and rear of the two regiments yet in line to cover the movement. Lieutenant Fitzhugh turned his battery upon them and compelled them to retire, but their presence in that locality caused him as well as the two regiments to withdraw to the rear by the right flank and march parallel to the road. Kautz did not attempt to reach the road again, but pushed through the woods with the larger part of his command, till finally, by bearing to the left, crossed the railroad, between Reams' Station and Rowanty Creek, that night and bivouacked behind the army. I received no information, however, of his movements, except through stragglers from the regiments of his division, 300 or 400. They knew nothing of his movements, but represented the balance of the command captured. My own division was finally assembled in column with as little confusion as could be expected, and after passing Sappony Creek suffered but little annoyance from the enemy. The guns of Fitzhugh's and Maynadier's batteries as well as those attached to Kautz's division fell into the hands of the enemy, but were not captured in the fight. Having been compelled by the movement on our flank to withdraw through the woods, the officers and men could not get them through the swamp of Hatcher's Run and Rowanty Creek, and only abandoned them after every effort to extricate them had failed. Lieutenant Ward, of Maynadier's battery, succeeded in getting two of his guns away, but his horses having become exhausted by the rapid and long continued march he was compelled to throw the guns in the Nottoway River.

After withdrawing from the vicinity of Reams' Station, the march was continued without intermission, by the Double Bridges to Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad, where the command arrived about daylight of the 30th. A small picket of the enemy was dispersed and the march continued eastward directly toward Peters' Bridge, on the Nottoway, and forded the river at that place. Thence bearing to the northward it marched as rapidly as possible toward Blunt's Bridge, on the Blackwater, arriving there at midnight. The bridge had been previously destroyed, but after an hour's hard labor was rebuilt. The entire command crossed by daylight, and after burning the bridge marched to the vicinity of Cabin Point, on the James River. The entire command arrived at 2 p. m. of the 31st [July 1] and encamped till the next day.

During this expedition the command marched 335 miles, 135 between 3 a. m. of the 28th and 2 p. m. of the 31st of June [July 1]. During this interval of eighty-one hours the command rested from marching and fighting not to exceed six hours. The loss sustained by the entire command was about 900 men, killed, wounded, and missing. Twelve field guns, 4 mountain howitzers, and 30 wagons and ambulances were abandoned and fell into the enemy's hands.

From the 1st to the 28th of July my division remained in camp at Jordan's (or Light-House) Point, on the James River, resting, refitting, and recuperating.

On the 29th of July, in pursuance of orders, it marched to the Westbrook house, near the Jerusalem plank road, and from that place picketed the left and rear of the army. The next day I received a note from General Humphreys, chief of staff, informing me the explosion of the mine and assault following had been successful and directing me to

attack the rebels in my front, reach the Weldon railroad if practicable, and drive the enemy into their fortifications at the lead-works. I had carefully examined the grounds and made all necessary arrangements to advance, when my movement was countermanded.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH, *Chief of Staff, Middle Mil. Dir.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Light-House Point, Va., July 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the troops under my command during the recent expedition against the South Side and Danville railroads.

On the 21st of June I received instructions from Major-General Meade, through his chief of staff, to move with my division and four regiments of General Kautz's, against the above-mentioned railroads for the purpose of destroying them, and to continue my operations till driven from them by a force of the enemy so strong that I could no longer contend with it successfully. Having accomplished the object of the expedition I was directed to return to the Army of the Potomac. In pursuance of these instructions the forces under my command marched from their camp in the vicinity of Prince George Court-House at 2 a. m. on the 22d of June, General Kautz's division in advance. They pursued an intricate route to Reams' Station on the Weldon railroad, and thence through Dinwiddie Court-House to a point on the South Side road about fourteen miles from Petersburg. The enemy's cavalry pickets were met at first on the Jerusalem plank road, but no resistance was made to the march. Just as the rear of the column was passing Reams' Station it was attacked by a considerable force of cavalry, afterward ascertained to be the division of W. H. F. Lee. Kautz's advance reached Ford's Station about 4 p. m., capturing 2 locomotive engines and 16 cars, all in good order, burning the depot buildings, water-tanks, ties, wood, and destroying the railroad completely for several miles. The Third Division, moving more slowly, took ample time to destroy the track all the way from the Sixteen-Mile Turnout to Ford's, and burnt a large saw-mill used in preparing lumber for the road. The men of the whole command were kept diligently at work in the vicinity of that place till nearly midnight. About 6 p. m. Chapman's brigade, constituting the rear guard, was attacked again by rebel cavalry, but after a sharp fight drove the enemy off.

At 2 a. m. the 23d General Kautz's division proceeded rapidly to the Burkeville Junction, where it arrived in the afternoon, meeting but slight resistance. The men were at once put to work burning the depots, tanks, track, trestle-work, and wood in all directions. The Third Division, Colonel McIntosh commanding, was ordered to march more slowly, and destroy the railroad completely. The men worked cheerfully, and by piling fence rails over the railroad iron lengthwise with the road and burning them the rails were warped by expansion and ties so destroyed as to compel the entire reconstruction of that part of the road between the Sixteen-Mile Turnout and Blacks and Whites Station. At the latter place the advance of Kautz's division was misled and thereby caused the Third Division to leave the direct road and lose

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

three or four miles by passing to the southeast and crossing the Nottoway River. By the time its advance had regained the road the enemy's cavalry, by pursuing a direct road from near Ford's, had succeeded in reaching it near Nottoway Station and interposing themselves between the two divisions of my command. Chapman's brigade was at once deployed and pushed the enemy for some distance, getting possession of his battery, but in turn was driven back a part of the distance over which it had advanced. From 1 p. m. until nearly 9 the contest was continued with considerable intensity, the enemy making several determined efforts to drive us from the railroad. The First Brigade was held on the road to Hungarytown, in order that when Kautz's position became known exactly I might have choice of roads and the certainty of forming a junction with him. Captain Whitaker, of my staff, was detached with a squadron to communicate with him. He carried orders for Kautz to join by the road from the railroad junction to Lewiston in case he found it necessary to leave the railroad. Late in the evening, finding that the enemy did not seem disposed to trouble the First Brigade, two regiments were detached to support Colonel Chapman. This was one of the most determined cavalry engagements in which this division has participated, and resulted in serious injury to the enemy. Prisoners captured reported the force of the rebels as two brigades of W. H. F. Lee's division. Our loss was about 75 killed, wounded, and missing, among the latter Captain Sayles, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, a most gallant and accomplished young officer. He is supposed to have been wounded in the leg during the first advance of his regiment.

At 5 a. m. on the 24th, having heard of Kautz's success at Burkeville, and that he proposed to move to Meherrin Station, on the Danville road, the Third Division was directed to march by the road through Hungarytown to the same point. Instructions were sent to General Kautz to hold on at that point, destroying the track up and down the road till the whole command could be reunited and the work assigned it prosecuted with system. He was also instructed to detach one regiment to proceed at once to the Roanoke or Staunton bridge, but moved toward Keysville, lower down the road, before my order reached him. The Third Division reached the Danville road, two miles north of Meherrin Station, at 2 p. m., and continued the destruction of the track from that place to Keysville, arriving at the latter place about night. The whole command continued work till all the track in the vicinity of its camps had been completely destroyed. The Danville road, having been laid with flat iron on wooden side rails notched into large ties, was easily and effectively destroyed by using the fence rails, as previously indicated in this report.

On the morning of the 25th the forces proceeded along the railroad toward the Staunton River, burning the track effectually and destroying the depots at Drake's and Mossing Ford, as well as all the sawmills along the line; a very large one at Mossing Ford, owned by the railroad company, and used for sawing the string pieces for the railway, was burnt, with the view of delaying the preparation of lumber to reconstruct the road. Every depot, turn-table, water-tank, and trestle-work between the Sixteen-Mile Turnout on the South Side Railroad to the Roanoke bridge on the Danville road was destroyed. At 6 p. m. on the 25th, the advance having arrived at Roanoke Station, General Kautz's division made an attack upon the bridge across the Staunton River, hoping to reach the northern end and hold it long enough to burn it, but the enemy having six guns in position in works on the south side of the river and four lines of rifle-trench between them and the river-bank,

defended by the militia of eight counties and a small force from Danville, our forces were not able to get closer than seventy or eighty yards to the bridge. After a determined effort, lasting till after dark, the attack was terminated and the troops directed to hold an advanced position, covering the road crossing at Roanoke Station. Simultaneously with Kautz's attack of the bridge Lee's cavalry attacked our rear, under Chapman, but as usual was held in check without any serious difficulty or loss. Finding that the bridge could not be carried without severe loss, if at all, the enemy being again close upon our rear, the Staunton too deep for fording and unprovided with bridges or steam ferries, I determined to push no farther south, but to endeavor to reach the army by returning toward Petersburg. Our position, from the peculiar topography of the site, was rather dangerous, and in order to extricate the command it became necessary to move it by night by a road crossing the railroad running to the southeast along the foot of the bluffs and within 500 or 600 yards of the enemy's guns. The march was therefore begun about midnight, McIntosh in advance, followed by the trains and Chapman's brigade, Kautz's division covering the movement. The following sketch will show the details of this as well as of the position and defenses of Roanoke bridge.*

The advance reached Wylliesburg by daylight on the morning of the 26th and halted. Two hours were allowed for the men to make coffee, and the march resumed through Christianville and Greensborough to the Buckhorn Creek, in Mecklenburg County, and camped for the night, or rather for four or five hours. Early the next morning the march was resumed, the column crossing the Meherrin at Saffold's Bridge and going thence east to Great Creek on the Boydton plank road. From this place it moved to Poplar Mountain, in Greensville County, crossing the Nottoway at the Double Bridges near the mouth of Hardwood Creek. I arrived there about noon on the 28th, where I learned that the enemy had a small force of infantry at Stony Creek Depot, on the Weldon road, and two small detachments of cavalry which had been cut off from Lee's division when we marched southward. The most diligent inquiry from the negroes and captured pickets gave no information of any other force. This, together with the fact that the road from Double Bridges to Prince George Court-House passes two miles to the westward of Stony Creek Depot, induced me to take that route, and accordingly the advance was pushed forward with the utmost rapidity with orders to drive in the reserve picket at the crossing of the road just mentioned, and the one from Stony Creek Depot to Dinwiddie Court-House, and clear the road for the main column. This order was handsomely executed under the directions of Captain Whitaker, of my staff, and state of affairs found to be nearly as represented. Shortly after the rebel picket had been driven in our advance was attacked by a strong force of dismounted cavalry and driven back. Colonel McIntosh immediately deployed the First Brigade, Third Division, and in turn pressed the enemy back to the position near an old church. In accomplishing this a few prisoners were taken, from whom we learned that the advance of a part of Hampton's cavalry had just arrived from Richmond. Although it was then night a fierce fight ensued, lasting to nearly 10 o'clock, the enemy making several determined attacks but gaining no ground. It was at once apparent that the prospect of penetrating their line at this place was by no means flattering and that a new route must be chosen. Directing Colonel McIntosh, with the Third Division, to cover the road upon which he was, I ordered Kautz, with his division

* See p. 631.

and the train, to take a road to the westward leading to the old stage road to Petersburg and running close to the north side of the Sappony Creek. This movement began at 10 p. m., but the road was difficult to follow, having been but little traveled.

It was broad daylight on the morning of the 29th, before the troops confronting the rebel position could be withdrawn, and by that time the enemy, who had been busy all night in strengthening his line and in attacking ours, was ready to make an advance in force. Colonels McIntosh and Chapman exerted themselves to the utmost to hold the enemy in check, and the troops held on with great tenacity. The first line was withdrawn without difficulty, but the second was taken in flank by the enemy and driven to the rear on the road to the Double Bridges. Some of the troops succeeded in joining the main column by the county road, but the main body, under the guidance of Colonel Chapman, were compelled to move through the woods and did not join till later in the day. These operations will be understood by reference to the following sketch.* By 7 a. m. of the 29th General Kautz's advance reached Reams' Station and drove in the enemy's infantry pickets, unexpectedly found there, and was in turn driven back and thrown into some confusion. Rallying his line and re-enforcing it, a new advance was made, driving the enemy back and capturing between 50 and 60 prisoners from Finegan's brigade, of Mahone's division of infantry. Shortly after this I arrived with the balance of the force and found General Kautz's command in position on the road leading from the stage road to the station. The general informed me of the situation of his command and gave me some information in regard to the enemy's movements. McIntosh was ordered to advance his command along the road toward Petersburg and prepare for an attempt to break through the enemy's line between Reams' and the Six-Mile House. For the first time I then learned that, contrary to my expectations, no part of the Weldon railroad was in possession of the infantry investing Petersburg, and that instead of my command being in the immediate vicinity of our lines the enemy held the road and interposed a strong force to prevent our junction. From information obtained from negroes and others I was led to believe that the enemy had most of his force in my front in the neighborhood of the station, and that the interval between there and the Six-Mile House was almost unguarded. Presuming this to be reliable I determined to mass my whole force, with ambulances and wagons in rear, and make a vigorous attempt to break through. I had ordered the dispositions of the troops accordingly, when a large force of infantry in line of battle, covered by a heavy skirmish line, was reported advancing down the main road from Petersburg with a heavy line of skirmishers deployed across the fields through which I proposed passing. Colonel McIntosh, my staff officers, and I, reconnoitered the road and found not less than a brigade of infantry, with guns in position. To render our position more perilous, my scouts soon reported the movement of troops toward our extreme left flank. In the mean time, anticipating difficulty of a serious nature, I endeavored to open communication with the infantry in front of Petersburg, and finally detached Capt. E. W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, of my staff, with about forty men of the veteran Third New York Cavalry. I have since learned he succeeded in reaching army headquarters about 10 a. m. On his way he gallantly rode through the enemy's cavalry and infantry columns in motion, escaping with twenty men. Seeing no possible chance of getting through to our lines by this route or of receiving succor in time to

*See p. 632.

benefit us any, and fearing the loss of my entire command without the utmost promptitude and rapidity of movement, I ordered the issue of all the ammunition the troops could carry, the immediate destruction of the wagons and caissons, and that as soon as these dispositions could be made, the whole force should move by the stage road and the Double Bridges to the south side of the Nottoway again. Shortly after 12 m. the movement began, but the enemy having perfected his arrangements advanced simultaneously, and by the strength of an overwhelming force of infantry swept away our covering force, breaking in between McIntosh and Kautz, and taking McIntosh's line in reverse and left flank, threw the whole rear into confusion. Fitzhugh's battery, having an advantageous position, swung to the left in echelon and drove the enemy back into the woods, but the check was only temporary. The Second Ohio and Fifth New York swung around toward Kautz's division, followed by Fitzhugh's battery; these forces were not able to get back to the main road and moved off when closely pressed through the woods. The artillery succeeded in getting off the field, but had finally to be abandoned because it could not penetrate the woods. Lieutenant Fitzhugh, finding himself isolated and pressed on all sides by the enemy, spiked his guns, and with about fifty of his gunners, armed with carbines and pistols picked up from the field, turned back and rode gallantly through the lines of the enemy, crossed the railroad, and reached our infantry. Lieutenants Fuger and Leahy also succeeded in getting through with a few men. Lieutenant Ward, of Maynadier's battery, took off one gun but was compelled to abandon it during the night march which ensued. It was thrown into a stream. Lieutenants Maynadier and Egan are missing. The officers of artillery behaved themselves in the handsomest manner.

General Kautz's division marched parallel to this (Third) for some time, but did not succeed in joining the main column. Shortly after I had crossed the Rowanty I received a message from General Kautz, saying that he would endeavor to follow me, but failing would try to find his way into the lines of the infantry by some other route. The enemy continued to press heavily upon Colonel McIntosh, who made the most determined efforts to rally his men and cover the retreat. His exertions soon resulted in the establishment of a strong rear guard, consisting of the Second New York, Fifth New York, and the First Connecticut. At Stony Creek the enemy made a vigorous push with dismounted cavalry, but the command having been reformed and all of the First Brigade added to the rear guard they were held until everything had crossed. The bridge being bad and the creek unfordable, at one time the situation was critical in the extreme. The enemy opened with artillery before our men were all across, throwing the rear into some confusion. The negroes who had joined our columns in large numbers in all parts of the route added greatly to the embarrassment. It is reported that those who were unable to get across the bridge or to keep up with the column in its rapid movements were sabered or shot by the rebels. About 500 of Kautz's men succeeded in joining my command and came in with it. Regarding it of the greatest importance that no time should be lost, I pushed with the utmost rapidity to the Nottoway, crossed at the Double Bridges between 10 and 11 p. m. and took the road to Jarratt's Station. The head of the column reached a point within two miles of Jarratt's by 2 a. m., and while waiting for a guide the column rested on the road nearly two hours. At dawn on the 30th of June it pushed on by the station, meeting no resistance except from a picket of the rebels. Taking a country road the column marched

rapidly to the east, crossing the Nottoway again at Peters' Ford, near Littleton, about 1 p. m. As soon as the river was crossed the troops were allowed to rest, and resumed their march again at 6.30 p. m. for Blunt's Bridge, on the Blackwater. During the night the flankers of Chapman's brigade met the enemy's scouting parties and brought in prisoners who said that Chambliss' brigade had left Stony Creek that morning at 9 o'clock to intercept us on the Jerusalem road. This caused my column to expedite its movements. Its advance reached the Blackwater to find the bridge gone and the stream utterly unfordable. I immediately began the repair of the bridge, and, with the assistance of the advanced guard, soon had it fit for crossing by file, but the materials having been partly burned gave way. With the assistance of Colonel Chapman it was promptly repaired, but after crossing a few more men again failed. New string pieces were cut from the woods, and by 3 a. m. it was again covered with rails and ready for use. The whole command was over by 6.15 a. m., and the bridge destroyed. Shortly afterward a small force of the enemy made its appearance on the opposite side of the river. The command rested a few hours and then moved through Cabin Point to Chipoak Creek, where it camped.

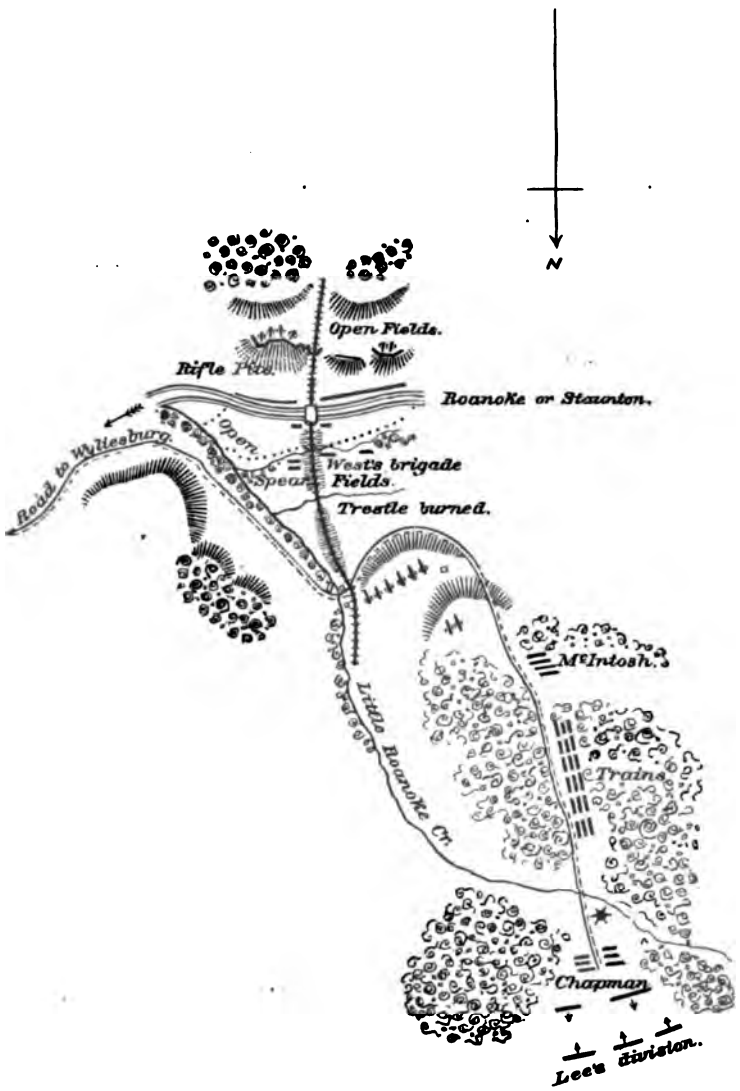
Yesterday at 3 p. m. it arrived in camp at this place, having been gone ten days and a half and marched something over 300 miles, destroyed 60 miles of railroad and engaged in four combats. At no place did the troops rest longer than six hours, and during the last four days at no time stopped longer than four hours. The artillery, ammunition wagons, and ambulances were kept supplied with fresh horses and mules by parties under charge of Capt. G. I. Taggart, division commissary of subsistence, acting chief quartermaster of the expedition. The work on the railroad was pushed during night and day, mostly by fire. The implements with which the expedition was to have been furnished had not arrived when the expedition started. The greatest credit is due to officers and men for their endurance, sleepless exertion, and gallantry. General Kautz, Colonels McIntosh, Chapman, Spear, and West did all in their power to make the expedition successful. Colonel Hammond, of the Fifth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Purington, Second Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Major Wells, First Vermont; Major Pope, Eighth New York; Major Bacon, Fifth New York; Major Moore, Eighth New York; Major Patton, Third Indiana; Major McIrvin, Second New York, the last two wounded, and many other officers are specially worthy of commendation for their gallantry and uniform good conduct. My own staff—particularly Captain Whitaker, First Connecticut Volunteers; Capt. J. N. Andrews, Eighth [U. S.] Infantry, and Capt. E. B. Beaumont—did their duty with great intelligence and unceasing industry. The reports of division and brigade commanders will give more detailed accounts of the operations of different parts of the command. A full list of casualties will be furnished in a few days. The missing cannot yet be fully estimated, though it will be much less than I feared at first.

The country through which we passed seemed well supplied with supplies of wheat, ripening oats, and cattle; but scarcely an able-bodied man out of the army was seen during the whole march. The negroes everywhere showed the liveliest desire to follow us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

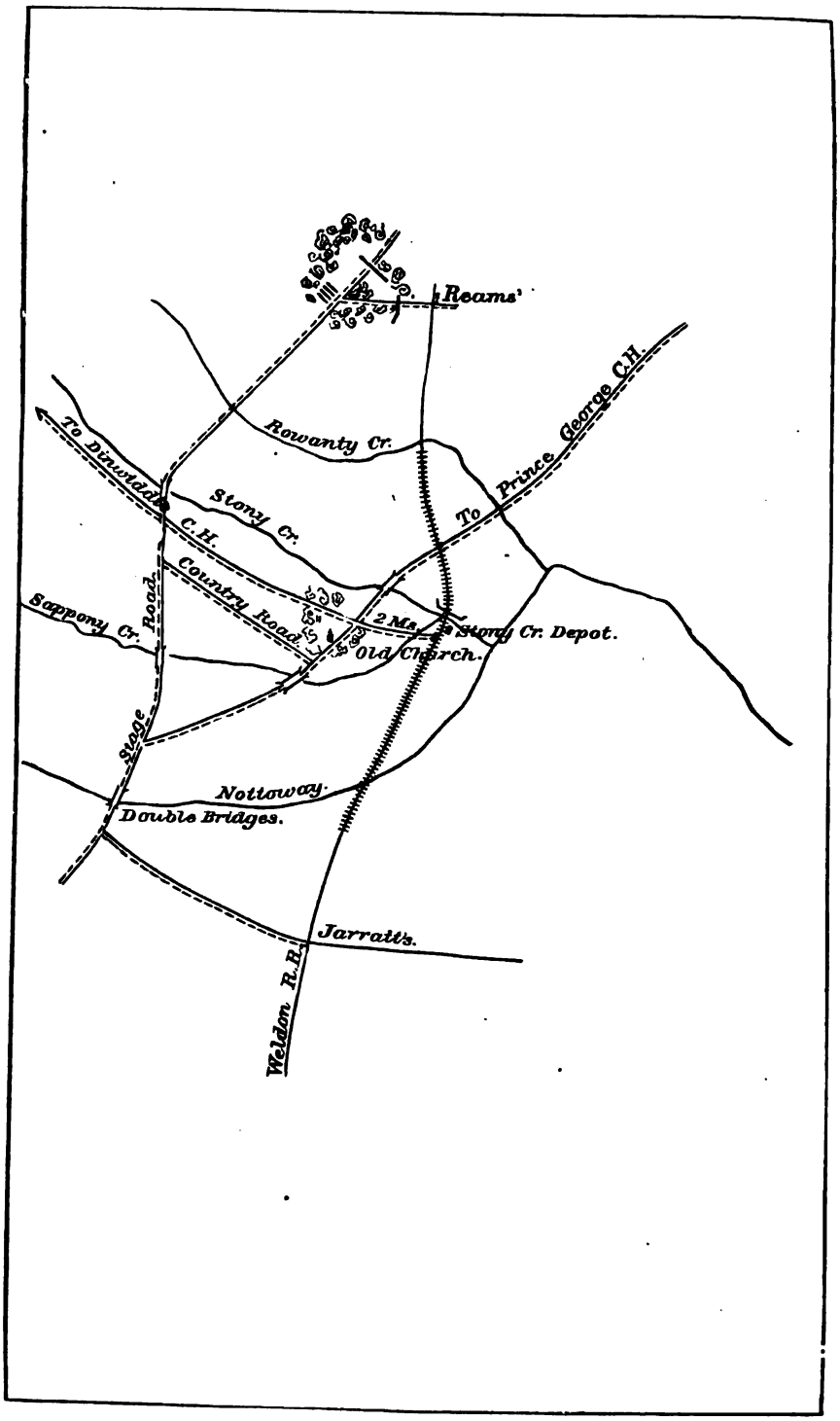
J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

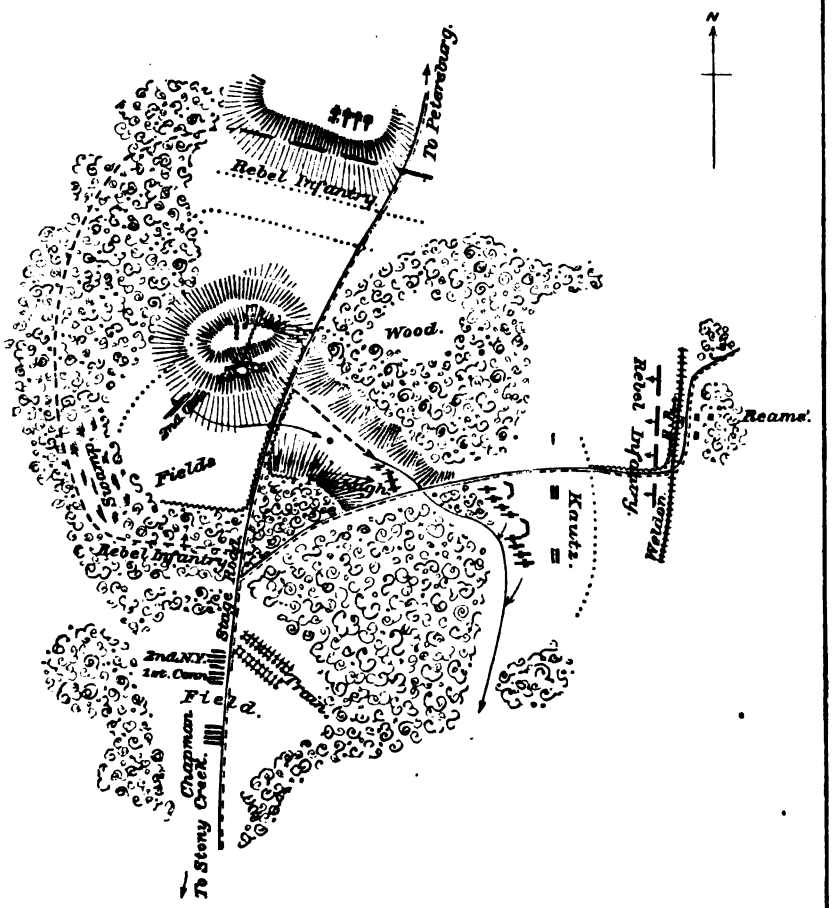
Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.



ROANOKE BRIDGE, DANVILLE R. R.

0 1 2 3 M.


Reams'
Rowanty Cr.
To Prince George C.H.
To Dinwiddie C.H.
Stony Cr.
Country Road
2 Mls.
Stony Cr. Depot.
Old Church.
Sappony Cr. Road
Stage
Nottoway.
Double Bridges.
Jarratts.
Weldon R.R.



POSITION NEAR REAMS' STATION, JUNE 29, 1864.

No. 231.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 22–July 2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
In Camp, near City Point, July 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the late movement of the cavalry expedition under Brigadier-General Wilson for the purpose of destroying the South Side and Danville railroads.

We marched from Mount Sinai Church, situated southeast from Prince George Court-House, at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 22d of June, my brigade in the center and behind General Kautz's division. Passing through Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, we reached Dinwiddie Court-House about 2 p. m. About six miles beyond Dinwiddie Court-House I halted my brigade, in obedience to orders, and formed, Colonel Chapman's brigade being at that time in the rear and somewhat engaged with the enemy. Finding Colonel Chapman was not much retarded, I pushed on and arrived at a point on the South Side Railroad about four miles northeast from Ford's Station. At this point I detailed the Second New York Cavalry to destroy the railroad, which was most effectually done for the space of half a mile, the rails and ties being taken up. The ties were then piled on top of each other and set on fire. The rails were also laid on top of the burning ties, and were so bent that they were useless until rerolled. At every available place where we could strike the railroad, we destroyed it, until we reached Ford's Station. The command was busy destroying the railroad that night until 1 a. m. At 3 a. m. June 23 my brigade moved out, bringing up the rear. I was not molested by the enemy. Keeping up a strong rear guard, I continued the destruction of the railroad until we arrived at Blacks and Whites. The First Connecticut and Second Ohio Cavalry Regiments were particulary busy in destroying the railroad this day. Chapman's brigade, in advance, having met the enemy near Nottoway Creek, and just as he was about to cross the railroad, soon became warmly engaged. My brigade was then placed in position on the hills in the rear of Nottoway Creek, guarding the right flank and rear.

At daylight on the morning of the 24th ultimo my brigade was withdrawn after Chapman's had passed through and beyond it, Chapman marching by way of Hungarytown toward Meherrin Station for the purpose of effecting a junction with General Kautz's division, which had been separated from us the day before; my brigade followed. I was not molested that day. I did not strike the Danville railroad that day until we crossed it at Meherrin Station about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I then detailed one regiment and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was acting on my staff, to take charge of the Second New York Cavalry and thoroughly destroy the railroad from Meherrin Station to Keysville, distant eight miles. The work was most effectually done, the Second Ohio Cavalry covering the working parties. The brigade went into camp near Keysville at 11 p. m. I then received an order to turn out the command to work all night and to completely destroy the railroad up to Keysville Depot. I detailed the First Connecticut Cavalry, although the men were completely worn out and exhausted by their continued marching and labors. Late in the evening of the 24th of June I received an order to assume

command of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, on the morning of the 25th, until further orders, without, however, relinquishing supervising command of the First Brigade. The Third Division moved from Keysville at 4.30 a. m. 25th, behind General Kautz's division, Colonel Chapman's brigade in rear. I ordered two regiments of the First and two regiments of the Second Brigade to be constantly engaged in tearing up and burning the railroad as far down as Drake's Branch, requiring Chapman to cover the movement with two regiments. The day was excessively hot, and the men were completely exhausted by their continued hard work on the railroad. I was obliged to halt the division at Drake's Branch for three or four hours in order to let the working parties come in and rejoin us. Fortunately, during all this time, we were not molested by the enemy. Gathering the command together we pushed forward for Roanoke Station and when opposite Mossing Ford Branch I detailed the Fifth New York and one regiment from Chapman's brigade (the First Vermont) to complete the destruction of the railroad down to Roanoke Station, where we arrived about 6 p. m. In the mean time I received word from Chapman that the enemy had appeared in his rear. I immediately sent word to Chapman to have the wagon train parked on the north side of what I supposed was Horsepen Creek, and to form his command on the heights above and hold the enemy in check, should he make an attack. Subsequently, I ordered the train to be crossed to the south side, and to be parked near the First Brigade, then lying about three-quarters of a mile from Roanoke Station. Chapman was but feebly attacked, and held his position. A chance shot from one of the enemy's guns struck one of Maynadier's brass pieces, under command of Lieutenant Egan, and disabled it. It was brought along with the command. At 11 a. m. I received orders to have the Third Division prepared to move at once. I immediately gave orders to that effect, and sent Chapman word to withdraw his command at once, leaving one regiment on the skirmish line, which should be withdrawn at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant. The division commenced moving about 12 midnight, taking the advance and passing by a flank march close under the enemy's guns in a redoubt on the north side of the Roanoke River, thence bearing east reached Wylliesburg about 4 a. m. on the 26th of June. Here the command halted about two hours, when we resumed the march, the Third Division in the advance, and reached Christianville about 3 p. m. of the same day. The command continued its march that afternoon and bivouacked that night on Buckhorn Creek. In obedience to orders I sent the First Connecticut Cavalry to the Meherrin River to hold and occupy Saffold's Bridge during the night.

At 5 a. m. of the 27th of June the Third Division moved out, Chapman's brigade in advance, crossing Crooked Creek and traveling due east; bivouacked that night on the Boydton plank road about north of Lawrenceville. At 3.30 a. m. of the 28th of June I moved with my command, the First Brigade in advance; passed through Smoky Ordinary, and crossed the Nottoway River at Double Bridges, and moved toward Stony Creek. At the junction of the roads near Stony Creek the Third Indiana Cavalry, which I had sent ahead, struck the enemy's pickets and drove them in rapidly, but the enemy being re-enforced, in turn drove back the Third Indiana. I then immediately brought up the First Brigade, drove the enemy back, and as soon as we reached the open field deployed a strong line, supporting it with the First Vermont Cavalry, of the Second Brigade. I immediately ordered an advance and

drove the enemy back into a wood upon their main supports. Here they constructed breast-works, and under cover of the wood made a determined stand. In order to get at them it became necessary for me to advance over an open field, and although I had advanced half way across the field I soon became convinced that it would be impossible for me to carry their position, which I at once reported to Brigadier-General Wilson. In the mean time my artillery was most efficiently served by Lieutenant Fitzhugh. One light 12-pounder was brought up under cover of some houses and the darkness and opened upon the enemy's position at a distance of about 350 yards. This gun was most efficiently served by Lieutenant Fuger, and must have done immense execution, as the enemy's fire at that point was almost silenced. The fight continued to rage until about 10 p. m., when it subsided into petty skirmishing. At 12 o'clock at night the enemy made a determined assault upon my lines, but was handsomely repulsed. The attack was very severe. After it was over I withdrew my line about 200 yards and made breast-works behind a fence, and distant about 400 yards from their position. This position I held until I received orders to withdraw, about 2.30 o'clock on morning of the 29th of June. Chapman's brigade was formed behind breast-works made of rails, about 600 yards in rear of the First Brigade, and the First Brigade was then retired behind Chapman's. As soon as the enemy discovered our retiring they followed up sharply, making a severe attack. The First Brigade was then mounted and retired down the road to the left, making for Reams' Station. I ordered Chapman as soon as the First Brigade was retired to retire his line to the edge of the woods, and hold that position until I sent him word to retire. As soon as I found the road was clear for Chapman to retire upon I sent Captain Mitchell to communicate with him and order him to retire his line. Captain Mitchell soon came back and reported that he was unable to communicate with Colonel Chapman on account of the enemy having gotten between the First and Second Brigades. I immediately sent him back to communicate with Colonel Chapman and see him, if it was a possible thing. Captain Mitchell having met Major Wells, of the First Vermont Cavalry, who had succeeded in getting through with a part of his command, informed him that it was impossible for him to get through, and although he made every exertion possible, he was unable to communicate with Colonel Chapman. Chapman, finding that the enemy had turned his left flank and was on the road in his rear, pushed to the right with that part of his brigade which he could collect together and by a circuitous route rejoined the command with a large part of his brigade near Reams' Station. In order to get through it was necessary for Chapman to pass through dense woods. Fortunately, his artillery had all been retired in advance of the First Brigade. When we arrived in front of Reams' Station we found ourselves confronted by a heavy infantry force, which turned out to be Mahone's division, with artillery in position; the force at Stony Creek still being on our right and rear; a portion of the enemy's cavalry was also in our front. I was ordered to take the First Brigade and force the enemy's lines, but, after surveying them, came to the conclusion that it could not be done with the least safety to the command, and so reported it. That plan was then abandoned, and the only resource which was left open to us was to retire upon the road we had advanced upon and recross the Nottoway at the Two Bridges and go around by Jarratt's Station, which was finally done, after de-

stroying our train and parking the ambulances near a stream, where they were left under charge of surgeons to fall into the hands of the enemy. In the mean time I heard the enemy were moving around upon my left, and I deployed two regiments (the First Connecticut and Second New York Cavalry) to protect that flank. The Fifth New York and Second Ohio Cavalry were deployed in front, with Fitzhugh's battery on a knoll covering their position. The enemy succeeded in passing their infantry through a wood around the left of the Second Ohio Cavalry and attacked them in their rear, causing them to face about and retire by the right. At the same time they pushed forward their lines and drove back the Fifth New York Cavalry. Fitzhugh then placed his battery in echelon and opened a destructive fire with canister upon the enemy, who were temporarily forced back. It then became necessary for him to retire his battery by the right and rear, which he did, falling back on General Kautz's division. I immediately sent Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to communicate with Lieutenant Fitzhugh and bring his battery on the road in advance of the First Connecticut and Second New York Cavalry. As soon as the battery was withdrawn the enemy pressed in upon my rear. A detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been separated from General Kautz's division, was then in the rear of my two regiments. At the first onset of the enemy that portion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry broke and ran in wild disorder upon the First Connecticut and Second New York Cavalry, throwing them into confusion. The enemy pressing very closely, I was unable to form my line in time to let the battery get ahead of me. Lieutenant Fitzhugh, seeing that his battery must be lost, spiked his guns and came off with fifty or sixty of his cannoneers and drivers; some twenty-five of them joined my command. After great exertion I managed to get a line formed and came off in good order, the enemy pressing my rear continually and opening upon me with artillery. The march was continued all that night until we crossed the Two Bridges, over the Nottoway, and pushing past Jarratt's Station at daylight on the 30th of June, crossed the Nottoway River again at Peters' Bridge by fording the stream. The command was then rested for two hours, and pushed on toward Waverly, and crossed the Blackwater at Blunt's Bridge on the morning of the 1st of July. The command pushed on to a stream a mile beyond Cabin Point, and halted till 3 a. m. of the 2d instant, and so came to our present encampment. My list of casualties will be rendered hereafter.

I cannot close this report without bearing witness to the noble heroism of both men and officers of my command. They marched by day and night with but little rest and little to eat, worked under a broiling hot sun in destroying railroads, and yet no murmurings were heard. They certainly deserve the thanks of their country, and it is my pleasing duty to bear witness to the devotion manifested for their country's cause. In their noble bearing Hammond, Purington, Harhaus, and Marcy, with all their officers, did nobly. The Second New York lost the services of their two majors, McIrvin and Grinton, wounded at Stony Creek. It is useless, however, for me to mention names where every officer and man did their duty so nobly. I must tender my warmest thanks to my staff officers, who were at all times ready for any duty, and who so signally assisted me in my labors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, whose regiment was left behind, volunteered and desired to come with

me on the expedition. He was most invaluable to me, and I desire here to acknowledge my thanks to him for his readiness to do any and every duty, and for the great assistance he rendered me.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,

Colonel, Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 232.

Report of Maj. George O. Marcy, First Connecticut Cavalry, of operations June 13–July 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY,

July 24, 1864.

SIR:*

The next day [June 13] we marched to and crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and that night marched to Charles City Court-House, arriving there on the morning of the 14th of June. On the afternoon of the 14th the regiment marched with the brigade to Saint Mary's Church, back over the road to Long Bridge, and near White Oak Swamp. Arriving here at about 10 p. m. we went into camp. Two squadrons from my regiment were here detailed for picket duty and posted on the road leading to Harrison's Landing, connecting with the picket-line of Second Brigade, Third Division. Captains Morehouse and Rogers had command of these squadrons.

In the morning of the 15th, Captain Rogers with his squadron being withdrawn and having joined the regiment, we proceeded with the brigade toward White Oak Swamp, where the enemy were met and an engagement ensued. At about 12 o'clock we were ordered in upon the left of the Fifth New York, and held the skirmish line at that point until ordered to retire. I retired to Saint Mary's Church, and establishing a reserve post at the church picketed the roads to the left and front of the church during that night. Our loss in the engagement was 5 or 6 killed and wounded. Everything was quiet on the line during the night.

The next morning (the 16th) my reserve at the church was ordered forward in a line of skirmishers (dismounted) about half a mile, and to throw up breast-works, connecting with Fifth New York on right and a detachment under Captain Crowninshield upon the left. The breast-works were thrown up on rising ground, and Captain Thompson, with one company, posted in the woods a quarter of a mile in front of them and the rest of the regiment behind them; Captain Morehouse and Captain Rogers, with their picket forces, having been withdrawn and joined us. The regiment was posted in this manner during the day (the 16th of June). At night it was withdrawn with the rest of the brigade, and marched through Charles City Court-House to Wilson's Landing, on James River, arriving there at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 17th of June. At about 8 a. m. crossed James River. On afternoon of same day marched toward Petersburg, passed through Prince George Court-House about sundown, and went into camp within five miles of the city.

On the morning of the 18th marched to the east of Prince George Court-House and went into camp. We lay in camp until the morning

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 1 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 890.

of the 22d of June, when we started with the expedition of General Wilson against the Danville railroad. On the night of the 22d, while the rest of the brigade lay in camp, my regiment was detailed to destroy the railroad in the vicinity of Ford's Station, on South Side Railroad, leading from Petersburg to Burkeville. The regiment worked upon the road until 3 o'clock the morning of 23d. Taking a very little rest the regiment marched with the brigade along the line of the railroad, acting as rear guard from Blacks and Whites Station to the Hardaway estate, near Nottoway Court-House. Here an engagement with the enemy's cavalry taking place the regiment was ordered to picket the rear of the division and defend the crossing of the stream to the south and east of the battle-ground. We remained upon this post all the night of the 23d, extending our line so as to connect with the Second Ohio Cavalry on the left.

On the morning of the 24th we marched toward Meherrin Station, on the Danville railroad, crossing the road at that point about 12 m. on the 24th. The regiment was employed during the day destroying the track and telegraph line on the Danville railroad. The brigade went into camp about 12 o'clock that night, and my regiment was ordered out on foot to destroy about 200 yards of track, which being effectually accomplished the regiment took a rest of two hours. We marched from Keysville to Roanoke Station, a distance of ———, the 25th of June. The regiment was employed all the morning of that day destroying track. At Roanoke Station seventy-five men, under command of Captain Morehouse, were detailed to destroy the bridge across the Staunton River. Captain Morehouse was recalled before attempting its destruction. The regiment marched all that night in an easterly direction, stopping two hours for rest on the morning of the 26th. We marched that day to Meherrin River, and we were assigned to the duty of holding the bridge across that stream in advance of the main column during the night of the 26th of June. The regiment held this position until the morning of the 27th, when we joined the column and marched that day to a place near Nottoway River, where we rested three hours.

On the 28th we marched to the vicinity of Stony Creek, on Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and took part in the engagement there, holding during the night the center of our line, with the First Vermont on our right and the Fifth New York on our left. We lost at this place some 5 or 6 killed or wounded. We were retired from our position here about 1.30 a. m. the 29th and took up our line of march toward Reams' Station, on the same railroad. We participated in the engagement at that place, and the regiment was assigned the duty of rear guard on the retreat of the division from that point. We kept this position until the morning of the 30th of June. We came into camp at Light-House Landing on the morning of the 2d day of July.

The number of casualties during the expedition is as follows: Killed, wounded, and missing, 61 enlisted men and 2 commissioned officers (First Lieut. James H. Kane, Company I, and Second Lieut. E. B. Dyer, Company E).

From that time until now the regiment has been lying quietly in camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. O. MARCY,
Major, Commanding First Connecticut Cavalry.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 233.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam, Third New Jersey Cavalry, of operations June 14–July 25.

CAMP THIRD NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
Near Light-House Point, Va., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

June 14, moved to Charles City Court-House, and in the same afternoon to Saint Mary's Church, where we encamped.

June 15, moved out with the brigade to between White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, and supported a battery during the early part of the day. In the afternoon formed for a charge as the brigade was retiring, but retired, by orders from brigade commander, to Saint Mary's Church, and subsequently encamped between that point and Charles City Court-House.

June 16, picketed toward Long Bridge, and retired with the brigade to Charles City Court-House, covering the rear of the division.

June 17, crossed the James River on the pontoon bridge near Fort Powhatan, and moved to within two miles of Brentford and encamped.

June 18, moved back through Prince George Court-House, passed Zion Church, and encamped near the Blackwater Swamp.

On the night of the 21st left the division and moved with Colonel Bryan's provisional brigade to the rear of the Fifth Corps.

On the 22d moved to the extreme left of the army, and went on picket, covering the left of the infantry lines, the Jerusalem plank road and the Lee's Mill road. Remained in the same position until July 16, performing arduous picket duty, and being engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy, in which 1 officer was killed, 1 wounded, 1 taken prisoner, and several enlisted men killed, wounded, or missing.

On the evening of July 16 Colonel Bryan's brigade was relieved by the First Brigade of the First Division, and the regiment reported to the First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, and went into camp near Light-House Point, where it has since remained.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 234.

Report of Col. Otto Harhaus, Second New York Cavalry, of operations July 27.

PICKET RESERVE,
Near Temple's House, July 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that a patrol consisting of one officer and twenty-four men were sent out at 7 a. m. to Lee's Mill. When the advanced guard (one sergeant and six men) had passed the forks of the Lee's Mill and old Norfolk roads they were surprised by a party of rebel cavalry. The advanced guard were all taken with the

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 890.

exception of two men, who made their escape. The loss consists of 1 man killed, 2 wounded, and 2 captured; also 2 horses killed, 1 captured, and 2 wounded horses brought in. The rebel party has been variously estimated at from forty to sixty men by the two wounded men who were saved from the enemy. The party who went out under command of Major Grinton, of the Second New York, immediately afterward, brought off the body of the killed man, and received information that the enemy had been lying in wait for our patrol since before daylight.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OTTO HARHAUS,
Colonel Second New York Cavalry, Comdg. Picket-Post.

Capt. C. H. MILLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 235.

Report of Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry, of operations June 13–July 24.

HDQRS. SECOND OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Light-House Point, Va., July 24, 1864.

SIR:*

June 13, while halting near Cold Harbor, we captured a few prisoners who had advanced to ascertain our position. Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge June 14, and marched to Charles City Court-House; countermarched in eve to Saint Mary's Church.

June 15, marched at daybreak and met the enemy at Nancy's Mill, drove them some distance to the forks of the road near [Smith's] Store, where we formed line on the left-hand road with a chain of vedettes extending to the Fifth New York Cavalry on our right. About 1 a. m. heavy firing commenced on our right, and I was ordered up to support the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were hotly engaged. Arrived there just in time, as they were already being driven back. Dismounted two battalions and took position on right of road, with two companies to left of same. This position we maintained for some time, when I received orders to fall back. Major Nettleton's battalion (mounted) held them in check till we got to our horses. Fell back about two miles, leaving Squadron M, under command of Captain Ulrey, at the cross-roads as picket. He had hardly established himself before he was attacked by an overwhelming force in front and rear. He fell back through the woods on left of road, and pursuing a circuitous route rejoined the command at Saint Mary's Church about dark, after having been given up as lost. Our loss, 2 killed and 27 wounded. The brigade took position at Saint Mary's Church and commenced throwing up breast-works of rails, which we held during the night. Here we remained June 16 until dark, the enemy's pickets in sight, when we withdrew, and after marching all night arrived at pontoon bridge on James River at 3 a. m. June 17. At 8 a. m. crossed to south side of James River and marched to Prince George Court-House, where we arrived June 18 and camped till June 22, when we left camp and marched to Reams' Station, on Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. At 2.30 p. m. passed Dinwiddie Court-House, and camped two miles and a half beyond there between Sutherland's and Ford's, on the South Side Railroad.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 892.

June 23, resumed march along South Side Railroad in westerly direction, destroying the track as we went. About 3 p. m. the Second Brigade, Third Division, under Colonel Chapman, met the enemy in force near Nottoway Court-House. We were held in reserve, supporting the artillery of the First Brigade all that night, and next morning, June 24, at 8 a. m., marched as rear guard for Meherrin Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Proceeded down the railroad, assisting in tearing up the track and destroying the road generally to Roanoke bridge, on Staunton River, arriving there June 25. The work of these two last days, performed under a burning sun and over hot fires, was extremely exhausting, and many of the men have not and never will recover from its effects. Not succeeding in burning the bridge the command commenced its return about 11 p. m. Sunday, June 26, striking to the eastward in the direction of Christianville, camping between Christianville and Lewisburg. This was the hottest day of the raid, the thermometer standing at 105° Fahrenheit in the shade at 2.30 p. m.

June 27, marched about twenty miles in an easterly direction and camped.

June 28, left camp about 5 a. m., having advance of brigade and division. Met the enemy's pickets at cross-roads, six miles from Stony Creek; skirmished with them to the Double Bridges, across the Nottoway River. Here we charged and drove them across the bridges, giving them no time to destroy them. At this point the Third Indiana took the advance, drove them across Stony Creek upon the main body, who in turn advanced upon the Third Indiana Cavalry and drove them back. Applying for assistance the Third Battalion of my regiment, under command of Captain Easton, was ordered up at a gallop to their aid, dismounted and held the enemy in check until Major Seward with the First Battalion could dismount and form a line in the timber. This they held until the rest of the brigade arrived, when a line was formed and the enemy were driven back into their breast-works. Our lines were advanced to within fifty yards of their position, and we succeeded in throwing up temporary breast-works, which we held against repeated assaults till we were relieved by the Second Brigade at about 2 a. m. June 29. Lost this day 31 killed or wounded. When we were relieved we marched to a point near Reams' Station. Here the enemy were met in strong force behind earth-works, and all attempts to dislodge him proved useless. I was then ordered on the left of the road in front of the station to support the Fifth New York Cavalry, deployed as skirmishers. This position I held until 2 p. m., when the enemy, having advanced on our left and rear to within fifty yards of my command, opened a most tremendous fire on our backs and, with a yell, charged us. They also had got in between us and the main body, leaving my right in front open only. We turned upon them, however, and not heeding their cries to surrender gave them a few well-directed volleys, and assisted by a few rounds of grape and canister from Fitzhugh's battery (C, Fourth U. S. Artillery), at very short range, succeeded in temporarily stopping their advance. But finding all retreat cut off and no way of rejoining the main body left open, we moved forward and with a part of the Fifth New York Cavalry, under Captain Cary, reported to General Kautz, finding him and his command under a terrible fire of shot and shell and falling back in disorder. He advised me to rely upon my own judgment and get out the best way I could. Collecting what men I could of my own command, the Fifth New York Cavalry, and in fact of all regiments engaged, amounting in all to about 400 men, I struck out in a southerly direction, passing within a few

hundred yards of the enemy's line and receiving their fire. After marching about a mile we turned about southeast, and passing round another body of rebel infantry continued the direction till I crossed the Weldon railroad, three miles north from Stony Creek Station. Soon after crossing the railroad the enemy attacked my rear and followed me until I joined General Kautz and his command at our Petersburg picket-lines. It is my opinion that had we remained fifteen minutes longer in line the enemy would so far have carried out their plans for our capture that few, if any, of us would have succeeded in escaping. Our loss in this engagement was 73 killed, wounded, and missing.

June 30, we arrived within our lines and reported to Colonel Bryan.

July 2, marched to City Point and received orders to report to General Wilson near Light-House Point, since which date we have remained in this camp recruiting men and horses, with the exception of July 18, 19, and 20, when we stood picket at Cocke's Mill.

Before closing this report I desire to call your attention to the conduct of the officers and men of my command and by this means to acknowledge my high appreciation of their undaunted courage, uncomplaining endurance of fatigue, and cheerful alacrity with which they obeyed every order during a campaign unparalleled in the annals of warfare for its length and severity of its battles. Especial praise is due Major Nettleton, commanding Second Battalion, and Lieutenants Buell, Houghton, Eggleston, and Drake for the manner in which they led their men during the engagement at Hanover Court-House, actually stoning and clubbing the enemy from their breast-works. It was here that Lieutenants Buell, Drake, and Eggleston were wounded, and I regret to say that that of Lieutenant Buell has since proved fatal. And particular credit is due during the last raid to Major Seward, Captains Ulrey, Easton, Case, and Watrous, and Lieutenants Newton, Mason, and Tenney for the gallant manner in which they handled their men and maintained their position when death or capture seemed certain. The loss of Captain Ulrey, who was mortally wounded by the premature explosion of a shell, is deeply to be regretted. The country can ill afford the loss of one whose consummate skill and gallantry has been conspicuous upon sixty battle-fields. I also regret that Captain Case, while obeying an order of his brigade commander, should have been captured. Surg. J. T. Smith was also unremitting in his care for the wounded and remained with them until the enemy had advanced to within a few feet of the ambulances. Our aggregate loss in two months less five days has been 190 killed, wounded, or captured.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. PURINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Ohio Vet. Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 236.

Report of Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 13–July 12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

Holding this position on White Oak Swamp until the arrival of a part of General Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, by which I was

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 896.

relieved, I was directed to move my command out on the main road to Richmond. As near as I can now recollect this was about noon of the 13th [June]. Proceeding about a mile my advance came upon the enemy strongly posted in a belt of timber in front of Riddell's Shop. After some skirmishing, finding the enemy disposed to contest the position with obstinacy, I directed the Third Indiana and Eighth New York to prepare to fight on foot, and forming them in line of battle advanced into the woods at a double-quick. A brigade of rebel cavalry, dismounted and armed mainly with rifled muskets, held the position, but they soon gave way before the impetuosity of my men, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. By this advance I was enabled to cover the road to Malvern Hill (Quaker road), and was directed by the general commanding division not to advance farther. Patrols sent out on the roads to my front developed that the enemy had fallen back from my front to some distance. Being ordered to hold this position until otherwise directed, I formed line of battle with the First Vermont, Third Indiana, and Eighth New York, the left of the line resting on the Quaker road, the right extending well across the road from Bottom's Bridge. The First New Hampshire and Twenty-second New York and Fitzhugh's battery were formed as a supporting line in the fields in rear. Three hours passed without any appearance of the enemy, and during this time a slight breast-work was thrown up on some parts of the line. At about 6 p. m. the enemy were discovered advancing in strong line of battle and heavy column down the Bottom's Bridge road, the entire force, so far as it was developed, being infantry. Soon the entire line became heavily engaged. My ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the enemy showing vastly superior numbers, I deemed it prudent to retire to the position held by my second line, which was done in good order. Having reported that I needed reenforcements in order to hold the enemy in check, two or three regiments of infantry came up and were disposed without any directions from me. Until near dark nothing transpired save a good deal of desultory skirmishing along the lines. At near dark the enemy advanced from the cover of the timber in strong line of infantry, and a regiment of our infantry, which had been posted on the right of my line, gave way rapidly and with scarcely a show of resistance, throwing the right of my line into considerable confusion. The left, however, retired in good order, and Fitzhugh's battery was moved off at a walk. Some difficulty, occasioned by getting the horses through a line of battle formed in our rear by General Crawford's division, created a show of confusion and scare upon the part of the cavalry which did not in reality prevail. The command passed to the rear of the infantry and was massed in a field near by until about 10 p. m., when the brigade moved in rear of infantry in direction of Charles City Court-House. At 2 a. m. bivouacked near Nancy's Shop.

The brigade moved soon after daylight on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded to near Harrison's Landing, where supplies were received and issued to the command. While here the enemy attacked the pickets on the road to Saint Mary's Church, but were driven off by the Eighth New York. Moved command to Phillips' and held the approaches. A reconnoitering party sent out three miles toward Malvern Hill returned without meeting the enemy.

On the 15th, with the First Vermont and Eighth and Twenty-second New York and a section of Fitzhugh's battery, I made a reconnaissance to Malvern Hill, where we had a sharp skirmish and developed

the enemy near that position in very considerable force. In the vicinity of Phillips' there was no manifestation of the presence of the enemy during the day.

At dark on the 16th, in compliance with instructions, moved my command, via Charles City Court-House, to James River, near pontoon bridge, and encamped until the morning of the following day, when we crossed over the James River on the pontoon bridge, and proceeding to a mile beyond Prince George Court-House on the road to Petersburg encamped for the night.

On the 18th moved to near Mount Zion Church, on the Blackwater, where the brigade remained in camp until the morning of the 22d without incident of importance.

On the morning of the 22d of June, at early dawn, the brigade left camp upon the Blackwater, bringing up the rear of the column, and marching across the Suffolk railroad and Jerusalem plank road reached the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station. At this point I detached a squadron of the Eighth New York Cavalry to effect such damage to the road as would be possible during the passage of my brigade, and about the same time the enemy began to manifest his presence upon my right flank, and opened with artillery upon the column, but without effect. From this point the enemy (W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry) followed the rear of the column closely, keeping up a continual skirmish until a couple of hours after night-fall. Until near sundown the rear of my column was covered by the First Vermont Cavalry, Major Wells commanding, when, being exhausted with the work, I relieved them with the Twenty-second New York Cavalry. About 11 p. m. I bivouacked my command near Ford's Station, on the South Side Railroad.

On the morning of the 23d I moved my command from bivouac about an hour before daylight, and proceeding by the Cox road, moved along the railroad, detaching regiments at different points to destroy the track until we reached Blacks and Whites, where we made an hour's halt. At this point a considerable quantity of cotton was destroyed. Again resuming the march, proceeded toward Nottoway Court-House. By following the road taken by General Kautz's division we were carried several miles out of the more direct route, and upon reaching a point near Nottoway Court-House where the road crosses the railroad the head of column came upon the enemy. Soon ascertaining that it was the same force that had followed the rear the day previous I made dispositions to meet the enemy, who advanced to the attack, checked his advance, and subsequently drove him back a considerable distance. The enemy bringing up strong re-enforcements my line again retired to its original position along the railroad, from which repeated attempts of the enemy failed to dislodge them. In answer to my request for re-enforcements the Fifth New York Cavalry was sent to me at a late hour in the afternoon but another advance of the line not being determined upon only a small fraction of that command became engaged, and toward morning I relieved them from the line. This engagement lasted from 1 p. m. until dark and at times was quite severe. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing was ———, while that of the enemy was fully equal, and I am inclined to think exceeded my own. Here fell Captain McNair, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, a noble officer, whose cool intrepidity and noble daring had endeared him to all who knew him. Among the missing is Captain Sayles, of the same regiment, distinguished alike for his gallantry and dash. My command remained in line of battle until near daylight, when, in accordance with

instructions, I quietly withdrew, and taking the Hungarytown road proceeded to the Danville railroad, near Meherrin Station, and thence to Keysville, where I bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 25th instant again took up line of march, my brigade bringing up rear of column and proceeding slowly up the Danville road, making several details for the work of destruction of the railroad, until near sundown; when near the crossing of the Little Roanoke River the enemy again came up with my rear and some light skirmishing ensued. I made dispositions to meet an attack, but the enemy showed little disposition for fight and contented himself with opening fire at long range from a section of rifled pieces, by which one piece of Maynadier's battery, serving with my brigade, was disabled but brought off.

My forces remained in position until 2 a. m. on the morning of the 26th, when, in compliance with orders, I withdrew and proceeded up the railroad to Roanoke Station, where the direction of march was changed, and following the First Brigade we passed through Christianville and encamped at Buckhorn Creek. On the 27th crossed the Meherrin River at Saffold's Bridge, my brigade leading the advance of the column, and after several hours' halt on the north bank of the stream we turned from the main road at Columbian Grove, and securing guides along the way proceeded by cross-roads across the country through a well-settled district to the Boydton plank road and bivouacked for the night on Great Creek. Marching early the next morning, following the First Brigade, proceeded, via Smoky Ordinary, to Poplar Mountain or the Double Bridges, over the Nottoway River, which we reached about noon. Here the command halted to water, and one of the regiments of my brigade (the Third Indiana Cavalry) was ordered to proceed out the road leading to Stony Creek Depot as far as Sappony Cross-Roads near that station, at which point the enemy was met, and the column following shortly after I was ordered to send another regiment to assist the First Brigade in an attack upon the enemy's position, it being then after dark. Subsequently I placed the Eighth New York and Twenty-second New York Cavalry in reserve line of battle.

Just previous to daylight on the morning of the 29th I was ordered by Colonel McIntosh, commanding division, to place my command in position along the face of a piece of timber in rear of the first position held by our forces, and to hold the position as long as possible, or until I received word the road was clear, so that I could retire with my command. I formed line of battle dismounted, with the First Vermont on the left, Eighth New York, Third Indiana, and Twenty-second New York on the right and hastily threw up a small work of rails. At full daylight the enemy advanced upon my front in strong line of battle, dismounted, and simultaneously made a strong attack upon the left flank and upon my led horses with mounted and dismounted men. My line gave back hurriedly, and many of the men were unable to reach their horses on the road upon which the column had moved off. Being myself dismounted and cut off from the road, I gathered together some 300 of my command, and proceeding by a circuitous route I succeeded in reaching the main body about noon near Reams' Station. In the retrograde movement from this last point my command was assigned the advance, and moving back across the Double Bridges over the Nottoway took the road to Jarratt's Station. About two miles from the last-named point the command halted a couple of hours in the road, and soon after daylight on the morning of the 30th crossed the railroad at

Jarratt's without any opposition of consequence. Proceeded by plantation roads to Peters' Bridge, on the Nottoway, and fording the river (the bridge being destroyed) about noon halted the command until 6 p. m. Again resuming the march at the hour last named, my brigade in advance, proceeded through Waverly to Blunt's Bridge, on the Blackwater, arriving there about midnight. Found the bridge destroyed and the stream not fordable; constructed a bridge and commenced crossing my command, but before quite a squadron had passed over the bridge gave way precipitating several horses and men into the stream, but without injury or loss. Again repaired the bridge and commenced crossing the command. At daylight my brigade was all over. Moved to near Cabin Point and encamped for the night. On the 2d instant moved to present camp on James River, near Light-House Point.

During the campaign the entire loss in commissioned officers has been 6 killed, 13 wounded, and 17 missing, and in enlisted men 24 killed, 217 wounded, and 428 missing.

I have constantly received from the officers and men of the command most cordial co-operation, and at all times they have discharged the arduous duties required of them cheerfully and with vigor. When all have done so well it may not be exactly just to discriminate, but I cannot close my report without making mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin, Major Pope and Major Moore, of the Eighth New York; Major Wells and Major Bennett, of the First Vermont, and Major Patton, of the Third Indiana, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, of the First New Hampshire, who have at all times been active and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

The members of my staff—Capt. J. J. McVean, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. G. S. Taylor, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. G. M. Gilchrist, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. T. S. Farr, provost-marshal—have performed constant and active duties night and day, rendering me most efficient service, and are entitled to special mention.

Officers and men have borne the hardships and fatigues of the march with patience and willingness. In battle they have been brave and gallant, never faltering or giving way, except before greatly superior numbers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel Third Indiana Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. LOUIS SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 237.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Moffitt, Third Indiana Cavalry, of operations June 22–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
July 3, 1864.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to report the action of the command on the late raid, as follows:

I started out on the 22d ultimo near the rear of the command. Nothing occurred to attract my attention until the evening of the 23d, when

my regiment was in advance, when we came on the enemy in force stationed on the railroad near Dinwiddie Court-House. Fought them until dark, when we withdrew and marched to Meherrin Station, on the Danville railroad. From here we marched down the railroad, destroying it as we went, until the night of the 26th, when we were in the rear. The enemy coming on us, we made a stand, supported by the Eighth New York, held them until daylight, when we withdrew and brought up the rear to Roanoke Station. From here we marched unmolested to Flat Rock, when we took the advance and came in contact with the enemy at Stony Creek. Fought them all night, and in the morning withdrew from their front and marched to or near Reams' Station, the regiment being somewhat scattered, as the brigade was cut off. Nothing more of importance occurred on our part during the raid, which ended on the 2d of July.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

T. W. MOFFITT,
Captain, Commanding Third Indiana Cavalry.

Lieut. G. S. TAYLOR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Cavalry Division.

No. 238.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin T. Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of operations June 22–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY,
Near Jordan's Point, Va., July 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the First New Hampshire Cavalry since June 22, 1864:

On the morning of June 22 my regiment commenced the line of march, following Lieutenant Maynadier's battery. About 9 a. m. we crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. We continued the march until about 10 p. m., when the column halted near Ford's Station. One battalion of the regiment was detailed on picket duty in the rear.

June 23, this morning at 2 o'clock the regiment again moved, following the Third Indiana Cavalry. Passed Ford's Station, which was then burning. During the forenoon my regiment was actively engaged in destroying the track of the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad. About noon we halted at Blacks and Whites for about two hours and then moved on in the same order of march. About 3 o'clock we met the enemy on the railroad. They attacked us on our right flank. Together with the Third Indiana, we dismounted, horses led to the rear, and took our position on the skirmish line, the whole line upon the track. In this position we remained until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th when we were relieved by the Fifth New York Cavalry. During this engagement I had 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded and 2 missing.

June 24, at 6 a. m. my regiment relieved the Fifth New York Cavalry on the same line as we held yesterday. We did not remain here but about half an hour, when we carefully withdrew and joined the command. The regiment occupied the position of rear guard to the brigade during the day. About 3 p. m. we struck the Danville rail-

road and the regiment was actively engaged until dark in destroying this road. How effectually it was done you well know. About dark we went into camp near Keysville.

June 25, about 7 a. m. we resumed the march, men and horses well rested, having unsaddled last night. We marched about ten miles to-day following the Eighth New York Cavalry. The destruction of the railroad was our work again to-day. About 5.30 p. m. I was ordered to dismount my regiment, the enemy having made his appearance in our rear. The right of my regiment rested at the church and the left on the river. The names of the church and stream I do not know. But few shots were exchanged here and the casualties in my regiment were none.

June 26, we withdrew from the skirmish line this morning at 3 o'clock and made a hasty march toward Staunton River, which place we reached about 5 a. m. As we passed Roanoke Station the enemy threw a few shells toward us, but did no damage. At 7 a. m. we halted and fed our horses. At 9 continued the march, and at 2 reached Christianville. Here my whole command was well rationed with forage for the horses.

June 27, had the advance to-day, and moved on the Lawrenceville road until dark, when the column halted, and my regiment was on picket in the advance during the night.

June 28, at 4 a. m. we were relieved from picket duty and followed the Eighth New York Cavalry in the column. During the night the enemy attacked us, and the regiment was ordered to the front near Stony Creek. We remained here but a short time when the regiment was ordered to go with the battery. About sunrise we joined the command near Reams' Station.

June 29, the first order which was received to-day was to support Maynadier's battery. This, however, in a few moments was countermanded and ordered to form line of battle ready for a charge. An order also came to lighten the saddles and dispose of surplus property. This order, I must say, did not tend to inspire my men, but rather led them to believe that they were the weaker party. Soon another order came to retire, and we led the advance during the day.

June 30, after marching all night we came near Jarratt's Station. A strong advance guard (dismounted) was sent out. At daylight the advance moved to the station, and as near as could be ascertained, the advance saw sixteen mounted pickets of the enemy, who fired a volley and then hastily retired. About 3 p. m. we went into camp and remained until 7 p. m., when we took up the line of march again and moved rapidly until 1 a. m. of July 1, when we reached the Blackwater. A halt here of perhaps two hours was made and then we crossed and moved on toward Cabin Point. We here went into camp and remained until July 2, when we moved to this point.

In closing this report, allow me to say that, considering that three of my companies were entirely inexperienced and that the march during the eleven days was arduous and fatiguing, these men deserve great credit for their conduct.

During the march my entire list of casualties in wounded and missing is 38. Many of these I have every reason to believe will yet come in.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

B. T. HUTCHINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant TAYLOR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Cav. Corps.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. Edmund M. Pope, Eighth New York Cavalry, of operations June 22–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
July 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment I had the honor of commanding during the recent cavalry raid:

On morning of 22d ultimo we marched at 2 a. m. with brigade. In p. m. of same day were engaged in destroying railroad at and near Reams' Station and Ford's, on South Side Railroad.

On 23d was engaged with the enemy on the railroad near Blacks and Whites; suffered a loss of 30 killed and wounded, among whom was Capt. James McNair killed and Capt. James A. Sayles missing, supposed killed. We were engaged in the charge which drove a largely superior force across the railroad, and it is believed that the enemy suffered severely in the fight. We held the ground until morning and withdrew without molestation. A series of marches by day and night, with little or no rest, followed until the morning of 27th, when we took the advance to Columbian Grove, where the enemy were discovered. We dismounted and took a position to protect the column and trains; were not pressed, and withdrew as the rear of the column passed, and by a forced march succeeded in regaining our place in brigade at 12 m., and camped until 4 a. m.

In p. m. of 28th the regiment was dismounted and advanced upon the lines near Stony Creek Station, but were not engaged; lay upon our arms during the night with the brigade.

At daylight on 29th were attacked by a largely superior force of the enemy, and after a brief engagement were flanked and attacked by a line directly in our rear. With great difficulty a large portion of the command regained their horses; many were cut off from horses, and a number (about 70) are still unheard from, supposed captured. Large numbers of the men were obliged to throw away carbines to enable them to effect their escape to their horses. The whole command was badly broken up, owing principally to their knowledge of the fact that the force of the enemy was overwhelming, and to the complete success of the flank movement attempted by the enemy.

On the 2d instant the regiment reached camp.

E. M. POPE,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. G. S. TAYLOR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Cavalry Division.

No. 240.

Report of Lieut. Col. Johnson B. Brown, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of operations June 22–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
In Field, July 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the doings of the Twenty-second Regiment New York Cavalry while on the late raid.

Our place being fifth in the line of march nothing occurred to call my attention until 3 p. m. June 22, 1864, when I received an order to form line of battle on the right of the road to support the First Vermont Cavalry, who were attacked in the rear by the enemy's cavalry. I had

not long to wait. The First Vermont came dashing by, the enemy in hot pursuit. As soon as that regiment had passed I received the enemy with a volley which checked him. The firing then became very rapid. We held our position for about an hour, when we became hard pressed, the enemy having partly flanked my left, which gave us two fronts to protect. Our ammunition being nearly exhausted and finding no troops in supporting distance. I drew my command out and followed the column, taking the precaution to protect the rear by properly disposing of the First Battalion, Major McLennan's. At about 7 p. m., and still some distance in rear of the main column, while passing through a dense forest, the enemy made another attack, driving in the rear skirmishers on the rear guard and the guard on the battalion, when the enemy opened a rapid fire. I immediately disposed of the balance of the command in echelon by division on both sides of the road, then rode to the rear and ordered Major McLennan to retreat. The enemy hearing the command gave a cheer and dashed in on our rear, where they were received by the first division, who dealt them a volley and closed on Major McLennan's rear, who continued marching toward the main column. The enemy continued to cheer and follow until they had been received by the third division, when they became quiet and allowed me to withdraw my command and join the main column, which I reached at 10.30 p. m.

June 23, 1864, my command was employed in destroying railroads and other property to weaken the enemy. Burned 150 bales of cotton. Continued with the column. At 12 m., at Nottoway Court-House, Second and Third Battalions took part in the fight at that place. 24th instant, we were engaged in destroying property. Burned a large quantity of tobacco. 25th instant, at 6 p. m. was drawn up in line of battle. Remained in that position until 1 a. m., when we joined the column. 26th instant, at 8 p. m. we were drawn up in line of battle at Stony Creek. Were repulsed at 4 a. m. 27th instant; lost many men and the led horses trying to make our escape. Arrived at Reams' Station at 12 m. Reformed what could be found of the regiment and joined the main column in retreat. Formed line of battle at Peters' Bridge to cover the crossing of the column. The men of my command who had carbines did good execution. Nothing of consequence transpired until we arrived within the lines of our army, except on the night of the 27th instant I found one piece of artillery and one caisson in the column and ordered the piece spiked and abandoned on the road.

J. B. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Comdg.

Colonel CHAPMAN,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 241.

Report of Col. William Wells, First Vermont Cavalry, of operations June 22–July 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
Near White House Landing, Va., July 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment from the 22d of June to the 3d of July, 1864:

Broke camp at 2.30 a. m. on the 22d; marched in the rear of brigade during the day; were attacked at railroad crossing at Reams' Station

by cavalry and artillery force of the enemy; held him in check from 11 a. m. until dark, with but slight loss. Bivouacked at 11.30 p. m. near Dinwiddie Court-House. 23d, marched at 3 a. m.; reached Wilson's Station at 7 a. m. Were engaged in destroying railroad track between Wilson's and Blacks and Whites up to 12 m. Dismounted and went on skirmish line near Nottoway Court-House at 2 p. m. Held our position until ordered back at 3 a. m. on the 24th. Our loss was considerable. Marched about 5 a. m. Reached Hungarytown at 9 a. m., Meherrin Station at 2 p. m., Keysville at 7.30 p. m., where we bivouacked. We were engaged destroying track all of the 24th. 25th, marched at 5 a. m. In the afternoon were ordered in advance of brigade to destroy railroad track on Richmond and Danville road. Were so employed until dark, when rejoined brigade about 8 p. m. 26th, moved about 2 a. m.; arrived at Little Roanoke River about 4 a. m.; reached Christianville about 12 m. Bivouacked near Meherrin River at 8 p. m. 27th, marched at sunrise and moved all day, bivouacking near Lawrenceville 9 p. m. 28th, moved at 3 a. m., crossing the Nottoway River 12 m. Were ordered in front of brigade, dismounted, and went on skirmish line near Stony Creek Station about dark. Held the position we took under very heavy fire of the enemy until about 2 a. m. 29th, when we took up a new position, throwing up breast-works and sustaining our line under heavy fire for some time, but were finally forced back by superior numbers of the enemy. The regiment suffered great loss during this night's and morning's engagements. After falling back moved to Reams' Station. Left there about 1 p. m., moving south and crossing the Nottoway about the middle of the night. 30th, crossed Petersburg and Gaston railroad about sunrise, moved to Nottoway River, and crossed Peters' Bridge about 3 p. m. Passed through Littleton about dark, reached Waverly Station 2 a. m. 1st of July, Blackwater 3 a. m., and reached Cabin Point about 1 p. m., where remained on picket until 3 a. m. July 2, when I moved to this camp, arriving here about 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding First Vermont Cavalry.

Lieutenant TAYLOR,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Cav. Corps.

No. 242.

Report of Lieut. William N. Dennison, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations July 28.

NEAR LIGHT-HOUSE POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on July 28, 1864, my battery was engaged with the enemy near Malvern Hill, Va. It was attached to General Davies' brigade, of General Gregg's division of cavalry. The action commenced about 1 p. m., and after fighting one hour and a half our line was obliged to retire. I retired all of my battery, with the exception of one 3-inch gun, which I kept in position in order to check the enemy until General Davies' brigade could leave the field. I succeeded in doing this, when the enemy, with two divisions of infantry, charged my gun. When he (enemy) was within fifty yards of my gun I limbered it up and sent my cannoneers to the rear, in order to

get them out of the galling fire which was at that time concentrated upon my piece. Before I could get it off the wheel and swing horses were killed. The enemy by this time were around the gun, and hence I was obliged to abandon it. I neglected to mention that I rallied a few cavalrymen, and attempted to unlimber the gun and drag it off by hand, but they were all either killed or wounded. My battery during the entire action had no support whatever. The enemy took the gun from the field by the prolonge, leaving the limber, which I succeeded in retaking. I lost as follows: Lieutenant Littlefield, wounded in two places, slightly; Private Bell, wounded; 8 horses killed and 6 horses wounded. Most all of the horses wounded have since died.

Too much credit cannot be given to my officers, Lieutenants Cameron and Littlefield, and to my men, for their conduct. All obeyed orders promptly and did everything that man could do in working the gun.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. NEIL DENNISON,
First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Comdg. Horse Battery A.

Lieut. JAMES CHESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 243.

Report of Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 22–29.

CAMP HORSE BATTERIES C AND E, FOURTH U. S. ARTY.,
July 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the battery under my command during the recent cavalry expedition under Brigadier-General Wilson:

The battery started from Bryant's house, near Mount Zion Church, with the First Brigade, Third Division, on the 22d of June, 1864, at 3 a. m., crossed the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station, and proceeded toward Burkeville. The battery was engaged near Nottoway Court-House on the 24th, and the enemy defeated. Marched on the 25th along the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the cavalry destroying the road effectually, and came into position at Roanoke Station on the 26th of June, engaging a rebel battery of six guns across the river, and silencing three of the guns in less than half an hour. The destruction of the road as far as the Roanoke River having been completed the expedition started on the return trip, the battery accompanying it through Christianville, Oak Grove, and Smoky Ordinary, and reached Stony Creek on the evening of the 28th, where the battery became engaged and remained in position all night, aiding in the repulse of three severe attacks of the enemy. We left this position on the morning of the 29th, and advanced toward Reams' Station, on Weldon road, where the enemy was found in heavy force. The battery was placed in position, by order of General Wilson, on the hill on the right of the road between General Kautz's command and the First [Third] Division, commanding our front and left for some 700 yards. At this time I was ordered by the general commanding to destroy most of my caissons, to put fresh horses at the guns, and to be prepared for a rapid movement. In obedience to this command I destroyed three caissons and put eight horses to each of the remaining carriages, which was hardly accomplished when

the enemy came in on our left flank in heavy force, three lines of infantry deploying from the woods on the left and within 300 yards of the battery. They were handsomely repulsed with canister from all four of the guns and driven back, with heavy loss, into the woods, but filled the road on the left of the battery, cutting it off entirely from the Third Division and compelling it to move about 400 yards toward General Kautz's command, which still held its ground. The battery was again placed in position, driving the enemy from its front and enabling General Kautz to withdraw his command with trifling loss. Left, then, without support of any kind, I ordered the pieces to be limbered up, and with my three remaining in front to follow General Kautz's retreating command. That force took a course impracticable for artillery, so the attempt was made to carry the battery farther to the right in the hope of joining General Wilson's column, retreating on the road to Stony Creek. On reaching this road there was only time to put the three leading carriages on the road, the rebels advancing so rapidly in pursuit as to cut off the guns from the cavalry column; the caissons were afterward abandoned in the retreat. In the mean time Lieutenant Fuger, commanding the left section, in the rear, was severely pressed and compelled to spike and abandon his pieces, bringing off with him all his cannoneers and drivers but two, who were shot down while spiking the guns, and three drivers captured there. The right section, under Lieutenant Reilly, was here nearly surrounded by the enemy and compelled to spike and abandon one gun, but carried the other piece three-quarters of a mile through the woods before he was forced to leave it. What was left of the company was then armed with carbines and pistols picked up on the road traveled by our cavalry, and, joined by some fifty straggling cavalrymen, marched rapidly across the railroad and reached our lines at about 9 p. m., losing some 15 or 20 men cut off by the pursuing enemy and by the fire of the guards and pickets, through which we had to charge.

I have the honor to state that the guns were only spiked and abandoned when there was not a cavalryman within half a mile to support them, and the enemy so close as to shoot down the men who did not heed their demand to halt and surrender. I cannot too highly praise the gallant conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under my command. To Lieutenants Reilly and Fuger I am indebted for the most valuable assistance. Always willing and indefatigable they sustained their reputations as excellent artillery officers. I refer them to my superiors for honorable mention and reward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
First Lieut., 4th U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Horse Batteries C and E.

Captain SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
July 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

No blame whatever can be attached to the officers or men of this battery for its loss, but, to the contrary, they are worthy of the highest praise for their good conduct and gallantry throughout the entire expedition.

JAS. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 244.

Reports of Col. Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Siege Train, including operations June 14–October 31.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN AND SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., December 5, 1864.

GENERAL:*

On June 14 the Eighteenth Corps, under Major-General Smith, arrived in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and at once moved on Petersburg.

On June 20 Company I, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Burton, was sent with two 30-pounder Parrotts (a third subsequently added) to his front.

On June 21 the rebel rams came down near Dutch Gap, and with the Howlett house (rebel) battery, fired on our navy. Lieutenant Dimock replied from Battery Spofford, and ultimately silenced the latter.

On June 23 my regular train arrived from Washington Arsenal in charge of Captain Hatfield. Lieutenant-General Grant immediately ordered me to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, for the service of that train, detaching such companies from the Bermuda Hundred lines as were necessary for serving the guns, but not otherwise changing my duties under General Butler. Accordingly, since that date I have held the double position of commanding officer of the siege artillery of the Army of the James and of the siege train Army of the Potomac. All of the heavy artillery in front of Richmond has thus been served under a common head and chiefly by the First Connecticut Artillery. Prior to this date all my ordnance supplies were drawn from Capt. A. Mordecai, chief ordnance officer, Army of the James. After its arrival the siege train was supplied by direct requisition upon the Ordnance Department, and subsequently, by order of General Grant, the procuring of all ordnance supplies for heavy guns for both armies was placed under my charge.

The following is a full statement of firing done under the former system:

Station on lines of Bermuda Hundred.	Commanding officer.	20-pounder Parrotts.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch ordnance guns.	32-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	Total number rounds.
Battery Anderson	Maj. T. S. Trumbull	349	378	.....	.....	.....	727
Battery Pruyn	Captains Pierce and Gillett	155	54	.....	.....	.....	209
Battery Perry	Capt. E. A. Gillett	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Redoubt Dutton	Capt. W. G. Pride	.....	.....	.....	157	66	223
Fort Converse	Capt. W. F. Osborne	234	353	.....	.....	.....	587
Battery Spofford	Lieut. George Dimock	166	24	19	.....	.....	209
Total	.....	904	825	19	157	66	1,971

My first duty upon the arrival of the train proper was to establish a suitable depot. After due examination Broadway Landing, on the Appomattox River, was selected, and three substantial wharves were built. My orders were to keep the material afloat, and this has been scrupu-

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 191.

lously done, no ammunition even being unloaded, except to put upon the wagons. Major-General Butler established a telegraph office at the landing for the service of the train, and gave me a detail of two companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard for ordnance duty. They were relieved on July 15 by two companies Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, which, on August 28, were replaced by a detachment of 100 men of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Captain Kraszynski. Brigadier-General Ingalls, chief quartermaster armies in the field, supplied a tug and a train of fifty wagons, with a promise of further transportation when required. Besides these wagons the four artillery teams of Captain Korte, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, attached to my command, have been habitually used. This battery was organized by General Butler for the purpose of moving all his heavy guns, its regular armament being two 8-inch siege howitzers, which themselves would hardly require transportation other than that furnished by the quartermaster's department. Captain Korte has always been eager for service and much benefit has been derived from this organization. Lieut. Col. N. L. White was appointed by General Butler acting inspector-general of my command on June 29, and besides his other duties has discharged the functions of that office in a thorough manner. Capt. S. P. Hatfield was placed in command of the depot, assisted by First Lieut. W. C. Faxon and First Lieut. C. Gillett, all of First Connecticut Artillery. Captain Hatfield had commanded a siege battery during a part of the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, and had been ordnance officer of my brigade in the defenses of Washington for more than a year. To his high professional attainments and energetic character, and to the zeal and ability of his assistants, the excellent administration of his department during the campaign is to be attributed.

The general system for the service and supply of the batteries was the following: The companies and parts of companies serving the batteries, situated within convenient distance, were placed under command of a field officer of First Connecticut Artillery, who received his orders as to firing from the local commander. In other respects he received his orders from these headquarters. The battery commanders forwarded daily to their majors reports showing the amount of ammunition on hand at last report, amount received during the twenty-four hours, amount expended, and amount remaining on hand. These reports were collected by orderlies from my headquarters and usually reached the depot about noon. A train was at once fitted out to supply the deficiencies below a certain number of rounds (usually 100 per gun or mortar) ordered to be kept in the field magazines. These trains reported to the field officers, already informed by telegram of their destination and time of starting, and were conducted after dark under their directions to their proper batteries. Although some 900 tons of ammunition, hauled an average distance of nearly seven miles by wagon, have already been fired during the campaign, in no single instance has a battery failed to be amply supplied for ordinary or even extraordinary demands, and in no case has a useless accumulation of ammunition occurred. The question of responsibility for ordnance property, so difficult of convenient adjustment, has also been very simply settled for the siege train. The whole material remains charged to the ordnance officer. Memorandum receipts, which are destroyed when the property is accounted for to him, being only required from battery commanders. No time is thus expended upon unnecessary

papers, which, with the constant transfer of ordnance from one battery to another, would have entailed great labor upon company commanders, had the usual system been adopted. Knowing that the rations likely to be drawn from the neighboring commissaries of subsistence would be inferior to those which would be supplied by an independent organization, I appointed my regimental quartermaster, Lieut. G. P. Mason, First Connecticut Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, and directed him to supply the command. This he has done to perfection with a train of only seventeen wagons, although the line has often exceeded fifteen miles in length. The water transportation has enabled him to get his supplies and forage to the depot without hauling, and his own good judgment and energy have done the rest. I have taken advantage of the comparative stability of the command to have all the regimental sick properly cared for by Surg. S. W. Skinner, First Connecticut Artillery, who has organized one of the best field hospitals I have ever seen. The patients have averaged from forty to seventy in number. By avoiding the sending of those lightly attacked to general hospital much has unquestionably been done to keep up the numbers of the command. The comforts of the patients have been quite unusual for the field, owing to the attention of the surgeon in charge and to the efforts of the chaplain, S. F. Jarvis, First Connecticut Artillery, who has actively exerted himself in their behalf. Asst. Surg. J. S. Delavan has devoted himself to the sick of the regiment in the batteries in front of Petersburg, and Asst. Surg. N. Matson, until broken down by his exertions, to those in the command on the lines of Bermuda Hundred. Although so much scattered I believe few troops have enjoyed as good medical care during this campaign as mine. For the prompt and accurate transaction of the various office work of the command, I am indebted to First Lieut. B. P. Learned, First Connecticut Artillery, regimental adjutant and acting assistant adjutant-general.

The following changes have been made in my organization during the campaign: On June 28 Companies A and H, Thirteenth New York Artillery, under command of Capt. William Pendrell, were assigned to my command by Major-General Butler. They were placed in the lines of Bermuda Hundred. Ten companies of the Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding, aggregate 1,072 men, were added to my command by General Hunt on July 14. On the 15th I placed Company A, Captain McKeel, on duty at the siege train depot, and on the 29th Company M, Captain Morrison, on the same duty. Three companies, as shown in the table below, served batteries; the rest of the regiment did excellent service in making gabions, fascines, magazines, and in constructing some of the siege batteries. They were detached on August 4.

On October 16 I was ordered to report for my command of the siege artillery, Army of the James, to Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham, commanding Provisional Division, instead of direct to General Butler, as heretofore. The organization just described was made under a pressure which, owing to the constant demands for siege artillery in front of Petersburg, enhanced its difficulties. The batteries and the ammunition were hauled an average distance of nearly eight miles, over roads extremely dusty, but otherwise good.

The following table exhibits the amount of siege artillery, with the corresponding dates, put into position preparatory to the explosion of the mine on the front of the Ninth Corps on July 30. The designations of the batteries refer to the official sketch of the line, prepared on September 13, 1864, by Major Michler, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac:

Date.	Company.	Commanding officer.	Armament.	Locality and remarks.
1864.				
June 20	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Burton.....	Three 30-pounder Parrotts.	Battery 4.
24	D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brigham ...	Four 30-pounder Parrotts.	Battery 1.
24	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Jackson.	Four 8-inch mortars ...	Battery 10.
25	D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Lincoln or Lieutenant Williams.	Five Coehorns.....	Three to Battery 9, two to battery near Fort McGilvery.
27	F, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Dow	Three 30-pounder Parrotts; four 8-inch mortars.	Battery 5.
27	.....	Major Trumbull	.....	To assume command of batteries on line of Eighteenth Corps.
30	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brooker....	Six 4½-inch guns.....	Battery 17.
July 6	.....	....do	.....	To assume command of batteries on line of Ninth and Fifth Corps.
6	A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Gillett	Four 8-inch mortars ...	In front of Battery 14.
8	G, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Sargeant	Two 8-inch mortars....	Near Battery 11.
9	.....do	Lieutenant Andrews.	Five Coehorns.....	Near Battery 12.
9	.....do	Captain Osborne....	One 13-inch mortar	On railroad near Battery 3.
25	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt.....	Six 4½-inch guns.....	Fort Morton.
28	K, 4th New York Artillery.	Captain Gould.....	Six Coehorns	Near Battery 11.
28	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pierce.....	Ten 10-inch mortars ...	Near Fort Rice.
28	A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Patterson.	Six 8-inch mortars.....	Near Battery 20.
29	H, 4th New York Artillery.	Captain Brown	Six 4½-inch guns.....	Fort Sedgwick.
29	C, 4th New York Artillery.	Lieutenant McPherson.	Six Coehorns	In front of Battery 15.

Total, 81 pieces.

From the time of going into position until the explosion of the mine, the fire of most of these batteries was incessant, and their practice was all that could be desired.

On July 30 the mine on General Burnside's front was sprung at 4.45 a. m., and a heavy cannonade was instantly opened and continued until about 10.30 a. m., when it gradually ceased, the assault of the infantry having failed and the attack being discontinued. The part assigned to the artillery to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flanks of the column of attack and to keep back his re-enforcements was successfully executed. This battle was probably the first in which spherical case from heavy mortars was used. The expedient of putting thirty 12-pounder canister-shot under the bursting charge of the 10-inch shells was of great utility, their steady fire keeping quiet the most dreaded flanking batteries of the enemy's line.

The following table exhibits the amount of fire of the different batteries under my command during the battle and also during the entire siege up to July 31:

Batteries.[a]	Total firing to July 31.						Fire during battle of July 30.					
	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch guns.	13-inch mortars.	10-inch mortars.	8-inch mortars.	Coehorns.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch guns.	13-inch mortars.	10-inch mortars.	8-inch mortars.	Coehorns.
No. 1	833						65					
Near No. 3			45						19			
No. 4	1,361						176					
No. 5	2,116				2,197		206				174	
Near Fort McGilvery, No. 9						1,776						121
No. 10					2,145						337	
Near No. 11					1,023	271					136	267
Near No. 12						1,507						334
Near No. 14					836						259	
Fort Morton		331						331				
Near No. 15						315						315
Near No. 17		534						216				
Fort Rice				360						360		
Near No. 20					217						217	
Fort Sedgwick		195						300				
Total	4,310	1,060	45	360	6,418	3,869	447	847	19	360	1,123	1,037

[a] See preceding table for armament and commanding officer.

The aggregate number of rounds fired in front of Petersburg up to July 31 was thus 16,062 rounds, amounting to about 300 tons, and during the battle of July 30, 3,833 rounds, amounting to about 75 tons. The firing on the Bermuda Hundred lines, between the arrival of the siege train and July 31, nearly ceased, amounting only to nineteen 10-inch mortar shells, six 4½-inch shells, and three 20-pounder Parrott shells. Thus the entire expenditures from the opening of the campaign to July 31 was 18,061 rounds, amounting to 325 tons.

At 11.35 p. m. July 30, 1864, I received a telegram from General Hunt to move with urgent haste certain siege ordnance and siege material from the batteries at Petersburg to my depot at Broadway Landing, on Appomattox River.

The following table exhibits what was moved. The distances are accurately taken from the engineer maps of the Army of the Potomac. It will be seen that the mean distance per piece, exactly computed, is eight miles:

Name of battery.[a]	Armament.		Distance to depot.	Distance for one piece.	Remarks.
	No.	Character.			
			Miles.	*Miles.*	
Fort Sedgwick	6	4½-inch guns	9.3	55.8	Fifth Corps front.
Near Battery 20	6	8-inch mortars	9.1	54.6	Do.
Near Fort Rice	10	10-inch mortars	8.5	85.0	Do.
Battery 17	6	4½-inch guns	8.0	48.0	Do.
Near Battery 18	6	Coehorns	8.8	52.8	Do.
Fort Morton	6	4½-inch guns	8.0	48.0	Ninth Corps front.
Near Battery 14	4	8-inch mortars	8.2	32.8	Do.
Battery 4	3	30-pounder Parrotts	5.4	16.2	Eighteenth Corps front.
Battery 1	4	do	4.0	16.0	Do.
	51			409.2	
On railroad near Battery 3	1	13-inch mortar			Sent six miles to City Point.
Total	52				

[a] See sketch by Major Michler, dated September 13, 1864.

The seven siege guns, &c., in Batteries 1 and 4 were moved by transportation light artillery teams and wagons, furnished by Colonel Piper, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps. The 13-inch mortar, which was served on a railroad truck car made so strongly as to resist the shock of firing, was drawn to City Point by a locomotive. The rest of the material was moved by the four artillery teams of Captain Korte and by a train furnished by General Ingalls, as follows: My regular train, 50 wagons, an extra train of 60 wagons, furnished for contingencies arising from the battle, upon my requisition on July 30, and an extra train of 60 wagons and 18 eight-mule teams furnished at 8.30 a. m. July 31, in response to a telegram of mine dated 1.35 a. m. of that date. Total, 170 wagons and 22 teams. The orders to move the material were received by me at 11.35 p. m. July 30. By the aid of the telegraph, matters were so well arranged that the trains began arriving at the depot at daylight of July 31, and continued to do as fast as they could be unloaded up to 2.30 a. m. of August 1, when the last was received. Total period, twenty-seven hours. The material was all brought in Government wagons, except the guns and the 10-inch mortars, the latter of which were loaded on mortar wagons. The rebels did not discover the movement, although many of the batteries were in the very front of our line. The aggregate weight transported was 225 tons. The material was shipped as fast as unloaded. By noon of August 1, thirty-six hours after the first telegram, everything was afloat. The labor at the depot was performed by two companies of Fourth New York Artillery and six companies of Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers; the latter working two at a time, aided occasionally by the companies of First Connecticut Artillery, who had served and moved the batteries. Three wharves were used; at this date mere crib gangways. The very unusual promptness of this movement was due, first, to the facilities furnished by the telegraph; second, to the ample transportation furnished by General Ingalls; third, to the intelligence and energy of Captain (now Major) Brooker, First Connecticut Artillery, commanding the batteries on Fifth and Ninth Corps fronts; of Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, commanding batteries on Eighteenth Corps front; of Lieutenant-Colonel White, First Connecticut Artillery, acting inspector-general, and of the officers commanding the batteries. Everything was brought away—artillery, ammunition, implements, platforms, mantlets; nothing was damaged or lost.

To Captain Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, my ordnance officer, the credit for the rapid loading of so much material on transports is due. I doubt if there is another regiment in service which could have accomplished the work so rapidly and well. Thus ended the first period of the siege. At this date I had thirty-three guns and mortars in position on the Bermuda Hundred lines and twenty-nine [in] front of Petersburg.

The following table exhibits the modifications which occurred during August, September, and October in both armies:

Date.	Company.	Commanding officer.	Armament.	Locality and remarks.
1864.				
Aug. 5	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Jackson.	One 13-inch mortar	Stationed on railroad near Battery 3, Petersburg.
5	H, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Cashin..	Sawyer gun, caliber 5.8 inch.	Burst, Battery Sawyer.
9	.....	.....	Two 12-pounder howitzers.	Sent to Battery Burpee.
	F, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Dow	Three 30-pounder Parrotts.	Transferred to Battery 4, Petersburg.

Date.	Company.	Commanding officer.	Armament.	Locality and remarks.
1864.				
Aug. 12	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Cummings.	One 100-pounder Parrott.	Sent to Dutch Gap.
17	A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Gillett ...	Four 10-inch mortars ..	Sent to Fort Morton, near Petersburg.
			Two 4½-inch guns.....	
18	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt	Four 4½-inch guns	Sent to Fort Sedgwick, Petersburg.
19	.....	.....	Sawyer field gun.....	Sent to Dutch Gap from Battery Pruyn.
22	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brooker....	Two Coehorns	Sent to Dutch Gap.
24	.....	.....	Two 12-pounder howitzers.	Received from Captain Hart in accordance with Special Orders, No. 69, headquarters Armies of the United States, dated August 4, 1864.
			One 20-pounder Parrott	
			One 32-pounder Navy gun.	
			One 8-inch siege howitzer.	
			Three 10-inch sea-coast mortars.	
			Two 100-pounder Parrotts.	
26	.....	.....	Three 8-inch mortars ..	Added to Dutch Gap.
			One 12-pounder gun ...	Transferred from Battery Burpee to Dutch Gap.
27	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Jackson.	One 13-inch mortar	Transferred to Battery No. 4, Petersburg.
31	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt.....	Four 4½-inch guns	Transferred to Battery No. 17, Petersburg.
Sept. 7	.....	.....	One 32-pounder Navy gun.	Sent to Fort Monroe.
11	E, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Logan ..	Three 30-pounder Parrotts.	Added to Battery 5, Petersburg.
12	.....	.....	Four Coehorns	Added to Redoubt Dutton.
27	.....	.....	One 20-pounder Parrott.	Added to Battery Drake.
28	M, Third Pennsylvania Artillery.	Captain Korte.....	Two 8-inch siege howitzers.	Transferred to Fort Converse.
28	.....	.....	One 13-inch mortar	Transferred to City Point.
28	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt	Four 4½-inch guns	Transferred to Fort Morton.
Oct. 2	.....	.....	Eight 6-pounder guns .	Captured guns received from Eighteenth Army Corps.
3	.....	.....	Eight 6-pounder guns..	Sent captured guns to Fort Monroe.
5	.....	.....	One 8-inch columbiad .	Captured guns received from Eighteenth Army Corps.
			One 32-pounder smooth-bore Navy gun.	
			One 32-pounder, rifled and banded.	
			One 12-pounder rifled Richmond gun.	
6	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt	Four 4½-inch guns	Transferred to Battery No. 17, Petersburg.
6	.....do	Lieut. E. P. Mason ..	Two 8-inch mortars....	Sent to Battery No. 20, Petersburg.
8	.....	.....	Four 4½-inch guns.	Sent to Fort Monroe.
			One 8-inch siege howitzer.	
13	.....	.....	One 30-pounder rifled Richmond gun.	Captured gun received from Eighteenth Army Corps.
14	.....	.....	One 8-inch columbiad ..	Sent to Fort Monroe.
			One 32-pounder smooth-bore Navy gun.	
			One 32-pounder, banded and rifled.	
			One 12-pounder rifled Richmond gun.	
14	.....	.....	Two 8-inch mortars....	Added to Battery No. 20, Petersburg.
15	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pierce....	One 100-pounder Parrott.	Transferred from Dutch Gap to Fort Brady.
			One 100-pounder Parrott.	Transferred from Battery Spofford to Fort Brady.
			Three 4½-inch guns	

Date.	Company.	Commanding officer.	Armament.	Locality and remarks.
1864.				
Oct. 20	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pierce.....	Three 30-pounder Parrotts.	Sent to battery near Fort Brady.
25	.....	.....	Two Coehorns ..... / One 12-pounder gun... / One Sawyer field gun..	Transferred to depot.
26	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt.....	Four 4½-inch guns	Transferred to Fort Sedgwick.
26	.....do	Lieut. E. P. Mason .	Four 8-inch mortars....	Transferred to Fort Sedgwick.
26	.....	.....	Three 8-inch mortars...	Transferred from Dutch Gap to Fort Brady.
27	Miscellaneous detachment.	Major Trumbull ...	Eight 4½-inch guns .... / Two 30-pounder Parrotts.	Sent to City Point lines.
27	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Bannon	One 12-pounder gun....	Placed in redoubt at Broadway Landing.
Aug. 30	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pratt.....	Four 4½-inch guns	Transferred back to Battery No. 17, Petersburg.
	M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. E. P. Mason..	Four 8-inch mortars ...	Transferred back to Battery No. 20, Petersburg.

The following table exhibits the transfers of companies serving the siege batteries during the three months, considered when moved without guns. If moved with guns the changes of station appear in the preceding table.

Date.	Company.	Commanding officer.	Locality and remarks.
1864.			
Aug. 2	A, B, I, and M, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brooker.....	Stationed at depot.
2	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pierce.	Relieved Company L at Battery Burpee.
2	G, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Osborne.....	Relieved Company K, 4th New York Artillery, near Battery 11, Petersburg.
2	D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brigham	Relieved Company I at Battery 10, Petersburg.
4	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Burton.....	Stationed at Fort Converse; relieved Company M, 4th New York Artillery.
19	.....	Major Trumbull	Placed in command of all siege artillery in front of Petersburg.
29	K, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Twiss	Relieved Company H at Battery Sawyer.
Sept. 1	.....	Captain Brooker.....	Relieved Major Trumbull at Petersburg.
2	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pierce	Relieved Company B at Dutch Gap.
2	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Bannon...	Relieved Company C at Battery Burpee.
10	.....	Lieutenant-Colonel White.	Relieved Captain Brooker at Petersburg.
11	E, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Logan	Relieved Company F at Battery 5, Petersburg.
11	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Burton.....	Relieved Company F at Battery 4, Petersburg.
11	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Bannon...	Relieved Company I at Fort Converse.
11	A, 13th New York Artillery.	Lieutenant Pratt	Relieved Company B at Battery Burpee.
11	F, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Dow	Relieved Company E at Battery Pruyn.
11	C, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Pardee....	Relieved Company K at Battery Sawyer.
12	L, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Pride	Relieved Company G near Batteries 11 and 12, Petersburg.
12	G, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Osborne.....	Relieved Company L at Redoubt Dutton.
13	K, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Ager.....	Relieved Company D at Batteries 9 and 10, near Fort McGilvery, Petersburg.
13	D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Captain Brigham	Relieved Company K at Battery Anderson.
28	.....	Major Brooker.....	Relieved Lieutenant-Colonel White.
28	H, 13th New York Artillery.	Captain Pendrell.....	Relieved Company M, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Redoubt Drake.
30	B, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Bannon...	Transferred to siege train depot.
Oct. 16	H, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieutenant Cashin....	Relieved Company C at Battery Sawyer.

The following table exhibits the location of all the siege artillery in front of Richmond on October 31, 1864:

Station.	Commanding officer.	Field guns.					
		Smooth-bore.				Rifled.	
		12-pounder gun (light).	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	32-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	6-pounder Sawyer.
Battery near Fort Brady	Capt. H. H. Pierce						
Fort Brady	Capt. H. H. Pierce						
Battery Sawyer	Lieut. T. D. Cashin						
Battery Wilcox	Lieut. H. A. Pratt						
Battery Parsons	Lieut. H. A. Pratt						
Battery Drake	Capt. William Pendrell					3	
Battery Carpenter	Capt. William Pendrell		2				
Battery Anderson	Capt. C. O. Brigham					2	
Battery Pruyn	Lieut. W. A. Lincoln		2			2	
Battery Dutton	Capt. W. F. Osborne			1	2		
Battery Burpee	Lieut. H. C. Pratt		4				
Battery Converse	Captain Korte					2	
Fort Broadway Landing	Lieut. C. R. Bannon	1					
Lines City Point	Maj. T. S. Trumbull						
Battery 4	Capt. J. H. Burton						
Battery 5	Lieut. R. S. Douglass						
Battery near Fort McGilvery.	Lieut. John Odell						
Battery 9	Lieut. J. M. Twiss						
Battery 10	Capt. George Ager						
Battery 12	Capt. W. G. Pride						
Fort Morton	Capt. E. A. Gillett						
Battery 17	Capt. F. A. Pratt						
Battery 20	Lieut. E. P. Mason						
At depot							1
Total		1	8	1	2	9	1

Station.	Siege guns and mortars.									Total.
	Smooth-bore.						Rifled.			
	8-inch siege howitzers.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	10-inch sea-coast mortars.	13-inch sea-coast mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch guns.	100-pounder Parrotts.	
Battery near Fort Brady							3			3
Fort Brady			3					3	2	8
Battery Sawyer					2				1	3
Battery Wilcox					1					1
Battery Parsons									1	1
Battery Drake										3
Battery Carpenter										2
Battery Anderson							2			4
Battery Pruyn							1			5
Battery Dutton		4								7
Battery Burpee										4
Battery Converse	2									4
Fort Broadway Landing										1
Lines City Point							2	8		10
Battery 4							3			3
Battery 5			4				3			7

Station.	Siege guns and mortars.									Total.
	Smooth-bore.						Rifled.			
	8-inch siege howitzers.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	10-inch sea-coast mortars.	13-inch sea-coast mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch guns.	100-pounder Parrotts.	
Battery near Fort McGilvery.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Battery 9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Battery 10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Battery 12	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Fort Morton	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Battery 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Battery 20	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
At depot	10	6	3	6	3	1	15	.....	6	51
Total	12	26	20	10	6	1	29	17	10	153

During the three months under consideration the firing in front of Petersburg and near the James River has been heavy, as is shown by the following table. The average weight of iron thrown daily was, during August, 5.2 tons; during September, 7.8 tons, and during October, 4.5 tons.

Station.	12-pounder guns (light).	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	32-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrott guns.	6-pounder Sawyer guns.	8-inch siege howitzers.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.
Battery near Fort Brady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Brady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Gap	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	614
Battery Sawyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Spofford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batteries Wilcox and Parsons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Drake	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	20	.....
Battery Carpenter	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Anderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Battery Pruyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Redoubt Dutton	.....	.....	15	39	.....	.....	.....	32
Battery Burpee	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Converse	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Battery near No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery near Fort McGilvery and Battery No. 9.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473
Battery No. 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,709
Fort Morton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sedgwick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	277	60	15	39	212	193	20	8,828

Station.	8-inch siege mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	10-inch sea-coast mortars.	13-inch sea-coast mortars.	24-pounder Sawyer guns.	30-pounder Parrott guns.	4½-inch siege guns.	100-pounder Parrott guns.
Battery near Fort Brady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
Fort Brady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	39
Dutch Gap	2,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
Battery Sawyer	.....	.....	460	.....	10	.....	.....	309
Battery Spofford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	218
Batteries Wilcox and Parsons	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
Battery Drake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Carpenter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Anderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
Battery Pruyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Redoubt Dutton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Burpee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Converse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery near No. 4	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741	.....	.....
Battery No. 5	2,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	.....
Battery near Fort McGilvery and Battery No. 9.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 10	1,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 12	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Morton	.....	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....
Battery No. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	.....
Battery No. 20	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sedgwick	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
Total	9,810	621	631	173	10	2,289	2,731	1,003

The aggregate number of rounds fired during these three months was thus 26,912, amounting to about 545 tons of iron. The total expenditure of ammunition from the beginning of the campaign to October 31 was 44,973 rounds, amounting to 870 tons of iron. Upon the Petersburg lines the firing has been so frequent as to render it difficult to select special instances for mention. At all hours of the day and night sudden artillery battles have occurred, often involving the entire line and demanding the expenditure of many tons of ammunition. This has usually arisen from the position of the right of our line, which is necessarily enfiladed from the Chesterfield Heights, an advantage that has given the rebel batteries there a strong temptation to open fire.

It is beyond a doubt that our practice, especially in mortars, is superior to theirs, and these fights have thus uniformly terminated by our silencing them. Upon the occasion of their exploding a mine near Battery 12, on August 5, an unusually heavy fire occurred, as also at other times when they attempted to interfere with the use of our military railroad or we tried to interrupt their working parties or to stop picket-firing by shelling Petersburg. General Butler's canal at Dutch Gap has also been the scene of much firing.

On August 13, just after the work began, the rebel navy came down, and, in conjunction with the Howlett house batteries and some field guns on Cox's Hill, opened a very heavy concentric fire upon the gap from an arc of about 170 degrees. My James River batteries were very active and finally succeeded in driving off the rams and silencing the Howlett house battery so effectually that the experiment was not repeated. About August 20, however, the rebels planted some Coehorn mortars in a secure spot northwest of the canal within good range, and since that time have kept up a desultory fire upon the gap, doing very little damage, however, owing to the want of skill in serving the mortars. Not one in a hundred of their shells have fallen in the canal, where good

artillerists would certainly have thrown one in five. After the advance upon Fort Harrison the rebel navy habitually lay in the reach near the grave-yard in plain sight of our lines, occasionally firing upon them. A surprise was planned for them by General Butler, whose chief engineer, Major Michie, erected a battery commanding their position.

During the night of October 21 three 30-pounder Parrotts, served by Company C, First Connecticut Artillery, and Ashby's battery of four 20-pounder Parrotts, the whole under command of Captain Pierce, First Connecticut Artillery, were placed in position, and at daylight opened suddenly upon the fleet at a range of about 1,500 yards. The effect was excellent. The rebel papers admit that a gun-carriage was hit on the gun-boat Drewry by a shell, which wounded five men; that the smoke stack of the ram Fredericksburg was considerably perforated, and six men on her wounded, and that a plate was started on one of the iron-clads. It is believed from the number of times the wooden boat was hit (sixteen) that her injuries were more serious than admitted. Certain it is that the fleet all steamed away as fast as possible, and that the wooden boats have not again exposed themselves in the reach. Our batteries were heavily fired upon by the rebel land batteries, but no damage was done, except to wound one man.

On September 29 the Army of the James crossed the James River, and the Eighteenth Corps captured several guns, thirteen of which were brought to the rear, in large measure through the exertions of Major Cook and Lieutenants Gillett and Pond, First Connecticut Artillery. The following is a list of these guns: Seven iron 6-pounders, old model; one iron 6-pounder, new model, resembling our 3-inch ordnance gun; one 8-inch columbiad; one 32-pounder Navy smooth-bore; one Army 32-pounder (old model, banded and rifled); one 12-pounder iron gun, made in Richmond, banded and rifled, throwing a shell weighing about forty pounds, it weighed 6,700 pounds, and was mounted on a siege carriage; also one 30-pounder Richmond gun, banded like the rest, and like our 30-pounder Parrott, except that the front end of the re-enforce was beveled off; it had a swell of the muzzle and weighed 4,700 pounds; date 1864; a caisson for its ammunition was also captured. This gun and the captured ammunition were retained for our own use. The other guns were sent to Fort Monroe. Considering the large amount of firing the injuries suffered by our guns have been unusually small, being limited to the blowing off the muzzle of a 30-pounder Parrott, about a foot from the face, probably by a premature explosion of the shell—it was cut through with a cold chisel, and the accuracy of the piece seems not at all impaired—and to the bursting of the 3.8-inch Sawyer gun, which occurred on August 5, after firing ten rounds. The gun had already been fired a large number of times at Fort Monroe. It burst into four principal parts, the largest, including the trunnions and all in front of them, remained in its place on the carriage; the next piece, forming the bottom of the bore near the breech, fell between the cheeks; the left half of the top, which split as usual through the vent, fell upon the top of the return of the parapet a short distance from the gun; the right half was thrown some 200 yards entirely outside the fort. The vent was evidently defective, showing a double cavity much enlarged. The strength of the gun being doubtful, it was fired by quick match, consequently no one was injured. The only novelty in the service of the siege artillery requiring special notice has been the method of mounting the 13-inch mortar, the extreme weight of which (17,000 pounds) renders it unmanageable. Major-General Butler conceived the idea of serving it upon a railroad car, and ordered

one made as an experiment. The first car broke under the shock, a second, prepared by the engineers in charge of the military railroad, answered its purpose admirably; it consisted of an ordinary truck car, strengthened by additional beams tied strongly by iron rods, and covered by iron plating. Fired with fourteen pounds powder the mortar recoiled upon the car less than two feet, and upon the track some ten or twelve feet. It was a decided success. On one occasion three different observers reported that a shell burst under a gun, and blew it and its carriage entirely above the parapet. Certain it is, that the mortar was much dreaded by the enemy. During the campaign it has been necessary to conduct certain experiments to facilitate the fire of the batteries. Among them was the deducing of a table of ranges for the 8-inch siege mortar, which differs materially from the old model in this respect, owing to the substitution of the elliptical for the gomer chamber. Its ranges were determined with care, and the following table exhibits the result:

Ranges of 8-inch siege mortar (model 1861). [a]

Projectile.	Charge.	Elevation.	Range.	Time.
	Lbs. Oz.	*Degrees.*	*Yards.*	*Seconds.*
Shell	8	45	360	8
Do	12	45	703	12.5
Do	1 0	45	1,082	15
Do	1 4	45	1,412	17
Do	1 8	45	1,741	18.5
Do	1 12	45	1,985	20
Do	2 0	45	2,225	21

[a] Ranges obtained from experiments conducted near Petersburg by the First Connecticut Artillery in September, 1864.

Another experiment was to test a new shell invented by Mr. Pevey. It consists of two concentric shells thinner than usual and connected firmly by studs; the open space between is filled with small iron balls or incendiary composition. Shells for trial, both 10-inch and 8-inch were ordered by General Butler, and the result indicated by bursting them over water and over a dusty plain was highly satisfactory. In my judgment they will break into more than double the number of fragments of the ordinary shell, and consequently have fully double the effect. They bore the shock without injury, although one 10-inch shell was thrown from a sea-coast mortar with a charge of about seven pounds of powder. Another experiment was to test the light balls furnished for our 8-inch mortars. It was found that on ground of ordinary hardness no larger charge than six ounces of powder, giving a range of only 255 yards, could be used without causing the ball to break into fragments from the force of its fall. This range is entirely too short for our purposes. Possibly, by using an elevation less than 45 degrees, the range might be lengthened, but in my opinion the balls are not made of sufficient strength to be practically useful. The subject of mantlets, to protect the gunners, has received considerable attention. Those furnished by the Engineer Department are made of rope, five feet by four and a half feet and about six inches thick, weighing nearly 600 pounds each. They are excellent for protection, but their great weight makes them difficult to handle. In my judgment, it might be safely reduced by lessening their thickness. The penetration in them of an elongated bullet from a Springfield rifle musket at twenty paces is less than three inches. I had also an opportunity to see the effect of

a 10-pounder rifle projectile at 600 yards range upon a rope mantlet, made at Fort Monroe, and only about four inches thick. The shot was deflected, breaking the lashing of the mantlet and throwing down the pole supports, but was so much checked in velocity by so doing as to then knock a man down, without seriously injuring him In other cases these thin mantlets have been penetrated even by musket-balls, where the ropes were not closely lashed together, but the experience of the campaign has convinced me that a thickness of four and five-tenths inches is, all things considered, the best which can be given them. In this connection, it may be well to call attention to the fact that we have had great difficulty in drawing heavy guns and supplies through the covered ways leading to Fort Sedgwick, owing to the sharp curves at the angles. In such places security must in part be sacrificed to facility of travel, or great delays may result in moving siege guns. Our guns have been more than once dismounted in turning these corners. As most of the magazines have been made under the superintendence of my officers, it may be well to state that the plan adopted, putting them in secure positions and making the chambers entirely below ground, roofed by heavy logs, and covered by dirt some six feet thick, has been found to be both simple and safe. Boards have seldom been used either for the sides or the floor, which is made to drain into a barrel near the entrance. The usual dimensions, in the clear, have been six feet wide by five feet deep, length to vary according to capacity required. In no instance has one of them blown up, although often hit by the rebel projectiles; and even in heavy rains, such as that of August 15, at Petersburg, when several soldiers in the low bottom were washed away and drowned, no loss of ammunition, except in one battery, has occurred from leakage.

The large amount of mortar firing during this campaign has disclosed one defect which should be corrected. The friction primers are driven out of the vent with great violence by the explosion and occasions serious danger to the cannoneers. One valuable officer of my regiment, Lieutenant Andrews, lost the sight of one of his eyes from this cause; another, Lieutenant Jackson, had a narrow escape, being severely cut on the forehead, while the instances of injury more or less serious to enlisted men will, I think, fully amount to a dozen. The vents should be covered by a cap similar to that used for the Whitworth gun, and the line of metal should be permanently and accurately marked on all mortars. Moreover, what is not the case now, some convenient hook should be arranged for guiding the lanyard in a direction perpendicular to the vent. In other respects I regard the new mortars and carriages as vast improvements on the old models; in fact, as perfect. Several precautions to insure rapidity and precision of mortar fire have been suggested by the intelligent observation of Captain Osborne, Lieutenant Jackson, and other officers commanding batteries. Thus a wooden-handled steel scraper, made in the shape of a hoe, with a double edge, curvature 6.5 inches, was found to reduce more than one-half the time required to serve the 13-inch mortar. Although the fuses for this mortar were old and poor they were made to almost invariably burn by driving them gently, so as not to shake out the composition, and by placing a train of dry powder from the top of the shell to the fuse, and another where the fuse would strike the bottom of the bore in rolling out, both made to remain in place by wetting the iron. It was also found that wooden fuses should not be sunned, the powder should be well stirred in the barrel before firing, and that in inserting the Coehorn shell its paper fuse should be placed near to the top of the bore to insure its

ignition. We may derive some useful hints from the rebel smooth-bore ammunition. Thus, their Coehorn shells are provided with ears, which is a great improvement over our system of banding. The interior surface of some of their 12-pounder shells are regular dodecahedrons; of others it consists of an upper and lower pentagon connected by ten equal trapezoids. The effect of both these devices is to cause the shell on bursting to divide into twelve pieces, weighing about a pound each, and thus to secure the maximum effect. It is a decided success, the former shape appearing to be more uniformly successful than the latter. Their system of filling spherical case with iron balls is a failure, the weight not being sufficient to render them effective.

The great problem, what is practically the best projectile for rifled artillery, has been carefully investigated during this campaign, both by requiring full reports of our own firing and by carefully collecting all varieties of projectiles fired by the rebels in return. Drawings of this collection and of our own projectiles have been kindly photographed for me by Major Michler, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac, and copies of the two sheets are appended.* The collection itself has been sent to the military museum at West Point. The following facts as to the rebel projectiles are worthy of notice. Their variety is very great, forty-five kinds being shown in the photograph, while three more have been since secured. They may, however, be classified into eight systems, according to the devices for making them take the grooves.

The first device is a cupped copper plate, secured to the shell by a screw, and held firm by radial grooves, generally seven in number, but sometimes six. One sample bears Brooke's name upon the cup. It seems to be confined to the heavier guns exclusively, samples of the calibers, 7 inches, 6.4 inches, and 4.2 inches, alone being collected. The projectiles appear to take the grooves well, but their plates are often missing, showing that it would be dangerous to use them over troops.

The second device consists of making the projectile of wrought-iron, the bottom cupped like a lead bullet. This is rare, only two calibers (7 inches and 4.62 inches) being collected. It seems to be faulty only from its expense. Both samples were solid shot, apparently designed for firing at iron-clad vessels.

The third device is a curved copper plate, secured by a screw and held firm by three dowels, made sometimes of three copper projections from the plate, extending into holes in the iron base of the shell, and sometimes of three iron projections from the base of the shell, extending through holes in the plate. The explosion of the powder flattens the plate, and thus gives the rifled motion by increasing its caliber. This system is liable to the objection that the plate almost invariably separates from the shell, rendering the projectile unfit to be used over troops. It is, however, quite common, samples of the following calibers having been collected, 7 inches, 6.4 inches, 4.62 inches, and 2.2 inches. It is even used to render serviceable projectiles made upon other systems which are failures, as in Nos. 37 and 38, Plate II.

The fourth system is that of Reed, which closely resembles Parrott's. This is very common, no less than twenty different kinds of projectiles being collected; seven have wrought-iron cups, calibers 6.4 inches, 4.2 inches, 3.67 inches, and 3 inches; eleven have copper rings, calibers 8 inches, 7 inches, 4.62 inches, 4.2 inches, 3.67 inches, and 3 inches. The larger samples are rare, but for field guns this seems to be the

*To appear in the Atlas.

standard system. The different devices for attaching the ring are numerous, and are worthy of study, especially No. 18 on Plate I, which apparently never fails to take the grooves and never loses the ring, nor throws off fragments of iron from the base of the shell, faults to which most of the other varieties seem liable.

The fifth system takes the grooves by the expansion of a lead sabot. It seems to be confined to large calibers, 7 inches and 6.4 inches, except sample 28 on Plate I, which is a strange shell, apparently designed for a breech-loader. The lead sometimes remains upon the shell, but is very liable to strip.

The sixth system is that of Mr. Whitworth, whose 12-pounder guns the rebels use considerably. Some of the projectiles are English and some of rebel manufacture. They have even tried to make shells by boring out a cavity in the bolt to the diameter of their usual fuse-hole (0.9 inches), as on sample 30, Plate I. This, however, does not contain a sufficiently large bursting charge to be of service.

The seventh system, which is in common use, is that of Mr. Hotchkiss. Many of these projectiles are evidently of our manufacture, bearing Mr. Hotchkiss' name and patent stamp. Others have no mark and are, without doubt, of rebel manufacture. I have such samples, for calibers 5.2 inches and 3.3 inches, as well as the one drawn (No. 32, sheet I), which is 3 inches. The one of 3.3 inches has a large wire wound round the middle and covered by the lead, which I have never seen in those supplied by Mr. Hotchkiss.

The eighth system is in some doubt. The specimen (No. 33, Plate II) is one of Mr. Schenkl's old model 30-pounder projectiles, which may possibly have been received from our batteries and fired back. It, however, has the characteristic copper fuse plug of the rebels, and they evidently must have made a sabot for it, of what material is not known. Among the ammunition captured by the Eighteenth Corps near Fort Harrison were several samples of 100-pounder and 30-pounder projectiles, which I have issued for use to my batteries, and upon which I shall report hereafter.

The drawings on Plate II show the kinds of ammunition used by our forces during this campaign. Every effort has been made to arrive at a correct judgment of their several excellencies and defects, by requiring accurate reports upon each round fired, whenever possible. The results already arrived at may perhaps be modified by the future firing, and, therefore, they will not be reported at present.

Major Trumbull, in command of all the siege artillery on the Eighteenth Corps front until the springing of the mine, remained after that date in charge of all the siege artillery in front of Petersburg until September 1, when his health, already impaired by overexertion, gave way, and for a time I lost his efficient aid. Of late, however, he has somewhat improved, and is now in command of the artillery, heavy and light, in the lines of City Point, where his experience has been of great value in organizing the defense. Major Brooker relieved Major Trumbull at Petersburg, but in about a week became so sick as to be unfit for duty; Lieutenant-Colonel White relieved him on September 10, and remained in command until September 28, when Major Brooker was sufficiently recovered to resume the command, which he has retained, Lieutenant-Colonel White resuming his own important duties on my staff. To these three officers my thanks are due for their laborious exertions and skillful administration of a peculiarly delicate and difficult command.

Major Cook has remained in charge of the siege artillery of the lines of Bermuda Hundred, and at times in command of the light batteries also, a position which he has well filled.

Capt. H. H. Pierce, First Connecticut Artillery, has had charge of all the siege artillery north of the James River, designed chiefly for the protection of the digging at Dutch Gap, and has shown great skill in discharging a difficult and arduous duty.

I have already explained the unusually severe demands upon my staff, arising from the peculiar organization of my command, and mentioned them by name. Each in his department has been all that could be desired.

When all the officers in command of batteries have done so exactly what was to be desired it would be invidious to discriminate. Both the officers and the enlisted men have merited my warmest commendation.

The total casualties from the beginning of the campaign to October 31 (confined entirely to the First Connecticut Artillery) amount to 1 officer and 11 enlisted men killed and 4 officers and 52 enlisted men wounded, 15 mortally. During November the casualties have been 1 officer wounded and 4 enlisted men killed. Total loss, 73 men.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Siege Artillery.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., August 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the siege train organized by me in April last, according to the project drawn up by yourself:

I received a memorandum from General Halleck, on April 20, to get the train afloat at Washington Arsenal with all possible speed. It was to consist of forty siege guns (rifled), ten 10-inch mortars, twenty 8-inch mortars, twenty Coehorn mortars, six 100-pounder Parrotts, and ten 8-inch siege howitzers (subsequently added), with 1,000 rounds per gun, 600 rounds per heavy mortar, and 200 rounds per Coehorn mortar; the necessary battery wagons, forges, mortar wagons, &c., being also included. This train was loaded under the immediate supervision of Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, my ordnance officer, as rapidly as it could be furnished by the Ordnance Department. With the exception of the ammunition, which to this day has never been fully supplied, the entire train was afloat on May 15, except sixteen of the Coehorn mortars, which were not received until June 18.

On May 10 my regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

We arrived at Bermuda Hundred on May 13, and were immediately placed in charge of the heavy guns of that line, which still remain under my command. Between May 13 and the arrival of the Army of the Potomac, in the middle of June, my regiment fired about 2,000 rounds of siege ammunition in the almost daily bombardment which had taken place along our lines.

On June 20 the siege train was ordered to City Point and started on that day, arriving on June 23. On June 20 I sent Company I of my regiment, Captain Burton, with three 30-pounder Parrotts, belonging to Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to the lines of the Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburg. It was followed by other companies supplied with ordnance from the train proper, as follows, viz, Company D, Captain Brigham, on June 24, with four 30-pounder Parrotts and four 8-inch mortars (latter turned over to Company I). On June 25 Company D received six Coehorn mortars from ordnance officer of Eighteenth Corps.

On June 27 I sent Company F, Captain Dow, with three 30-pounder Parrotts and four 8-inch mortars to the lines of the same corps; also sending Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, to assume command of the companies serving the heavy guns on the lines of the Eighteenth Corps.

On June 30 I sent Company B, Captain Brooker, to the lines of the Ninth Corps with six 4½-inch guns. On July 6 I sent to the same lines four 8-inch mortars, which have been served by a platoon of Company A, Captain Gillett.

On July 8 I sent two 8-inch mortars, followed on July 9 by four Coehorns, which have been served by a platoon of Company G, under Lieutenant Sargeant, the other platoon, under Captain Osborne, being placed on the same day in charge of a 13-inch mortar mounted on a railroad car. This mortar belonged to General Butler's department, and was mounted at his personal suggestion in this manner. It has done good service. Company G served with Eighteenth Corps.

On July 14 Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, with ten companies of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was assigned to my command for the siege; aggregate, 1,072 men. On 15th I ordered Company A of that regiment, Captain McKeel, on duty at Broadway Landing, the depot of the train. When the train first arrived two companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard were ordered on this duty by General Butler. On July 15 these companies were relieved by two companies of Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

On July 25 I sent Company M, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Pratt, with six 4½-inch guns to lines of Ninth Corps.

On July 28 sent Company K, Fourth New York Artillery, Captain Gould, with six Coehorns, to lines of Eighteenth Corps. On same date sent Company C, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Pierce, with ten 10-inch mortars, and a platoon of Company A, First Connecticut Artillery, Lieutenant Patterson, with six 8-inch mortars, to the lines of the Fifth Corps. On July 29 I ordered Company M, Fourth New York Artillery, Captain Morrison, to report for duty at siege train depot, and sent Company H of that regiment, Captain Brown, with six 4½-inch guns, and Company C of that regiment, Lieutenant McPherson, with six Coehorns, to the lines of the Fifth Corps.

On July 30 the mine on General Burnside's front was sprung at 4.45 a. m. and a heavy cannonade was instantly opened and continued until about 10.30 a. m., when it gradually ceased, the assault by the infantry having failed and the attack being discontinued. The part assigned to the artillery, to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flanks of our column of attack, and to keep back his re-enforcements, was successfully executed.

The following table exhibits the amount of fire of the different batteries under my command during this battle:

Company.	Commanding officer.	Armament.		Ammunition expended (rounds).	Remarks.
		No.	Character.		
B, 1st Connecticut Artillery	Captain Brooker	6	4½-inch guns	216	Ninth Corps front.
M, 1st Connecticut Artillery	Captain Pratt	6	4½-inch guns	331	Do.
A, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Captain Gillett	4	8-inch mortars	259	Do.
H, 4th New York Artillery	Captain Brown	6	4½-inch guns	300	Fifth Corps front.
A, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Lieutenant Patterson.	6	8-inch mortars	217	Do.
C, 1st Connecticut Artillery	Captain Pierce	10	10-inch mortars	360	Do.
C, 4th New York Artillery	Lieutenant McPherson.	6	Coehorn mortars	315	Do.
I, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Lieutenant Jackson.	4	8-inch mortars	337	Eighteenth Corps, front.
I, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Captain Burton	3	30-pounder Parrotts.	176	Do.
D, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Captain Brigham	4	30-pounder Parrotts.	65	Do.
D, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Lieutenant Williams.	5	Coehorns	121	Do.
F, 1st Connecticut Artillery	Captain Dow	3	30-pounder Parrotts.	266	Do.
		4	8-inch mortars	174	Do.
G, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Captain Osborne	1	13-inch mortar	19	Do.
G, 1st Connecticut Artillery[a]	Lieutenant Sargeant.	2	8-inch mortars	136	Do.
		5	Coehorn mortars	334	Do.
K, 4th New York Artillery	Captain Gould	6	Coehorn mortars	267	Do.
Total		81		3,833	

[a] Half company.

The aggregate of the firing was thus, as follows: 30-pounder Parrott, 447; 4½-inch gun (Schenkl), 847; 13-inch mortar, 19; 10-inch mortar, 360; 8-inch mortar, 1,123; Coehorn mortar, 1,037—weighing over 75 tons.

In each of the 10-inch mortar shells about thirty 12-pounder canister-shot were inserted with the bursting charge on top of them. Their effect was thus more than doubled.

At 11.30 p. m. of July 30 I received a telegram from yourself to withdraw all the train on the fronts of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, with a part of that on the Eighteenth Corps; all to be done with urgent haste. In obedience to this order fifty-two seige guns and mortars, with all their ammunition, implements, platforms, mantlets, &c., complete, were secretly withdrawn from the batteries and transported a mean distance of about seven miles, to Broadway Landing, in twenty-seven hours; and the whole material, weighing some 225 tons, loaded on barges and schooners in thirty-six hours from the receipt of the telegram. For the transportation required, some 200 wagons, I am indebted chiefly to Brigadier-General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, armies in the field, and in part to Colonel Piper, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps, who supplied light battery horses for seven siege guns.

During the service of the guns, the only injury which has occurred is the blowing off the muzzle of a 30-pounder Parrott for about one foot from the face. It was cut smooth with cold chisels, and the gun seems to be as accurate in its fire as heretofore. I have now in position on the Eighteenth Corps front three 30-pounder Parrotts, ten 8-inch mortars, and 16 Coehorn mortars. I shall send the 13-inch mortar back as soon as the track is repaired.

I have had reason to be gratified with the earnest exertions of the officers and men of my command, both my own regiment and the Fourth New York Artillery, to render the siege train as effective as possible, and hope that we have answered your expectations.

The casualties in my own regiment during the siege have been 1 officer and 6 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 24 men wounded. I have not been informed of any casualties in the Fourth New York Artillery.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Siege Train.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

BROADWAY LANDING, APPOMATTOX RIVER, VA.,
August 12, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to the circular from the department, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the following report upon the duties and military operations in which I have been engaged during the month of July, 1864:

For my status at the beginning of the month I would refer to my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1864. My command consisted of First Connecticut Artillery; Companies A and H, Thirteenth New York Artillery, and Company M, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, with two companies of Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers on duty at siege train depot; aggregate, about 2,000 men. The siege operations consisted of preparations for the assault of 30th ultimo. At that date I had eighty-one heavy guns and mortars in position in front of Petersburg, served by eight companies of First Connecticut Artillery and three companies of Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding. This regiment (except two companies) reported to me for duty on July 14; effective strength, about 1,100 men. In the battle of the 30th ultimo my command fired 3,833 rounds, an aggregate weight of metal of about seventy-seven tons. The object—the keeping down the fire of the enemy's artillery and the keeping back of his reserves—was perfectly accomplished for at least four hours after the springing of the mine. General Meade expressed himself to me as perfectly satisfied with the service of the artillery. This battle was probably the first in which spherical case from heavy mortars was used. The expedient of putting thirty 12-pounder canister-shot with the bursting charge was of great utility, the steady fire of ten 10-inch mortars keeping down the fire of the most dreaded flanking battery of the enemy's line. At 11.30 p. m. July 30 I received a telegram to remove fifty-two heavy guns and mortars from position. In twenty-seven hours these guns, with their ammunition, platforms, mantlets, implements, &c., complete (about 225 tons weight), were secretly withdrawn and transported about seven miles, and in thirty-six hours the whole material was embarked.

The casualties of my regiment during the siege operations of July were about 32 killed and wounded. No loss was suffered by the rest of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Capt. of Engrs. and Col. First Conn. Arty., Comdg. Siege Train.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

No. 245.

Report of Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of operations June 1–30.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
July 7, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my official report of engineering operations in this department for the month of June, 1864. I also inclose the following maps and tracings,* to wit, viz:

No. 1.—One tracing showing roads between Bermuda Hundred and the enemy's first line of intrenchments on the north and Petersburg on the south; also showing position of our and the enemy's lines of works.

No. 2.—A photographic copy showing road between pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks and Petersburg, showing line of intrenchments captured by Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 3.—A photographic copy of sketch of our works at Deep Bottom.

No. 4.—A photographic copy of maps showing position of pontoon bridge on which the Army of the Potomac crossed the James River June 14 and 15, 1864.

No. 5.—A photographic copy of sketch of signal tower on Cobb's Hill, near Fort Wisconsin, on the left of our line of intrenchments.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
July 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of engineering operations in this department for the month of June, 1864:

In my last report I mentioned that detached works were in process of construction at Wilson's Wharf, City Point, and Fort Powhatan, on the James River—the two former are now completed; the latter is still unfinished; and in addition to work heretofore mentioned, a signal tower, already sixty feet high, to communicate with City Point, is under construction. These works, assisted by the gun-boats stationed near there, and with garrisons of about 800 men each, will be able to resist any attack of the enemy with four or five times their force. The details of construction of these works have been intrusted to the officers and men of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, and have reflected credit upon them. The line of intrenchments in our front, with the detached works in advance, have never for a day been free from some effort to strengthen them, and every pains has been taken to make them as complete as possible. For the greater part of the month they have been under the charge of Col. H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery (captain U. S. Engineers), to whose untiring activity, zeal, and industry their perfection is in a great measure due. Under his supervision also a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts has been erected on the

* To appear in the Atlas.

right bank of the James River, about 500 yards below the right of our line, which commands the reach below Doctor Howlett's house, and can act as a counter-battery to the rebel battery there. The signal and lookout tower mentioned previously was completed early in the month. It is on ground ninety feet above the Appomattox River, and is itself 125 feet high. From it can be seen the city of Petersburg, the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, the rebel Fort Clifton and works, Port Walthall Junction, and the Appomattox River, and all the cleared country this side of the railroad.

June 11, in company with the commanding general, I made the inspection of the defenses of the posts on the James River.

June 12, in anticipation of the crossing of the James River by the Army of the Potomac, I sent Lieutenant Michie, U. S. Engineers, to examine the river in the vicinity of Fort Powhatan to get all information on the subject. He reported the width of the river at the three points (A, B, C) to be, respectively, 1,250 feet, 1,570 feet, 1,992 feet; that the two approaches on the east bank at A would be from an old field across a marsh 1,000 yards wide; at B over a marsh about 800 yards wide; from these a spit of sand and gravel bordering the river from the bridge-head, averaging about forty feet wide and easily made into a good roadway sufficient for the passage of two columns of troops. On the west bank the approaches to the two first were already prepared, leading by gradual ascent to the bluff on which Fort Powhatan is situated. It would require, to make approaches to the third, the clearing away of trees, making a ramp of one-third leading to the field above, the filling up of ruts and gullies and making a roadway to the Petersburg and City Point road. In consequence of these facts, I telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, senior aide to General Grant, that if the passage was to be made here I would only require, at the farthest, previous notice of thirty-six hours to have the approaches for the bridge ready.

June 13, without waiting for a reply, I directed Lieutenant Michie to proceed to the place and prepare the timber necessary for the corduroy across the marsh, as it seemed probable that it would be wanted. With 150 axmen, 1,200 feet of timber, in sticks averaging 6 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, was cut and prepared before dark, and over 3,000 feet was brought down to the creek above Fort Powhatan ready to be rafted across. At about 3 p. m. I received a dispatch from General Grant informing me that the head of his column would be at the bridge-head at 10 a. m. the next day, and directing me to build approaches to the bridge at once at the point designated. An officer was immediately dispatched to Lieutenant Michie, with instructions to begin at once, using the detail that he had with him, and that I would join him as soon as possible with a heavy detail to carry on the work. With the greatest exertion on the part of both officers and men the approaches on both sides of the river, with a pier 150 feet long over the soft marsh on the east bank, was completed at 9.45 a. m., a quarter of an hour before the time indicated by General Grant; and the bridge would have been built, ready for the passage of the troops, at or before 10 a. m. on the 14th if the pontoon train had arrived, as it should, at this time. Through inexcusable tardiness, and more than culpable neglect of duty, Captain Robbins, of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, did not appear in sight with his pontoons until after 12 o'clock at noon on the 14th, although he had but eighty miles to come from Fort Monroe, and received his orders to go as fast as he could at 2 p. m. on the 13th. So anxious was I that there should be no delay that I sent a dispatch boat to look for the pontoons down the river, with orders to go until

they were found and hurry them up. Fifteen miles below Jamestown Island they were found at anchor, the captain being asleep. Owing to the strength of the current and tide, and depth of water, it was deemed necessary to moor three schooners each above and below to steady the bridge. These had been brought down the night before with a view to this disposition, were anchored by us, and used by General Benham for that purpose.

June 15, in obedience to instructions from General Grant, I superintended this day the obstruction of the channel of James River, about 800 yards above Aiken's Landing. Four schooners were sunk in the main left channel, first being moored fore and aft and connected with strong chains, and one schooner in the smaller right channel, thus leaving no aperture that a vessel of more than ten feet draught could pass through. The shallow water between the channels was obstructed by booms made from the masts of the vessels, connected by anchor chains.

June 16, owing to the strong attack of General Smith upon Petersburg, the enemy were compelled to withdraw all of their troops from our front to go to its relief. Over 1,200 were sent out immediately to demolish the line of works erected by the enemy and to cut timber in our immediate front, heretofore impossible to reach on account of the enemy's sharpshooters. A rapid survey was also made of the enemy's works, the main line of which is shown in the accompanying tracing, with its position in reference to ours.

June 17, a position was determined upon as the site of an advanced redoubt which would permanently secure to us the right center of their line. Owing to the scarcity of men, it was impossible to commence the work before it was again occupied by the enemy in strong force. The cutting of timber to the left of the advanced square redoubt was continued to-day.

June 20, a position on the left bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, was examined to-day with a view to its occupation. It was ordered that the position should be held by 2,000 men. I indicated to Lieutenant Michie, U. S. Engineers, the general plan of the works and directed him to see to the details. The enemy's pickets being within 300 or 400 yards of the place designated, it required great caution so that they should not give the alarm. Immediately after dark the pontoon boats were brought to the James River, near the commissary wharf, one mile and a half above the point to be occupied, silently unloaded and placed in the stream, and safely and quietly landed 1,400 men at the designated spot in less than thirty minutes after embarkation. The boats were then sent across and turned over to the pontoniers for the bridge. By 11 p. m. the details were at work, as follows: 500 men with shovels, 200 with picks, and 200 with axes, a regiment placed on picket in advance of all. The pontoon bridge, roads, and approaches were all completed before daybreak. With ordinary soil the works would have progressed more rapidly; as it was, we were only able to throw up a simple defensive line. The ground was most unfavorable for excavation and embankment. It was a hard, white soil, breaking into small lumps on every application of the pick, and of such a character that the ravines formed were narrow, deep, and steep. It was impossible to use the ordinary proportion of shovels and picks, requiring here, at first, one pick to every shovel. At this point the James River is but 575 feet wide at high water, but very deep.

June 21, the work being well under way, Captain Eaton, First New York Volunteer Engineers, was placed in immediate charge and 1,800 of the 100-days' men sent to do the fatigue labor. A tracing of the works and position accompany this report.

June 25, batteries were laid out for one 6-inch Sawyer gun and two 10-inch mortars on the Crow's Nest, right bank of James River, about 1,500 yards below the right of our line, and for one 100-pounder Parrott and two 10-inch mortars at the Curtis house. From this time until the end of the month the works above alluded to have been under construction, constant labor being expended upon them, and no effort spared to make them perfect.

June 26, I made an inspection to-day of the line of defenses around Portsmouth and Norfolk. Although this system of defense did not seem to me to be the best, I did not deem it necessary to make any alterations for the present. I ordered that hired labor, heretofore used upon the works, be discontinued, and that the necessary labor be performed by the garrisons of the works. Since my appointment as chief engineer I have been doing the duties of chief of staff, and this latter has prevented my visiting the far distant posts of this department, such as New Berne and others in North Carolina. I have, however, no great concern about the engineering affairs there during the present position of our armies. Since my last report I have succeeded in having everything relating to my department arranged systematically. The office has issued to corps and other commanders maps of the country in this vicinity whenever called for. A photographic establishment has been located here by which maps are rapidly reproduced and pictures of the different batteries, bridges, and positions will soon be made. The topographical department is well conducted under the charge of Captain Dorr, U. S. Coast Survey. Lieut. R. W. Coe, First New York Volunteer Engineers, has charge of my engineer depot and does very well. The expenditure of engineer material for the past month has been light when compared with the previous month.

I have the honor to submit with this the report of Captain Farquhar, chief engineer of the Eighteenth Army Corps, as follows:

June 21, General Smith's corps occupied their lines around Petersburg. On this day there was laid out and partially completed a small flanking redan for the guns on the left of the City Point road, from the left face of which a complete enfilading view was had of the enemy's position on the hill in front of our left. (See map of Battery No. 5.)

June 22, troops engaged in strengthening position and building traverses to protect them from an enfilading fire. After dark four light 12-pounder guns were placed in Battery No. 4, which had been finished during the previous night. Battery No. 1 looked down the river and across. Battery No. 2 looked toward Petersburg and across the Appomattox. Battery No. 3 looked toward Petersburg, and is a good position from which to destroy the bridge. In Battery No. 3 were four 10-pounder Parrotts.

June 24, troops were engaged in throwing up traverses and cutting abatis to be placed in front of infantry parapet at night.

June 25, laid out a covered way between Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, which were commenced as soon as darkness came on. Four 30-pounders were placed in position in Battery No. 5 of enemy's line to counter-batter the enemy's guns in position on left bank of Appomattox. This battery was open to the rear, but it was partially closed, so as to admit of two embrasures looking toward Petersburg.

June 26, Major Graef, First New York Volunteer Engineers, reported with two companies of engineer troops. Four 30-pounders were placed near Rushmore's, directly opposite to Fort Clifton, from which position they could deliver an enfilading fire on the enemy's batteries that so much annoyed the flank of our line of battle. Four 8-inch mortars were placed in position near Howe's [Hare's] (see Battery No. 6) last night. An infantry parapet some thirty yards in front of General Turner's line was commenced.

June 27, Battery No. 3 altered so that 30-pounders could be placed in it. A small magazine built. Six Coehorn mortars were last night placed in Battery No. 5. The 8-inch mortars placed in position yesterday do excellently well.

June 28 at daylight three 30-pounders were placed in Battery No. 3 and two 8-inch mortars in Battery No. 2. During the day platforms for two more 8-inch mortars were placed in Battery No. 2; also three platforms for 30-pounders, which

were placed immediately after dark in position, being removed from Battery No. 3. I made a reconnaissance from opposite Fort Clifton to Battery No. 1; found the right bank for the most part swamp, except from Rowlett's to the battery.

June 30, no regular approaches have been made, as, until we invest the town, it would be almost useless, for the enemy can fortify to the rear as fast as we can approach. No details of batteries are sent in drawing, because for the most part they are irregular, having been made out of the infantry parapets strengthened. In the sketch our lines are marked in double red lines, the enemy's in black. On the map are the dates that each line was taken up.

The following officers of the Engineer Corps are on duty in this department: Capt. Francis U. Farquhar, chief engineer, Eighteenth Army Corps; First Lieut. Peter S. Michie, assistant engineer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; First Lieut. William R. King, chief engineer, District of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

No. 246.

Report of Lieut. Peter S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations July 1–31.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
September 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Armies in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the monthly report of engineering operations in this department for the month of July, 1864; also the following list of maps and photographs,* to wit:

No. 1.—One tracing of map of the roads between Bermuda Hundred, Va., and enemy's first line of intrenchments on the north and Petersburg on the south.

No. 2.—One tracing of Union lines in front of Eighteenth Army Corps near Petersburg.

No. 3.—One photographic copy of the topography of the country in the vicinity of New Berne, N. C.

No. 4.—One photograph of Battery Anderson.

No. 5.—One photograph of Battery Spofford.

No. 6.—One photograph of Battery Sawyer.

No. 7.—One photograph of Redoubt Weed.

No. 8.—One photograph of Redoubt Dutton.

No. 9.—One photograph of signal tower.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Actg. Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

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* To appear in the Atlas.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
August 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in the department for the month of July:

The isolated batteries on the right flank along the James River have been completed and have had good, commodious bomb-proofs erected near them for the shelter of the men. The works at Deep Bottom were completed about the middle of the month. Those at Fort Powhatan have been carried on to near completion, requiring but a few days more to finish them. Another pontoon bridge was thrown across the river below Four-Mile Creek at Deep Bottom for the passage of the Nineteenth Army Corps to the left bank of the river. The roadway leading from the pontoon bridges across the Appomattox to those across the James were cleared, widened, and repaired for the use of the Second Corps on the 26th. During the sojourn of this corps on the left bank of the James a survey was made of the topography of that section of the country, which is embodied in the accompanying photographic maps. During the month photographic views have been taken of the principal batteries along the line of intrenchments, copies of which are sent with this report. A copy of the department orders naming the batteries is sent to designate the location of each battery on the tracing sent with the previous report. A photograph of the general map of the country, as far as our troops hold in this vicinity, is also forwarded. This embraces all topography surveyed by our own officers, and in addition to that obtained from rebel maps found on prisoners of war.

Captain Farquhar reports the engineering operations of the Eighteenth Army Corps for the month of July as follows, viz :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations of the Eighteenth Army Corps for the month of July, 1864, together with a tracing of the line of intrenchments occupied by it. I was assisted by a battalion of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, under the command of Major Graef, and by First Lieut. C. B. Phillips, U. S. Engineers, who reported for duty July 9:

From the 1st to the 10th of the month nothing was done save the strengthening of our position by means of abatis.

On the 10th I received a leave of absence of ten days. During my absence Battery No. 5 (see accompanying tracing), for two 20-pounders; Battery No. 9, for two 8-inch mortars; Battery No. 10, for five Coehorn mortars, and Battery No. 11, for one Napoleon gun, were constructed, under the direction of Lieutenant Phillips. The sap *a b* was also commenced for the gaining of a better position for sharpshooters, and should the position near the railroad prove favorable for a battery the mortar batteries were to keep by their fire the enemy from massing his troops in the low ground in front of our left, and to annoy his working parties. The Napoleon gun was to sweep the head of the sap. It being reported by officers that the enemy was mining our line between Batteries Nos. 4 and 5, a shaft was sunk on the 23d, but the nature of the soil and the proximity of water presented so many difficulties to mining that no galleries were run. A shaft was sunk at C, near Battery No. 8, and a listening gallery commenced on the 25th, running in front of Batteries Nos. 6 and 7. The shaft was sunk twelve feet deep; the soil was a sticky clay, containing a great deal of water, so that by the 30th the gallery was only about forty feet long. During the night of the 26th Battery No. 8 was commenced and Battery No. 9 was enlarged to make room for four Coehorn mortars. This increase of mortars was necessary to keep down the mortar fire of the enemy concentrated on the batteries near the Hare house. These batteries were all half sunken.

Before closing I will testify to the hearty co-operation and energy of Major Graef and his command.

Lieut. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer of the District of North Carolina, reports the engineering operations there as follows, viz:

At New Berne laborers have been employed in completing Forts Dutton and Amory and in reveting scarp of Fort Chase, sodding superior and exterior slopes of same work,

and in making repairs to other works. At Roanoke Island the principal work has been on a line of breast-works near Fort Foster, and in completing this work. At Hatteras I have been engaged in repairing the scarp of Fort Hatteras, and in constructing a breakwater or sea-wall along the beach to hold the drifting sand, and thus prevent the waves from breaking across from sea to sound between Forts Hatteras and Clark. At Morehead (near Beaufort) a line of breast-works has been in course of construction.

The following-named officers have been serving with me in this department during the month of July, 1864: Capt. F. U. Farquhar, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer, Eighteenth Army Corps; First Lieut. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Engineers, assistant engineer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; First Lieut. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer, District of North Carolina, serving with Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, at New Berne, N. C.; First Lieut. C. B. Phillips, U. S. Engineers, assistant engineer, Eighteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Engineer Dept. of Va. and N. C.
By PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Actg. Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

No. 247.

Report of Capt. Lemuel B. Norton, Signal Corps U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
September 2, 1864.

MAJOR:*

On June 14 a signal tower, 125 feet high, was finished at Cobb's Hill, which tower commands a view of Petersburg, a street therein, a portion of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and turnpike, considerable of the Appomattox and James Rivers and a part of the enemy's lines in our front. Communication was opened between this tower and all those points which communicated with the old stations at its base, and also with a station which was placed at these headquarters as soon as the tower was finished.

On June 1 a station of observation was established on the river-bank, near Spring Hill fort, and opposite Port Walthall, and a signal officer placed there to observe and report movements of the enemy on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and turnpike, and along their works in the vicinity of the Port Walthall Junction. This station afterward proved to be a very important one, from the fact that no trains of the enemy's troops could be passed either way over the railroad in daylight, or columns moved along the turnpike, without the information being immediately given to the commanding general. From this station

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from April 19 to June 14, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 20.

alone, during the month of August, over 300 reports of observations were sent to these headquarters, the most of which were forwarded to the general commanding.

On the 7th a station was established at Hatcher's house (headquarters Tenth Corps then), which communicated with the station at General Ferry's headquarters, and through it by signals with the water battery, and the flag-ship in James River. The magnetic telegraph operated between these headquarters and Hatcher's house.

The signal party which left this department with the Eighteenth Corps on the 27th of May returned with that corps on the 14th of June, and opened the following stations:

On the 18th of June one at General Smith's headquarters, which communicated with the station at these headquarters, until the Eighteenth Corps moved to a line half a mile east of Petersburg, when the station was abandoned and another opened at General Smith's subsequent headquarters at Friend's house.

On June 23, by direction of General Smith, two signal stations were placed along the line of battle of the Eighteenth Corps, one was placed near General Stannard's headquarters and the other near General Martindale's headquarters, and both communicated with corps headquarters at Friend's house.

On June 26, by direction of General Smith, a station was established at the 20-pounder battery, near the Walthall house, on the right of the Eighteenth Corps, communicating with the headquarters of the corps, and designed to enable General Smith to direct by signals the fire of the above-mentioned battery.

During the month of July no new stations were established, but all of those operated during the month of June were continued, except the following: That at Fort Chase near New Berne, N. C., which was temporarily vacated, it being of little importance, except in the event of an attack by the enemy, upon the anticipation of which a signal party could be readily sent there. The stations at Battery No. 6, Spring Hill fort, and City Point, in the Army of the James, were also discontinued, the former in order to shorten the line of signals between the Appomattox and the James. The station at Battery No. 3 having become visible from Cobb's Hill tower by the cutting of timber communication was opened (over Battery 6) directly between those two points. The station at Spring Hill fort was abandoned, because the fort itself had become of little immediate importance, from the fact that our army had advanced beyond it. The City Point station was, on July 30, turned over to the signal detachment with the Army of the Potomac, to be operated by its officers, for the reason that said station at that date communicated but with different parts of that army and was of no importance to this.*

I have the honor, to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 248.

Report of Capt. Gustavus S. Dana, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, in charge of Signal Detachment, Tenth Army Corps, of operations July 1–31.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations for the month ending July 31, 1864:

The stations worked by this party remained the same as reported on the 30th of June until July 6, when the station at Battery No. 3, was enabled to communicate direct with the signal tower at Cobb's Hill.

July 16 Second Lieut. G. M. Chase, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and acting signal officer, reported for duty with this detachment in compliance with Special Orders, No. 37, dated headquarters Signal Detachment, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 15, 1864.

On the 19th of July I returned to duty, having been absent sick, without the department since June 19, 1864.

On the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of July many important movements of the enemy from the west to the east side of the James River were observed and reported from the Water Battery signal station and from a tree a few hundred yards east of the Water Battery; also all the messages signaled by the enemy from the rams near Chaffin's Bluff and a station on the west bank of the James River near Cox's Ferry.

I would respectfully recommend for promotion to sergeant in the corps First Class Private A. J. Fowler, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and to privates of the first class C. P. Hubbard and J. M. Lewin, both privates of the second class, for gallant and meritorious conduct under fire and general efficiency during this campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

No. 249.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 16.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., June 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of portions of the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, under my command, on the 16th instant:

At about 4 a. m., learning from the report of Col. A. C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, division officer of the day, that the enemy were abandoning their works, I ordered the pickets pushed forward to occupy their line, and the balance of the command to be held in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice. Soon after I was ordered by Brigadier-General Terry to take as large a portion as could be spared from each brigade and push forward in pursuit of the enemy, and, if possible, ascertain his position and intentions. I accordingly

ordered two regiments each from Colonel Howell's brigade, Colonel Hawley's brigade, and Colonel Plaisted's brigade. In the meantime the pickets had advanced beyond Ware Bottom Church to Doctor Howlett's house and occupied a line extending from that point toward the Appomattox, which line had just been abandoned by the enemy. In obedience to your instructions, I moved through this line of works to the front onto the old turnpike, my left passing near the Widow Clay's house. On the old turnpike I found a third line of works, abandoned by the enemy, they evidently falling back toward the new turnpike. The troops under my command were pushed forward as rapidly as possible toward the new turnpike, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, of Colonel Howell's brigade, being in the advance as skirmishers. At this juncture General Ames' command came up and took a road leading to the turnpike, bearing to the left from the enemy's line of works, while I, with the Seventh and Third New Hampshire; of Colonel Hawley's brigade, preceded by the Thirty-ninth Illinois, advanced on the direct road through the swamp, intending to strike the turnpike at a point near Winfree's, this side of and a little southwest of Chester Station. I understood that part of General Ames' command had reached the turnpike, half or three-quarters of a mile south of this point, whereupon I ordered the Thirty-ninth Illinois to push forward as rapidly as possible and occupy the turnpike. The left of my line succeeded in reaching the turnpike and was gradually gaining it toward the right. When my right had reached it, within about a quarter of a mile, I found myself sharply engaged with the enemy, whose strength at that moment I was unable to ascertain. I immediately ordered the Third and Seventh New Hampshire Regiments forward in line of battle to occupy the line of the skirmishers and support them. The Seventh New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, occupied the left of the road toward General Ames, the Third New Hampshire on the right of the road toward Doctor Howlett's house, the Thirty-ninth Illinois being deployed in front of this line of skirmishers.

The enemy continued to advance and develop, a force approaching on my right, evidently intending to get between my right and the intrenchments. This force advanced in three distinct lines of battle, one in rear of the other, in view of which I ordered my whole line to pass toward the right. During this time the enemy kept up a sharp firing, and moved a force toward my left and General Ames' right, which was reported to be in two lines of battle, preceded by skirmishers. I immediately sent word to General Terry requesting him to move up the Sixty-seventh Ohio, of Colonel Howell's brigade, to check the enemy advancing on my right, which was done. Upon his coming into possession of the facts, I received his order to retire toward the right, and subsequently to retire in rear of the swamp, which order I obeyed, and remained in this position something over an hour. The enemy failed to make any successful advance on this position. During this time that portion of my line occupied by Colonel Howell, commanding First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Plimpton, of the Third New Hampshire, and part of the Seventh New Hampshire, was closely engaged with the enemy. Meantime the enemy was reported moving troops toward my left. After taking measures against any possibility of the enemy's turning my left flank I received an order from Brigadier-General Terry to retire to the line of works erected by the enemy between the old and new turnpikes, my left resting at Mrs. Clay's house, which position I occupied until ordered to return to the intrenchments.

During the withdrawal of my line I was closely followed by the enemy, who seemed to be in considerable force, they following my command to the intrenchments running from Doctor Howlett's house to that of Widow Howlett's, which they occupied as soon as I had passed them. I retired to a position at Ware Bottom Church, extend-tending to the left along the edge of the woods in front of these works, about 400 yards distant. As soon as the enemy obtained possession of these works they attacked my line, apparently in larger force and with greater vigor than in any previous attack. Having received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to hold this position and retire no farther, after a severe and sharp fight we maintained the line and compelled the enemy to give up the pursuit, and now hold this line with a strong picket force.

The brigade, regimental, and detachment commanders all displayed great zeal and energy in carrying out the instructions of Brigadier-General Terry, commanding, as communicated to them through me. All the troops, with few exceptions, behaved with admirable coolness and confidence, retiring only when ordered, halting and confronting the enemy whenever he pushed his pursuit. The One hundred and thirty-third Ohio Regiment of 100-days' troops fell back in confusion during the last attack on our lines in the woods to the front and right of Mrs. Clay's house, but through the exertions of Colonel Howell, myself, and staff, and some of the field officers of other regiments, they were rallied, and afterward behaved very well. The colonel of the regiment, Col. G. S. Innis, could not be found, although repeated inquiries were made for him.

Between 80 and 90 prisoners were taken during the operations of the day and sent to department headquarters.

In the last attack, near Ware Bottom Church, Col. J. B. Howell, commanding First Brigade, displayed great gallantry, having his horse killed under him, and being himself slightly wounded in two places. During the operations of the day Colonel Plaisted's brigade was on the right, his line running from Howlett's house toward the left beyond Ware Bottom Church, and was more or less engaged during the day, holding his part of the line and carrying out all directions successfully, the particulars of which are more fully given in his report accompanying.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Line of Defenses.

No. 250.

Report of Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 16.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report to you for the information of Brigadier-General Foster, commanding division, that in pursuance with orders, about 7 a. m. 16th instant, I marched out my brigade, consisting of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and the One hundred and thirty-third Ohio

Volunteer National Guard, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers being already in the front on picket. At the first rifle-pits beyond the intrenchments I had the pleasure of meeting General Foster and General Terry, where the head of my column was halted by the order of General Terry. In company with General Foster and General Terry I went to the rifle-pits on a line with Howlett's house and beyond Ware Bottom Church. After remaining there a short time I received the order from General Foster to move my column to the place where I had captured General Walker on the 20th ultimo. There I met one of his staff officers, who directed me from General Foster to move my column to the Clay house. I was here joined by a section of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Gillen, Fifth New Jersey Battery. When we came up to the intrenchments near the Clay house I had the pleasure to meet General Foster there, who directed me to send forward a regiment as skirmishers. I sent forward the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and he also directed me to support them by another regiment. I supported them by the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. By his direction I put my artillery in position and supported it by the One hundred and thirty-third Ohio. Subsequently I moved my whole command forward and took possession of the enemy's rifle-pits in front, placed the artillery so as to command all approaches to them (this was with the approval of General Foster), the Thirty-ninth still being in advance as skirmishers. About 1 o'clock I was informed that the enemy were driving in the skirmishers on my right by a non-commissioned officer from Colonel Plaisted's brigade. I immediately ordered two companies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio to move down to the right. I took from them four men and a reliable non-commissioned officer and proceeded myself to ascertain the position of the enemy. We had not proceeded up the road more than twenty yards before we encountered the enemy in some force. I deployed my little party and returned their fire, and they ran down into the hollow and into the rifle-pits beyond. I brought up then the two companies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, and we held them there beautifully. I beg leave to state here that about this time I sent to Colonel Plaisted to send me three companies to be deployed on my right. That gallant officer promptly responded to my request, and the companies he sent behaved themselves gallantly. I wish here to speak in high praise of the non-commissioned officer who brought me the first information.

About 2 o'clock I directed Lieutenant Gillen to bring up a piece of artillery and post it on the brow of the hill commanding the enemy's rifle-pits beyond the hollow; that gun was served elegantly under the command of that meritorious officer, and the enemy's fire soon slackened from the effect of his own fire and my own musketry. About 3 o'clock Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson came up to me. That gallant officer told me that he had three guns at my disposition, and wished to know where I would have them posted; I directed him where they should be placed. Before this I had sent my acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Hooker, to take charge of the left and a piece of artillery belonging to Captain Warren's battery. I wish to speak here of the energy, skill, and courage of that officer, and how much I am indebted to him for his services during the entire day. The guns furnished me were placed in a line with the gun on the left, placed by Captain Hooker; the battery opened with grand effect on the enemy. About 4 or 5 o'clock I got the order to fall back, which was done in perfect coolness and order; no confusion, no hurry. We fell back in the rifle-pits on a line with Ware Bottom Church, the place designated. About sunset the enemy made

a dash upon us. My old brigade held their ground nobly. The One hundred and thirty-third being new to fire broke and run, with the exception of two or three companies. I respectfully beg leave here to state that the conduct of Colonel Innis was irreproachable. I rode up and down the line and saw him cool and composed and trying to rally his men. My horse was shot under me at this time. I wish to say to the general that these men are unused to fire; they have to be educated to it. My belief is that they will never break again. I believe they are brave men; they came back with a cheer, those that I saw.

I wish to speak in the highest terms of praise of my old brigade, field and staff, line officers, and enlisted men, and all the artillery that served with me. Braver men never drew a sword, carried a musket, or fired a gun. I have already referred to the conduct of and my indebtedness to Captain Hooker, my assistant adjutant-general. I now desire to commend also my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant McGregor.

I have been obliged to make use of an amanuensis to make out my report. I have also the honor to transmit the report of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers herewith.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA B. HOWELL,

Colonel Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Vols., Commanding Brigade.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 251.

Report of Capt. Leroy A. Baker, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 16.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,

June 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in obedience to orders, left our intrenchments on the morning of the 16th at about 7.30 a. m. Arrived at the second line of rebel works we deployed as skirmishers and advanced past their last line of rifle-pits until our left wing rested on the Petersburg pike, our right extending along the ridge (beyond the house and shop) to the cross-road and a little east of the pike. The enemy first appeared in force upon our right, where we had some pretty severe skirmishing, until we were ordered to fall back, which we did gradually and in good order, as far as their last line of rifle-pits. This position we held for some time, until ordered to retreat across the open field to the second line of rebel works. We here rested for a short time and then marched into camp, where we arrived at about 6.30 p. m. As soon as the men had taken supper we were ordered on picket, where the regiment has remained as the advanced line to this time. What our losses have been it will be impossible to ascertain until we are relieved. The regiment is much exhausted, having been without rest since the morning of the 16th. We took a number of prisoners, probably 75, during the skirmishing on the 16th.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. BAKER,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. P. A. DAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 252.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton, Third New Hampshire Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations June 16.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the action of yesterday:

I moved out under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, of Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, to the enemy's line of works about 7 a. m., and remained until about 10.30 o'clock, when we were ordered to move to the front and proceeded on the road toward the pike, and halted near shop formerly used as hospital; ordered by Colonel Henderson to throw forward my two companies of carbines as skirmishers, after which formed in line of battle on the right of Seventh New Hampshire; the enemy advanced on our skirmishers in strong force, and we were ordered to fall back gradually to near Widow Clay's house; soon after was ordered to move up near Widow Howlett's house, and form on the left of Colonel Howell's brigade, where I found the enemy and engaged him, driving him back, and held the position until ordered to retire to rebel line of trenches, and thence to our old line of trenches near Ware Bottom Church. Here the enemy advanced to his old line and opened fire upon us. I was ordered to remain here, and, in connection with other troops, hold the line until relieved by the pickets, and then return to camp; was relieved about 9 p. m. and returned to camp.

The casualties during the day were 4 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed, 28 wounded, and 1 missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. I. PLIMPTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. L. MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 253.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations June 16.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers in the action of June 16:

At about 7 a. m. the regiment, together with the Third New Hampshire, proceeded to the works left by the enemy in the open field opposite Batteries 4 and 5. At about 8 o'clock the regiments, by order of Brigadier-General Foster, moved to the right and then advanced a considerable distance, forming line of battle along the edge of certain woods. Soon after the regiments were moved forward on the road leading from Bermuda Hundred to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. Advancing by the right flank along this road, the skirmishers of the enemy were encountered in the woods near a small shop or shed. A

line of battle was formed and considerable skirmishing ensued. By order of General Foster the regiment was moved back, first, a distance of some 100 yards, and shortly after still farther back beyond a ravine, the enemy's skirmishers following, and the enemy appearing in force, both in front and on the flanks. Remaining in this position for some time, by order of General Foster, the Third New Hampshire moved to the right and advanced to connect with the left of Colonel Howell's brigade and the Seventh New Hampshire, formed on the left of the Third New Hampshire, and proceeded to engage the enemy, who appeared in front with a strong skirmish line and indications of a large force behind it. After about an hour, the enemy appearing in force on the left flank, by order of General Foster, the regiment was withdrawn a short distance to a line of rifle-pits abandoned by the enemy, and after remaining here a short time the regiment was withdrawn still farther to another abandoned line of the enemy's works, and from thence still farther to the edge of a piece of woods, where a line of battle was formed, the right of the Seventh New Hampshire resting on the road and joining the left of the Third New Hampshire. In this position the line was vigorously attacked by the enemy, but the regiment held its ground. Skirmishing continued till sunset, at about which time, by order of General Foster, the regiment was moved to the rebel works, where it had been stationed early in the morning, as a reserve for that portion of the picket-line. The regiment remained in this place till about 1 a. m. to-day, when it was relieved and returned to camp. I append hereto a list of the casualties which occurred during the day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 254.

Report of Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 16.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 10TH ARMY CORPS,
South side James River, twelve miles from Richmond, Va., June 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the affair of yesterday, June 16:

Three regiments of my command participated in the movement, viz, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Osborn, Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis, and Eleventh Maine, Major Hill. My orders were to advance to the line of works abandoned by the enemy and there await further orders. The Tenth Connecticut advanced rapidly as skirmishers, under the command of Major Greeley, and at 7.15 a. m. were in possession of the main line of rebel intrenchments in front of Ware Bottom Church, and thence to the James River. Skirmishers were advanced to the second rebel line, about 700 yards in rear of the main line, driving the enemy's skirmishers therefrom. This regiment had more or less skirmishing from the start. It captured 36 prisoners, including 3 com-

missioned officers. I was directed by General Terry to hold the left of the enemy's fortifications, from Ware Bottom Church to the river, about three quarters of a mile with my brigade, while Howell's and Hawley's brigades and Ames' division, on our left, advanced to destroy the railroad. Intrenching tools were sent for and the pioneers of the brigade ordered up. A banquette was constructed on the front of the enemy's works, thus shifting their front and turning them on the enemy. The abatis and fraise constructed by the enemy were removed and numerous rifle-pits and some regular approaches in rear of the line—now our front—leveled off. These approaches extended to the enemy's rear, to the road running parallel with the enemy's fortifications, and had the appearance of having been made the night before.

The Eleventh Maine was strongly intrenched at the church and free communication opened for artillery from the church to and through the enemy's fortifications. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts occupied the works in front of the church. The Tenth Connecticut on the right of the Twenty-fourth, to the James River, strongly occupying three inclosed works, two near the Howlett house and one on the road leading past the church. During the afternoon, while the brigades at the front were warmly engaged with the enemy, three companies of the Twenty-fourth and three companies of the Tenth were thrown forward to protect Howell's right. Two companies of the Tenth were posted on the parallel road a mile beyond his flank in the direction of Drewry's Bluff, with scouts still farther advanced. A portion of the Eleventh Maine was brought up to the main works to supply the place of these detachments. The two advanced brigades, after having been engaged with the enemy most of the day and in tearing up the railroad, were retired about 5 p. m. through my line to the rear, closely followed by the enemy's skirmishers. After skirmishing with the enemy for half an hour, I retired my regiment by order of General Foster, forming them in two lines in the rear of the Eleventh Maine at the church. The enemy's line of skirmishers, following closely, advanced boldly with yells upon the new line—the old picket-line of May 20, held by the Eleventh and a portion of Howell's brigade. The enemy were met by heavy volleys and driven back to their fortifications. There they were rallied and pressed forward again more cautiously. Lively skirmishing was kept up by the opposing lines until after sunset.

About sunset I was ordered by General Foster, commanding division, to retake with my brigade the enemy's fortifications at the Howlett house, if practicable, for the purpose of destroying a big gun, columbiad, reported by deserters to have been buried there by the enemy. I reported to General Foster that I did not deem the enterprise practicable for the following reasons: The only practicable approach to the left of the enemy's fortifications was by the road past the Ware Bottom Church, by reason of the ravine extending from the river to the church. This point at the head of the ravine, some 250 yards only from the enemy's fortifications in front of the church, was more than 800 yards from the enemy's left near the Howlett house, to attack which directly would expose the attacking force to a flank fire at short range the whole distance. Hence, to carry the batteries at the Howlett house, I would be compelled, first, to carry the enemy's fortifications opposite the church, and then his whole left to the river. In front of the church was a heavy inclosed work, capable of holding several companies; near the Howlett house were two similar inclosed works, all of which were connected together by a strong line of rifle-pits. That these fortifications were well manned I saw with my own eyes. Besides the strong

line of skirmishers a force of not less than four rebel regiments was seen to move into the intrenchments which I would be compelled to carry. The order to make the attack was countermanded by General Foster, and the brigade returned to camp.

The casualties during the day in my command were few. A list of them has been sent in to your headquarters.

More than satisfied with the conduct of every officer and soldier of my command, without exception or distinction, still I am pleased to mention specially Sergeant Sayers, Company K, Tenth Connecticut, who, with eight men, captured 26 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers, in a body, and with three men 5 prisoners, with 1 commissioned officer. Having conducted his prisoners to the rear and delivered them to the provost-marshal, he returned to the front and asked permission with his three comrades again "to go in and see if he could not get a few more of 'em before night." He was sent in on Howell's front as scout, and performed such valuable services in discovering and reporting a flank movement of the enemy that Colonel H. tenders a formal expression of his satisfaction with many thanks to the "brave and intelligent sergeant."

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 255.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 11–12 and 23–29.

JULY 12, 1864.

The volunteer party of two officers and fifty men called for by General Butler last evening have just returned. They, in connection with part of a company (Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery), landed at Dutch Gap at 9 last night; crossed at 2.30 this morning to Cox's Wharf, where they captured 1 officer and 12 men; burned a mill, shop, dwelling, and out-houses, capturing a quantity of small-arms, a galvanic battery, 2 boxes powder, and a torpedo. No casualties on our side. Please send copy to General Butler.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Forwarded to the lieutenant-general for his information.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 24, 1864—9.05 a. m.

This morning at daylight the Eleventh Maine, acting under my orders, advanced and occupied the enemy's battery on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, and now have a strong picket fifty yards beyond. I shall hold it, if possible. The regiment lost yesterday 2 killed and 6 wounded. They deserve great credit, having been continually engaged day and night for three days, and I deem the position they hold of great importance to this command.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, [July] 24, 1864.

I have present for duty, equipped, officers and men: Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, 2,374; Third Brigade, —— Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, 1,252; First Connecticut Light Battery, six guns, 119; two companies First New York Mounted Rifles, 115; total, 3,860.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., September 27, 1864.

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of September 21, this day received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July last:

On the afternoon of July 26, pursuant to instructions received from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, I caused the bridges across James River above and below Four-Mile Creek to be muffled for the passing of troops, and sent two regiments (the Tenth Connecticut and Eleventh Maine Volunteers) below Four-Mile Creek with orders to push forward across Strawberry Plains, and, if possible, reach the New Market and Malvern Hill road and to hold their position, if possible. They reached a line running parallel with the road and about seventy-five yards distant, after heavy skirmishing, and found the enemy intrenched in strong force along the road with a battery of four guns in position. This line was held by them until the morning of the 27th, when the troops of the Second Corps advanced and captured the battery, the two regiments co-operating with the charging party on their left. At 10 a. m. the 27th, the Eleventh Maine was withdrawn to the upper side of Four-Mile Creek, the Tenth Connecticut remaining as garrison at the bridge-head.

At 12.15 p. m. July 27, I was notified of a forward movement of the Second Army Corps and directed to endeavor to attract the attention

of the enemy on my front, and in compliance advanced the One hundredth New York and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments as skirmishers, with the Eleventh Maine and one section of First Connecticut Light Battery in support, driving the enemy back onto their main works. The object of the advance being accomplished, I retired within my original line at dusk.

On the afternoon of the 29th I was again directed to co-operate with a movement of the Second Corps, and advanced a line of skirmishers of the First Maryland (dismounted) Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, their right resting on Four-Mile Creek, their left near the Grover house. Four pieces of artillery were placed in position on the right of the Grover house. The enemy were driven within their main line of rifle-pits, from which it was impossible to dislodge them with the small force at my command. After shelling the enemy's works for nearly an hour, I withdrew to my original line.

The number of casualties during the movements was as follows:

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
11th Maine Volunteers	.....	3	2	27	32
10th Connecticut Volunteers	.....	.....	1	8	9
100th New York Volunteers	1	.....	.....	5	6
24th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1st Maryland Cavalry	.....	1	1	5	7
Total	1	4	4	47	56

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps.

No. 256.

Report of Col. John L. Otis, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations July 26–27.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Regiment in the affair of the 26th and 27th instant at this place:

At 7 a. m. on the 26th I received orders from General Foster to move my command to the east side of Four-Mile Creek and assist the Eleventh Maine Volunteers in forcing the enemy from a piece of woods, out of which they had driven two regiments of the Nineteenth Corps the day previous, and retake, if possible, an important position covering the road from Richmond to Malvern Hill. Having to cross the James River twice before reaching the position, considerable time elapsed, and on our arrival we found a portion of the Eleventh Maine already

engaged. I immediately sent our sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Linsley, to re-enforce the skirmishers, with four companies of the line, under Captain Greaves, to support them. Major Greeley was ordered, with four companies more, to support a section each of the First Connecticut and Third U. S. Batteries in the redans. Heavy skirmishing continued all the afternoon. Lieutenant Linsley was wounded early in the action, and Lieutenant Peck placed in command of the sharpshooters. The enemy's skirmishers, having the advantage of position and being several times re-enforced, contested the ground obstinately, but were steadily forced back until they reached a strong rifle-pit, from which they had driven a regiment of the Nineteenth Corps the day previous. Here they made a determined stand, but were driven out by the skirmishers of the two regiments at the point of the bayonet. Before night we had forced our picket-line to within fifty yards of the enemy's works. At sunset the Eleventh Maine was withdrawn, with the exception of three companies held in reserve, the Tenth Regiment holding the picket-line alone. We maintained the position during the night, the enemy erecting works and mounting guns so near us that our officers could tell just how many guns they had in position. Captains Goodyear and Engles both informed me at midnight that the enemy had placed four guns in battery. Our men could plainly overhear the conversation of the rebel soldiers in the trenches, and heard their arrangements for attacking us in force at daylight in the morning; but during the night the infantry of the Second Corps crossed the river and at daylight attacked the enemy's position. A portion of my own line became engaged and assisted materially in driving the enemy from his works and capturing his guns, our position being such as to cover the Richmond road and effectually prevent the enemy from taking away the guns after withdrawing them from the battery. The action being over at 8 a. m., I was ordered to march my command back to the west side of the creek. Our entire loss, 1 commissioned officer and 8 men.

An official list of casualties has already been forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. OTIS,
Colonel, Commanding the Regiment.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

No. 257.

Report of Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations July 23–27.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command in taking and holding the rebel battery on the New Market and Malvern Hill road below the Four-Mile Creek.

The Eleventh Maine, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, had taken the position on the 21st and again on the 22d, capturing 14 prisoners with the loss of but 1 man, but not feeling able to hold the same without re-enforcements, he fell back at dark both days to the redoubt on the bluff. I was ordered by General Foster to retake the position with the

Eleventh Maine at daylight on the morning of the 23d, and hold the same, if practicable; that other troops would arrive during the day. The Eleventh was accordingly advanced through the strip of woods along the left bank of the Four-Mile Creek, and after a close fight of twelve hours the enemy was pushed back, step by step, tree by tree, beyond the Malvern Hill road and a position secured within fifty yards of the road and about 100 yards from the rebel battery, and commanding both. Rifle-pits were dug and the regiment held the position through the night. Colonel Currie's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, having arrived, I received orders from the general during the night to advance to the road at daylight and secure the position, if possible. The Eleventh Maine was accordingly advanced and the road and battery both secured with trifling loss. The Eleventh Maine, which was the only regiment engaged, lost 4 killed, and about same number wounded. This regiment was then relieved by two regiments of Colonel Currie's brigade and returned to camp on the right bank of the creek, after having been three days and three nights constantly in the presence of the enemy, and for the most part fighting.

At 10.30 p. m. the 25th, by orders from the general, I returned to the bluff with the Eleventh Maine, and assumed command of the Union troops below the creek. Colonel Currie's pickets had been driven in and the position on the New Market and Malvern Hill road lost. No part of the woods on the crest in front of the woods was held by him, the enemy holding both. Many of his pickets had been captured, the balance were within the fortifications. Two companies of the Eleventh Maine were thrown forward on the left to secure the entrance of the margin of the wood along the Four-Mile Creek leading to the enemy's position on the Malvern Hill road, and one company, same regiment, placed in the grove on the right; two regiments of Currie's brigade were advanced a few hundred yards to the front and lay in line of battle until morning. At daylight the enemy opened a heavy fusilade from the crest in front of the woods upon the two regiments in the open field, and both regiments retired within the fortifications. Reporting to General Foster that these troops could not be relied upon to retake the lost position on the Malvern Hill road, the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Third Brigade, Tenth Corps, was ordered to report to me. The Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis, having reported, it was placed in reserve, and the Eleventh Maine advanced along the creek in the woods. The enemy was soon met in great force. Stoutly resisting he was slowly but steadily pushed back until confronted in the line of rifle-pits dug and occupied by the Eleventh Maine on the night of the 23d. From this position he could not be dislodged by sharpshooting, so numerous were the enemy, though the opposing lines in some parts were only about fifteen paces apart. I then caused the four pieces of artillery (Lieutenant Dickinson, First Connecticut Battery) to open upon the rebel position. After a most vigorous shelling a charge was ordered and the rifle-pits carried by assault. It was not thought practicable to make any farther advance, though the courage of the rebels seemed broken, as the front of the regiment would have to be too much extended. A position had been secured commanding the New Market and Malvern Hill road and within a few yards of the enemy's main line of works and the rebel battery of four guns, 20-pounder Parrotts. This position was gained against great odds—a division of Longstreet's corps—Kershaw's division, as was learned from prisoners. The contest of sharpshooting was kept up until dark, when the Eleventh Maine was relieved at the front by the Tenth Connecticut, and the Eleventh placed in reserve. General Hancock arrived during the night

with the Second Corps and Gregg's cavalry and attacked the enemy at sunrise, turning his left flank and seizing the Malvern Hill road below the rebel battery of four guns. The Tenth Connecticut and Eleventh Maine commanded the road leading from the battery in the other direction toward Spring Hill, and opened such a heavy fire upon battery and road the guns could not be removed in that direction, hence their easy capture by the Union forces. The commanding officers of the Eleventh Maine and Tenth Connecticut were the first to reach the guns.

On the 26th the Eleventh Maine lost 23 killed and wounded, including a commissioned officer. The sharpshooters of the Tenth Connecticut, twenty-two men, were engaged a portion of the time during the day and lost 6 wounded, including the officer in command. This regiment also had 2 men wounded on the morning of the 27th.

The small number of casualties, considering the close and constant fighting, was owing to the excellent cover afforded by the trees and to the skill of the men in bushwhacking. The loss of the enemy, it is believed, was ten times as many; 108 dead and wounded rebels were seen from the gun-boat lookout carried to the rear in the afternoon of the 26th, and prisoners captured on the morning of the 27th said they lost 40 men in ten minutes, when the Eleventh charged the rebels out of the rifle-pits. The rebels were in such numbers they were much exposed where exposure was almost certain death.

The conduct of the officers and men of these two regiments throughout the contest was all that could be expected or desired of the bravest men and best soldiers. To name all who deserve honorable mention would be but to call the roll of all those who were engaged. I cannot, however, omit to mention specially Lieutenant-Colonel Hill and Major Baldwin, Eleventh Maine, their services were so conspicuous. The former had the immediate command of the Eleventh, and is entitled to great credit for the admirable manner in which he fought the regiment. He was ably seconded by Major Baldwin. Lieutenant Dickinson, First Connecticut Artillery, performed excellent service with his four pieces, James rifles. Without the support of his guns success against such odds, if not impossible, would have been purchased at much greater loss of life.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine, Commanding.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 258.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations June 23–July 1 and July 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the part this division has taken in the operations before Petersburg up to this date:

In obedience to instructions received from Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, "to report

with my division to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, before Petersburg," and move from Point of Rocks on the night of the 23d of June, 1864, and reach my position in line of battle, relieving General O. B. Willcox's division, Ninth Corps, about 1 a. m. on the 24th on the left of the Eighteenth Corps. The right center of my position rested immediately in front of the locality known as the Hare house, my right, retiring a little, connected with General Martindale's division, of the Eighteenth Corps, while my center and left wing, passing over the eminence on which the Hare house is situated, extended down the slope of this hill and over a small creek at its foot, connected with the Ninth Corps in a piece of woods a short distance beyond, having a general direction to the west of north. The exact position of the enemy before my left wing was undetermined, being concealed by a considerable growth of timber, but passing along my front his line appeared to be advanced and occupied a strong intrenched position on a commanding hill, beyond which the ground seemed to fall off rapidly to what is supposed to be the creek bottom, through which the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad passes. This position he had connected with his right and left by rifle-pits, upon which he was at work night and day increasing their strength, and which soon became parapets of considerable relief. The salient of this advanced position was at a distance of from 300 to 400 yards from my front. Both of my lines were intrenched, and the troops were kept continually at work strengthening their position.

On the afternoon of the 24th I received an order from major-general commanding to assault the enemy's advanced position in my front. Two assaulting columns were immediately formed, composed of 200 men from Colonel Curtis' brigade and 200 men from Colonel Barton's brigade, these columns to be followed by the balance of these two brigades as supports. The assault was ordered to take place at 7.30 p. m., but on intimation from the major-general received during the afternoon not to move to the assault till I should hear further from him, a delay in the preparation, through misunderstanding, occurred, and the columns commenced moving at 7 o'clock. Colonel Curtis, however, with his column, was in position at the time appointed, but the other brigade being considerably behind time and darkness coming on it was thought that the artillery would not be able to give the assistance necessary, and the attack was postponed till the following evening. On the succeeding day the order for the assault was indefinitely postponed.

On the night of the 25th and 26th rifle-pits were dug in front of my center from 75 to 100 yards in advance, and a battery of four 8-inch siege mortars put in position in my first line.

During the night of the 29th Colonel Bell dislodged the enemy's pickets in a point of timber some 100 yards in front of my left, and secured a position for forty sharptshooters, which partly enfiladed and with considerable command over the enemy's line. These men did good execution during the following day.

On the 30th I received instructions to again endeavor to carry the enemy's position in my front. Colonel Barton's brigade was selected as the principal assaulting column. His instructions were to move out of the point of woods in front of his position and charge the enemy's works immediately before him. It was to have been supported on the right by a smaller column, two regiments, under command of Colonel Curtis, who was to charge directly for the salient of the enemy's works, issuing for this purpose from the trenches in front of his position, which were within 200 or 250 yards of the enemy's line. The balance of Colonel Curtis' brigade was to remain in the first line, ready

to move forward in support, if necessity required. On the left Colonel Bell was to have supported the principal assaulting column by engaging the enemy from the advantageous position he occupied on the ridge at the point of woods, which enabled him to deliver a plunging fire upon nearly the entire front upon which Colonel Barton was to approach. The principal element in this attack, and upon which was based the great anticipation of success, was a surprise. This was, unfortunately, frustrated by a lamentable error in judgment of the commander of the assaulting column, who, in filing out of the intrenchments near the woods in his front, for the purpose of forming his lines, so misjudged as to select a point for crossing the intrenchments within full view of the enemy's line. This disclosure of our project drew upon Colonel Barton's half-formed lines a sharp fire from the enemy in front, and put a stop for a time to the formation of the troops for assault. Upon the enemy opening upon Colonel Barton I immediately ordered Colonel Bell to commence his attack, hoping to divert the enemy from Colonel Barton, and enable him to form his troops. Colonel Bell promptly responded and pushed his troops in, which had the desired effect of relieving Colonel Barton, but at 5.20 Colonel Barton's troops still not being in order for moving forward, and the enemy at this time having been apprised some thirty-five minutes of our movement, and attracted by the spirited engagement of Colonel Bell, had advanced some troops upon this officer, and it being reported to me that he had sent some men into his lines in front of Colonel Barton, I saw that all hopes of a surprise was over, and it being the principal element of success, I acted upon the discretion left me by the major-general commanding, and withdrew from the attack. Colonel Bell gained some ground, which we now hold. Colonel Bell and Colonel Curtis both carried out their instructions fully and promptly. I inclose these officers' reports. Colonel Barton has not sent his in yet. My casualties since my arrival on the morning of the 24th have been 12 officers, 262 non-commissioned officers and privates; in the affair of yesterday, loss included in the above figures, was 185.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., August 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, took in the engagement of the 30th instant [ultimo] before Petersburg:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Ord and instructions received from Major-General Burnside, I moved my division during the night of the 29th of July to a point on the front of the Ninth Corps, where the covered way leading to the advanced line commences. I was here to hold my division in hand till I received further orders, which I might expect as soon as the mine was sprung and the assault made. A few minutes after this event happened, feeling the importance of being close at hand, I moved the head of my column a short distance down the covered way, where I halted for orders and the de-

velopment of the attack. From this point, after some little delay, I again moved forward, but receiving no orders I halted for the second time. I then learned, to my surprise, that Potter's division, of the Ninth Corps, was in my rear. I immediately made way for it to pass. Shortly after I received an order, dated 6 a. m., "to follow Potter, cover his right, and prevent it being flanked." His rear had just passed me. I followed it closely with my troops. On reaching our advanced front I found a portion of Potter's troops manning our line; a regiment of it was intrenching itself a few paces just in front, while the head of the division had passed over into the crater produced by the explosion. A few minutes after I arrived at the front in person, and before any number of my troops had come up, I received an order, dated 6.30 a. m., "to move forward on crest of hill to the right of Potter, near or on Jerusalem plank road." This order evidently anticipated that the troops of the Ninth Corps had advanced sufficiently to let me out, the point for my egress being the point at which the assaulting column debouched, but this was not the case. The enemy at this period held his line up to within seventy-five yards on the right of the crater, and any attempt to get out of our lines, except immediately opposite it, would have been futile, and all the Ninth Corps which had previously passed out were massed in confusion in and in the immediate vicinity of the crater. Unless an advance of these troops was made it was only adding to the confusion and loss of life to put more troops out. To ascertain, however, whether I could not render assistance to our forces already in the enemy's lines, or be able to prolong myself along it, I passed over to the crater and examined in person the portion of the enemy's line held by the Ninth Corps. The enemy had a most destructive cross-fire of artillery and musketry on this front, and our men, crowded in great numbers within a narrow limit, were suffering severely. At this moment the troops of the colored division of the Ninth Corps commenced to arrive. I then expected a forward movement would immediately take place, and therefore hurried back and ordered Colonel Bell, commanding Third Brigade of my division, to charge to the right, agreeably to instructions, in order to cover this flank. This brigade advanced very handsomely over the parapet and into the enemy's line to right of crater, securing about 100 yards of it, but the Ninth Corps not advancing this brigade halted. At the same moment Colonel Coan, commanding Second Brigade of my division, advanced over the parapet farther to the right, but was unable to reach the enemy's works. He, however, attained a position in the undergrowth at a short distance in front of it, from which he kept up a sharp fire on the enemy. This position I directed him to hold, as it would greatly tend to divert the fire of the enemy from Bell's brigade, which I had ordered to charge again to the right along the enemy's line. This latter order Colonel Bell prepared to carry out; one regiment of his brigade started on the charge in excellent order along the enemy's line to the right. At this juncture, for some unaccountable reason, the colored troops in the vicinity of the crater and to the right among Bell's troops were seized with a panic and came rushing back to our lines, carrying with them the most of Bell's brigade, and checked the charge, which the enemy seeing advanced in turn, when the most of our troops abandoned the possession of the greatest portion of the enemy's lines which they had held, and came back in great confusion and passed to the rear. Colonel Bell and Colonel Coan succeeded in stopping the most of their men, and my provost-marshal soon brought up the balance. My division

then remained on our lines till, by order of Major-General Ord, I retired during the afternoon, having been relieved by troops of Carr's division, Eighteenth Army Corps, with the exception of five companies of the One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, who remained for twenty-four hours longer, there being no troops to relieve them.

My brigade commanders performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. I forward herewith their reports and a recapitulation of my losses.* Captain Keeler, my aide-de-camp, was wounded while with me in the enemy's lines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 259.

Reports of Col. N. Martin Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 15–18 and July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in the late advance on Petersburg:

In compliance with orders received from Major-General Smith, I moved my command, the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, from camp near Point of Rocks, at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 15th of June, and followed Bell's brigade to the woods in front of the main line of rebel works near Petersburg, where I arrived about 11 a. m., and took up position in rear of Bell's brigade, about twenty paces on the left of the road. In this position I remained until about 6 p. m., when I moved my brigade forward in support of Bell's brigade, and formed to the right and rear of Battery No. 5. At about 9 p. m. I was ordered forward and formed on the left of Bell's brigade, my right resting about sixty paces from Battery No. 7, in the advanced line. From this position I was relieved about 2 a. m. on the 16th instant by a portion of the Second Corps, and retired to the open field in rear of that position.

At about 5 p. m. on the 16th I was ordered forward to make a demonstration on the enemy's left, and formed my command on the left bank of the creek, near Friend's house, and in this position I remained until ordered to return to camp near Point of Rocks, where I arrived on the 18th instant [ultimo] about 3 a. m.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. MARTIN CURTIS,
Colonel 142d New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Embodied in table, pp. 248, 249.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., August 3, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to report the action of my brigade in the battle before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

I left my position in the trenches near the Hare house at 10 p. m. July 29, and marched in rear of the division to a point in front of General Burnside's headquarters, where the brigade halted and rested until ordered forward, at 3 a. m. July 30, to the high cleared ground in rear of the artillery of the Ninth Corps. At 7 a. m. I was ordered forward through the covered way leading to the right and the line in rear of the enemy's fort, which had been blown up. In reaching this position I was obliged to march a greater part of the way in single file and found the road continually obstructed with stragglers and parties of men returning with the wounded, carried in blankets, and by from four to ten men to each wounded man. Having worked my way to the head of this passage, was ordered to form my brigade in column, by battalion, in rear of our advanced earth-work, and there await further orders. While executing this movement, and before the right battalion was in position, the charge then being made by our troops from the crater in our front was checked and the troops came rushing back to their late position, thence to the rear and over the works behind which I was forming. A greater part of the line I had formed at the breast-works, as well as those occupying the line in advance, unaccountably gave way and broke through my troops to the rear. The retreating force became so great that I placed at this time but two regiments, the One hundred and forty-second and One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, in the position first ordered. The remaining two regiments, the Third and One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, were halted in the covered way, with direction to stop the stragglers. The conduct of the officers and men of my command in attempting to stop the retreating mass and check the advancing enemy was most satisfactory. With fixed bayonets they forced officers and men into the works and held them there until they were enabled to contribute to the defense. Having checked the force coming through our lines, I ordered up the Third New York Volunteers, and extended my line to the right, the ground which I had before held being occupied by the Second and part of the Third Brigades of this division. At about 1 p. m. I was relieved and marched from the field and at night-fall to my old position in the trenches to the left of the Eighteenth Corps. A list of casualties is herewith forwarded.*

The greatest loss to my brigade and the service is that of Capt. William P. Johnson, jr., of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, killed by a fragment of shell in the early part of the action—an officer whose bravery and efficiency were unsurpassed by any in the service. I forbear to particularize respecting conduct of any of my command where every officer and man discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MARTIN CURTIS,
Colonel 142d New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 248.

No. 260.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Coan, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 10TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the brigadier-general commanding:

On the night of the 29th ultimo I marched my command, in obedience to orders, to a position in rear of the Ninth Corps, before Petersburg, where I remained until about one hour after the explosion of the mine on the morning of the 30th, and moved down the covered way toward the front; was obliged to come to a halt during the passage of the covered way for about thirty minutes, the covered way being blocked up by troops which preceded me. On arriving at the intrenchments near the entrance to the mine received orders from General Turner to form in the rear of the First Brigade. Before the formation was completed Brigadier-General Carr ordered the Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers and a portion of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to the right. Soon after this I moved my whole command to the right, in obedience to orders from General Turner, and immediately ordered the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers to move across the creek bottom and take a position under cover in the belt of woods on the side of a steep hill. Soon after the Forty-eighth got in position I ordered the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to move forward and take position as follows: The Seventy-sixth to form in rear and the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left of the Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers. After the three regiments referred to got in position as directed I received orders from General Turner to put my whole command in the belt of woods above referred to. I immediately moved the Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers forward to join the balance of the command, and started along the line myself to reconnoiter the position occupied by my command. I found about 100 of the Second New York (dismounted) Cavalry in front of my center, occupying small rifle-pits in front of the enemy's main work. I was in position to charge when the men in front line began to fall back. I made an effort to stop them, and partially succeeded, when my attention was called to forces on my left in the open field, who were rushing to the rear in confusion. My left followed the example, as the enemy, after reaching the line from which our troops were retreating (on my left), could enfilade the left of my line. Captain Taylor, with a portion of the Forty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers and about 100 of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, remained under cover of a bank on the hill-side near the (our) right. About one hour after all the other forces fell back to our intrenchments, when I directed him to withdraw and join the balance of my command. On arriving back to our intrenchments I immediately took steps to keep my command there for the purpose of holding the work should the enemy attempt to take it. For a few moments there was considerable confusion, but soon I had two strong lines in position to defend the intrenchments. After this I received orders from General Turner to relieve the First Brigade on my right, and soon after my command was relieved by the Third Brigade, when I moved up the covered way and formed my brigade on the ground where it lay at the

time of explosion in the morning. I remained here about one hour and marched back to the rear of the position occupied by the division for the past month. After dark moved to the front and relieved that portion of the Second Corps occupying my old line.

It is proper to state that during the time my command was moving from the intrenchments to the belt of woods above referred to the enemy kept up a constant fire on my troops. Major Swartwout, commanding Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, was killed while gallantly leading his command across the creek bottom to the woods.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Major Diller, commanding Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Price, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Kirby, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Capt. J. Taylor, who commanded the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers after the fall of Major Swartwout, for gallantry displayed during the affair. My staff officers performed their respective duties with great promptness and gallantry.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. COAN,
Lieut. Col. Forty-eighth Regt. New York Vols., Comdg. Brig.

Capt. I. R. SEALY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 261.

Reports of Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 30 and July 30.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of the 30th ultimo:

In obedience to orders, I had 350 men, under command of Captain Mendenhall, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the brow of the hill, behind where the rifle-pits are dug in the skirt of the woods, at 5 p. m., and the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, in command of Major Colvin, in rear of the first party as support. Shortly after, in obedience to an order from the general commanding, I moved Captain Mendenhall's command into the edge of the woods and opened fire on the parapet of the enemy's work to our right, to cover Colonel Barton's proposed movement. The left of Captain Mendenhall's command was exposed to a heavy fire from their left, and was compelled to move by the right flank under the brow of the hill and then went into the woods. The whole of Captain Mendenhall's line was then formed within the woods on the crest of the hill. Within a few minutes a regiment of the enemy came out on our left over the works and seemed about to charge the left flank of Captain Mendenhall's line. I ordered the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers to move to a position previously designated, forming a line nearly at right angles with Captain Mendenhall's line. The right of the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers advanced, and being met with a heavy fire, fell back a few feet to the crest of the hill, from which they opened fire on the enemy's regiment, soon compelling

it to move into the woods toward our right, where they disappeared in rifle-pits. Before this time a force estimated at two regiments was seen by Captain Mendenhall and other officers to move to our right and go into the works in Colonels Barton's and Curtis' front. I was unable to gain any ground, and a short time before dark, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my men, leaving only the regular picket party in the rifle-pits. Out of about 750 men engaged 150 were killed and wounded. It gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the gallantry of the officers in command of the parties, and especially to mention Captain Mendenhall, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Zent, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. I. R. SEALY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the action of July 30 before Petersburg:

The brigade moved from the line of works at 11 p. m. July 29, and marched through the line of works occupied by the Ninth Corps. At 2.30 the brigade was formed in column of regiments, deployed en masse in an angle formed by the trenches. After the mine was sprung, in obedience to orders, I moved the brigade to the line of works next the works of the enemy, and very soon after again formed column of regiments, deployed. I received an order to move forward to the line we had taken from the enemy, gaining as much ground to the right as practicable. On arriving at the works I put the brigade in line as well as I could do it under the severe fire, holding one regiment in reserve. After remaining at this place for some time I sent a staff officer for instructions, and received orders to gain as much ground to the right as I could, and to assault the battery on my right when the Ninth Corps advanced. I directed the regiment held in reserve to form on the right. On this regiment moving they were met by a severe fire. At this moment all the colored troops in my front broke and came back, dashing through my men with arms at a trail and bayonets fixed. The officers and men of my command tried to resist the dash of those retreating but to no avail. Quite a number of my men were wounded by the bayonets of the retreating troops, and the brigade was disorganized by the large number of fugitives passing through it. After vainly attempting to reform the brigade under a severe enfilading fire from both the right and left, the enemy being near us in front also, I fell back from this line to the one I had previously occupied, and after holding this line some three hours was relieved by other troops and marched to the rear. Had my command not been run over and confused by the mob of panic-stricken negroes I could have held the position I occupied against any force then visible, though I should have met with a severe loss in doing so, owing to the sharp fire, almost enfilading my line from both right and left.

The conduct of the regimental officers is deserving of the highest praise.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. I. R. SEALY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 262.

Report of Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations June 15.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my operations of yesterday:

About 4 a. m. the head of my column left Broadway. Near Baylor's farm our cavalry came upon the enemy's artillery and infantry. General Kautz being unable to dislodge them, General Hinks was ordered to make the attack. The rifle-pits were gallantly carried by General Hinks' command and one piece of artillery captured. My command was then ordered to move forward according to the original orders of the day, and got into position around the enemy's works at Jordan's house about 1.30 p. m. I found the enemy's artillery so arranged as to have a cross-fire on most of my entire front, and some batteries which I had ordered into position were immediately driven out by enemy's fire. As no engineer officer was ordered to report to me I was obliged to make the reconnaissance in person, and some time was unnecessarily wasted on that account, but not till about 7 p. m. were the final preparations completed for the assault. In about twenty minutes the works at Jordan's house and on its left were carried by the divisions of Generals Brooks and Hinks, capturing guns, caissons, horses, ammunition, colors, camp and garrison equipage, and intrenching tools and prisoners. Some heavy profile works in rear of the line captured still keeping up a galling artillery fire I ordered the colored troops to carry them by assault. This was gallantly done. About this time I learned that General Martindale, on my right, with Stannard's brigade in advance, had carried the enemy's works between Jordan's house and the Appomattox, capturing two pieces of artillery, with teams, caissons, &c., complete. By this time darkness had set in, and having learned some time before that re-enforcements were rapidly coming in from Richmond, and deeming that I held important points of the enemy's line of works, I thought it prudent to make no farther advance, and made my dispositions to hold what I already had. About midnight Gibbon's division, of the Second Corps, came up to relieve the part of my too extended lines.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the troops for their gallantry of yesterday, and the colored troops are deserving of special mention.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia, &c.

ADDENDA.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

TO THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS:

The general commanding desires to express to his command his appreciation of their soldierly qualities as have been displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days. Within that time they have been constantly called upon to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life and be exposed to all of its dangers. Marches under a hot sun have ended in severe battle; after the battle, watchful nights in the trenches gallantly taken from the enemy. But the crowning point of the honor they are entitled to has been won since the 15th instant, when a series of earth-works, on most commanding positions and of formidable strength, have been carried, with all the guns and material of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been held and the trophies remain in our hands. The victory is all the more important to us, as the troops have never been regularly organized in camp where time has been given them to learn the discipline necessary to a well-organized corps d'armée, but they have been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in the trying campaign of our country's being. Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable. To the colored troops comprising the division of General Hinks the general commanding would call the attention of his command, with the veterans of the Eighteenth Corps. They have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers.

By command of Major-General Smith:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 263.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, August 3, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders from General Meade (to whom I was ordered to report), the First and Third Divisions of the Eighteenth Corps were, on the night of the 29th of July, placed in the trenches of General Burnside's front, relieving portions of his command as trench guards, that the Ninth Corps might prepare to assault the enemy's line next a. m. The Second Division, Tenth Corps, Brigadier-General Turner commanding, and the Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Ames commanding, were placed in rear of General Burnside's corps as reserve supports, and in positions selected by him. Their orders were to await orders, to be sent as soon as the result of the assault next morning by the Ninth Corps could decide where supports might be needed.

About 5 a. m. 30th of July the mine in front of the Ninth Corps was sprung, and I took my position near General Burnside, awaiting the result of his assault, and with an understanding that as soon as his corps could get out General Turner was to follow his [Burnside's] rear division and support it on the right beyond our lines. About 6

o'clock General Burnside told me it was time for General Turner to move, and I directed General Turner accordingly; but the general got ahead of Potter's division, Ninth Corps, and was obliged to wait until it had passed. To understand the manner of the movement I quote General Burnside's order, dated July 29, for the assault, which says:

1. The mine will be exploded to-morrow morning at 3.30. * * *
2. General Ledlie will immediately, upon the explosion of the mine, move his troops forward. * * *
3. General Willcox will move his division forward after General Ledlie has passed through the first line of the enemy's works, bearing off to the east. * * *
4. General Potter will move his division forward to the right of General Ledlie's as soon as it is apparent that he will not interfere with the movement of General Willcox's division, and will, as near as possible, protect the right flank of General Ledlie from any attack in that quarter, and establish a line on the crest of a hill which seems to run from the Cemetery Hill nearly at right angles to the enemy's main line, directly in our front. * * *
5. General Ferrero will move his division immediately after General Willcox until he reaches our present advance line, where he will remain until the ground in his front is entirely cleared by the other three divisions, when he will move forward over the same ground that General Ledlie moved over, will pass through our lines, and, if possible, move down and occupy the village to our right.

Thus it will be seen that all three of his rear divisions had to follow each the action of those in its front; and I learned afterward that the passage out and to our front line of breast-works was by a long trench or covered way and through a breach in our works. Hence the movements were slow, and there was delay, especially after the enemy had massed his men, and our wounded coming from the front began to choke this covered way, About 6.30 a. m., having sent General Turner, commanding my advance division, an order to move forward on the crest of the hill to right of Potter (see the above order directing General Potter to establish a line on the crest of the hill), near or on the Jerusalem plank road, in reply to this General Turner reported that General Burnside's troops filled the trenches in his front, occupying the crater and blocking up the way. About this time, or shortly after, I received an order directly from General Meade's headquarters, as follows:

You will at once move forward your corps rapidly to the crest of the hill, independently of General Burnside's troops, and make a lodgment there, reporting the result as soon as obtained.

This order I sent at once to Generals Turner and Ames. The latter was with his division, closing up on Turner and keeping his men massed for a movement in any direction. General Turner replied:

The only place I can get out of the lines is opposite the crater. It is already full of men who cannot develop. I shall put in my column as soon as I can. It is impossible, by reason of the topography, to charge in the manner you indicate. I must go in by head of column and develop to the right.

From General Ames I received the following:

I find that the covered way is the only way of getting to the front. General Turner occupies the road, and it is impossible for me to move until he gets out of my way.

Now, I had not seen the ground, and supposed all this time that there were several places of exit and the ground tolerably free from obstructions.

I sent Generals Turner's and Ames' replies to General Meade and went myself to the front, where I found our men were debouching into the crater and into a short space of the enemy's trench on each side of it. I met General Turner, just from the crater (only seventy-five yards off), and saw our men needlessly filing into the crater and the short line of the enemy's works under a destructive cross-fire. The enemy just

then had brought up an additional six-gun battery and was sweeping the seventy-five yards of bare up hill, where the Ninth Corps debouched, with a cross-fire of canister, grape, and musketry. I also saw that the crater, and trench adjacent, was in a sort of a re-entrant angle of the enemy's works, and that the men who had crowded in them were useless and, in a measure, helpless. The crater was a big hole, some twenty feet deep, and was shortly afterward rendered almost inaccessible by the cross-fire, and the trenches near it were crowded with men who were indisposed or unable to go forward; and I saw that the black troops were charging out by the flank, increasing this mass of men huddled under the enemy's fire. I directed General Turner not to put his men in the crater or the trench, already filled with men, but to make a charge to the right, where the enemy were massing. This he did, and I gave him all the aid in my power, the men climbing up and over our parapet and dashing toward the enemy's trench in good style. (See Turner's report.*) On my return to headquarters I overtook General Grant, and he directed me to say to General Burnside that no more men should be sent into the crater or trenches of the enemy already filled, but he (General Burnside) should send forward intrenching tools and hold all his men had gained. I did so, and again ordered General Turner to push his whole division out, and to the right. Immediately thereafter, about 8 o'clock, I received from General Turner the following dispatch:

Colonel Bell's brigade, in attempting to gain ground to the right of the enemy's line, was severely met by the enemy's fire, when a regiment of colored troops stampeded and broke through the brigade, carrying it all with them into our line.

This I communicated to General Meade, and repeated my orders to Turner to get his other brigades out to attack, but shortly afterward I received orders from General Meade to draw my men all inside our trenches to the rear, and afterward an order was received to return with my corps to my own front.

I may mention here that when General Burnside had received the information that his men had occupied the crater, and a part of his command was in front of the crater not advancing, I wrote the following dispatch before I had any order from General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30—7.30 o'clock.

General MEADE:

Turner, in my front, reports that Burnside's troops fill our trenches in his front, occupying the crater, the enemy still holding their trenches to the right and left of the crater. Shall I order the divisions (two) of the Eighteenth Corps to try and charge the enemy's trenches over the heads of the men? Rifle firing has almost ceased in our front, and both parties covering.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

This dispatch I submitted to General Burnside, and he requested me to wait a few moments and he would have the way cleared. It was shortly after this I received the first order from General Meade to advance independently of General Burnside's troops. After receiving the order from General Meade to draw off my men and go back to my own front, I found that if I drew out the First and Third Divisions, Eighteenth Corps, which had been placed by General Burnside in his trenches, the trenches would be left too weak, and hence I directed General Carr, commanding these divisions, to remain where he was

* Page 698.

until night, when General Burnside promised to relieve him. The next day I asked General Burnside for the two divisions left in his trenches, and finding that he could not send them all to me without inconvenience, I telegraphed General Meade that I could get along with the part which had been returned. The whole reported that night or the next morning.

Inclosed you will find reports of division commanders and reports of casualties.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 264.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hiram Burnham, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this division during the action of yesterday in front of the Ninth Corps:

On the evening of the 29th, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I relieved Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, in command of the division. At 10 p. m., that portion of my division which occupied the trenches in my front having been relieved by a detachment of Mott's division, of the Second Corps, I moved to the left with my whole command to a point in rear of the line occupied by the Ninth Corps. I here reported to Brigadier-General Carr, under whose command I had been placed for the day. Under the direction of General Carr, my First Brigade, under command of Col. A. F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, was assigned a position in the second line on the right, my Second Brigade in the first line on the extreme left, and my Third Brigade directly opposite the enemy's works, which had been previously mined; all these positions being on that part of the line heretofore occupied by the Ninth Corps. In consequence of delays, which were out of my power to prevent, my command did not reach the position indicated until daylight.

At 5 a. m. of the 30th the mine was sprung and the attack commenced, when my Second Brigade, Col. E. M. Cullen, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers commanding, opened fire on the enemy's works in its front, to which no reply was made, and my Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, rendered important service, keeping down the fire from the enemy's flanking pits. At 7 a. m. my First Brigade was moved from its position in the second line and took up a position in the rifle-pits near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where it remained until noon, when it relieved the brigade of Colonel Bell, occupying the front line of pits opposite the crater. During the heavy fire of the morning a number of men in my Third Brigade volunteered to bring in the wounded of the Ninth Corps, who were lying exposed in the open field; two men of the Fortieth Massachusetts

Volunteers were themselves wounded while thus engaged. When the negro troops retreated in confusion they were rallied behind this brigade, many of its officers assisting in the work. During the afternoon, when the enemy charged and retook the fort, my Second Brigade having the enemy's right flank exposed to them, poured in a heavy enfilading fire, which was not without effect. At 10 p. m. my Third Brigade was relieved by regiments from the Ninth Corps, and about 2 a. m. of the 31st my Second Brigade was relieved by a brigade of colored troops. At daylight this morning, finding that my First Brigade was not to be immediately relieved, I removed that portion of my command already mentioned, under orders from corps headquarters, to a point in rear of their old line of works. My brigade commanders severally report that their men behaved with great steadiness throughout the engagement. A full list of casualties occurring in my division has already been forwarded, giving name, rank, and regiment, the aggregate of which is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 38. Total—killed, 7; wounded, 40.

H. BURNHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 265.

Reports of Col. Edgar M. Cullen, Ninety-sixth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 20–30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the 24th instant, in which this brigade was engaged:

About 7 a. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire from probably twenty pieces, in battery on the left bank of the Appomattox, on the line occupied by this brigade. The fire enfiladed the pits, but having given the greatest possible attention to the traverses the night before it was harmless. This lasted for an hour, after which the enemy, having greatly relied on the efficacy of their artillery fire, attempted to carry our works. They advanced probably in two lines of battle, but in a very short time were most handsomely repulsed. The line in advance not being able to retire was captured almost entirely, consisting of some 150, of whom 5 were officers. The attack did not extend beyond the front occupied by our brigade. The greatest credit is due both to the officers and men of this command, which the ease with which they repulsed the enemy only enhances.

I have the honor to name Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston, who took command after I received a sunstroke; Major Pierce, commanding Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers; Captain Kreutzer, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers, and Captain Fitzpatrick, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers. Lieutenant Cooley, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, who went beyond the lines and brought in some prisoners, is especially worthy of mention.

The list of casualties has already been forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM R. HOWE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1864.

SIR: Agreeable to orders, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade.

On the 20th [21st] ultimo we moved at daybreak toward this [point], and at night we relieved a portion of the Sixth Corps occupying the right of the second line and one regiment supporting Regan's battery on the right of the ravine. We remained in this position on the 21st [22d] and 22d [23d] ultimo. At night we relieved the Second Brigade. The next morning [24th] the enemy opened a very heavy fire, enfilading our lines, from some twenty or more guns across the Appomattox. This continued for two hours, when the enemy endeavored to carry our position by assault. Hagood's brigade made the attack. They were easily repulsed, but our men having reserved their fire it was impossible for many to get back. Thus 150 with some 4 or 5 officers, including the commander of the regiment, fell into our hands. We have receipts from the provost-marshal of the division for 130. The attack did not extend beyond the front of our brigade at least more than a few yards. Our loss amounted to 57 killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy could not have been less than 400. In this line the brigade remained until night of the 25th ultimo, when relieved in turn by Burnham's, when it marched back to its old camp, where it rested the two next days. At night of the 27th ultimo it relieved Burnham and reoccupied its old line during the 28th and 29th ultimo until relieved.

On the 30th, at 3 p. m., I reported with the command to General Turner and was placed as support to the assaulting [column]. Though under a heavy fire, we were [not] actively engaged, and our casualties amounted to 5. The contemplated advance proving impracticable, or unsuccessful at least, this brigade was moved back to its former camp, where it now is.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Colonel Ninety-sixth New York Vols., Comdg. First Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM L. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 266.

Report of Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 31, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to offer the following report of operations of my brigade yesterday:

My command moved from its position in the second line of intrenchments, which it had occupied the night before, about 7 a. m., and rested in the woods in rear of the covered way leading to the pits occupied by the brigade of Colonel Bell. From this point my command moved toward the front, and by order of General Carr took position in the rifle-pits near the railroad, and remained there until about 12 m., when I was ordered to report to General Turner, commanding a divis-

ion in the Tenth Army Corps. Having done so, by order of General Turner, I relieved the brigade of Colonel Bell, occupying the front line of pits opposite the crater, in which position my command now remains.

I had the honor to forward a list of casualties in my brigade attending the operations of yesterday.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. STEVENS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 267.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hiram Burnham, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 20–July 1.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 20th ultimo to present date:

Left camp at Bermuda Hundred on the 21st ultimo at 4 a. m., and marched to this place.

On the evening of the 21st I relieved Brigadier-General Upton's brigade, of the First Division, Sixth Corps, placing the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers and One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers in the front line of rifle-pits, with the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers and Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the second line. I held this position during the 22d and 23d, my pickets keeping up a desultory skirmishing with the enemy. On the evening of the 23d my command was relieved by the First Brigade, and in obedience to orders moved to the rear about a mile, remaining there during the 24th and 25th. On the evening of the 25th I relieved the First Brigade, placing my entire command, with the exception of the eight companies of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, in the front line.

During the nights of the 25th and 26th a detail of colored troops, under the supervision of one of my staff officers, was engaged in placing abatis in front of the first line of rifle-pits. I held the front line until the evening of the 27th, with some skirmishing, the details of which are unimportant, when I was relieved by the First Brigade and returned to former camp, where my command remained two days. During this time I had heavy details engaged in cutting abatis for the front line.

On the evening of the 29th I relieved the First Brigade, placing in the front line all of my command, except the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers; that regiment was placed in the second line. My command still occupies this position. During the engagement of the 30th six casualties occurred in my command from the enemy's shells.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BURNHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. L. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 268..

Report of Col. Edgar M. Cullen, Ninety-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this command on the 30th instant:

At 4 a. m. we relieved the colored troops on the extreme left of the Ninth Army Corps. When the assault was made fire was opened on the enemy's works in my front, to which no reply was made. This was kept up during the morning when opportunity offered. When the enemy charged and retook the fort, their flank being exposed to us, we gave them very heavy fire, which, though the distance was considerable, I think was not without effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 269.

Report of Capt. Charles M. Coit, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 15–17.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to render the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 15th to the 17th of June, inclusive:

On the morning of the 15th instant, at 2 a. m., the regiment, 200 strong, occupying the right of the brigade, moved across the Appomattox and out on the road to Petersburg, Va. The first line of the enemy's works having been captured by General Hinks' command (colored), this regiment was advanced to the front about half a mile beyond the captured works, and the left wing, under Captain Roberts, deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, and soon came up with the enemy, when the right wing was also deployed, the color guard being sent to the rear. The line advancing drove them a quarter of a mile through the woods, at which point their strong fortifications were discovered. The men, covering themselves as much as possible by the trees on the left and a thick jungle on the right, advanced as close to the works as these afforded shelter and kept up a deliberate fire on the enemy's works, and on our right were enabled to almost entirely silence the artillery in the strong fort in their front. About noon the enemy charged on the center of our line, but were repulsed with considerable loss. At 6 p. m. the two companies (G and K) armed with Sharps rifles, occupying the center of our line, having during the day expended their sixty rounds of ammunition, and being unable to procure an additional supply of that caliber, were relieved by two companies of the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers. At 7 p. m., in accordance with orders from General Burnham, commanding brigade,

the skirmish line (the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers on the left and eight companies of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, with the detachment of the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, on the right) advanced, and charging upon the enemy's works, captured them, with 250 prisoners and 5 field pieces. The regiment immediately advanced to a hill in the rear of the captured works, within two miles of Petersburg, and directly in front of the enemy's inner line of works. Here we built breast-works and remained in support of ——— that were brought up during the night until 6.30 p. m. on the 17th instant, when we were relieved by the Third Vermont Regiment, of the Sixth Corps. We marched during the night to Point of Rocks.

Our casualties, which all occurred during the first day's operations, were: Killed, 2; wounded, 17; total, 19.

The behavior of the whole command, officers and men, was in the highest degree commendable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. COIT,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

No. 270.

Reports of Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 15–July 30.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade before Petersburg:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 15, 1864, my brigade took up its line of march, following the brigade of General Marston. We reached a point within sight of Petersburg at about noon of the same day. Up to this time the troops under my command had had no collision with the enemy. I formed my brigade in line of battle by regiments, each regiment in column by division, in the rear of General Marston. Some time was occupied by the general commanding in reconnoitering the enemy's works, and during this interval my brigade lay in position as above described. An assault having been determined upon, I sent from my brigade, by direction of General Brooks, the Ninety-second New York Volunteers, Maj. T. A. Merriman commanding, to re-enforce the first line of attack. My remaining four regiments were ordered to support the assaulting party and meet any counter-charge of the enemy in the event of a repulse. These dispositions having been made, the advance was commenced and the work in front carried in gallant style. The Ninety-second New York, of my brigade, was among the first to scale the parapet and effect a lodgment in the fort. By order of General Brooks, the remainder of my brigade was at once hurried up and formed a new line of battle about seventy-five yards in front of the captured fort. This position was slightly intrenched and darkness having now shut in, further operations ceased for the night. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 16th I received orders from General Brooks to extend my line some 200 yards to the right, along a road leading across the valley toward the river. I accordingly moved by the right flank

the distance prescribed, and found myself facing a line of rebel rifle-pits with two redoubts about 100 yards to the right of my brigade. The line of pits was unoccupied by the enemy, being enfiladed by our own batteries on the hill to the left; the redoubts, however, were still held by the enemy, though in what force was unknown. I therefore sent forward the Twenty-first Connecticut by companies, deployed as skirmishers, to ascertain if the fort could be cheaply taken. The enemy was found in too strong a force to render an attack advisable, and half the skirmishers were withdrawn, the others remaining to give notice of any hostile movement. The remaining portion of my brigade was, in obedience to orders received, marched to a position near that occupied by it on the previous day before the charge. At 6 p. m. I was ordered to advance my brigade again to the front and join in the action then just commencing. Soon afterward I received instructions to report to General Birney, commanding division of the Second Corps. I was by him placed in reserve on his left, and remained there until daylight, when I was sent to the front and ordered to form a line of battle on the right of General Birney's division. His position having been taken during the night was securely intrenched along the edge of pine woods. On his right was an open field without any protection and swept by the enemy's fire. I had commenced to dig a covered way leading to General Birney's right, with the intention to extend his line of rifle-pits and thus introduce my men, when I was relieved by a brigade of General Birney's own command and resumed my position of the early morning. At 5 p. m. I was ordered by General Hancock to rejoin the Eighteenth Corps and marched with it to Appomattox Landing.

My losses during the two days were 1 enlisted man killed and 17 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY V. HENRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., Eighteenth Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this brigade since June 21, 1864:

By 4 o'clock on the morning of that day my brigade was on the march from the Appomattox Landing toward Petersburg. We reached the Army of the Potomac about noon, and halting my brigade in the rear of that of General Burnham, I reported in person to General Stannard at the immediate front. In accordance with orders then received, my brigade was at dusk placed on the left of the division in the front line, relieving therefrom a portion of the Sixth Corps. On examining my position I was much dissatisfied with the character and location of the earth-works already constructed. During the following night I, therefore, with the approbation of the general commanding division, changed and remodeled my lines throughout. Two covered ways were also commenced, connecting the front and rear of my brigade. This work of intrenching for my own troops and for several batteries located within the limits of my command has been constantly followed up from

that time to the present date. Although the working parties have been much exposed to the enemy's fire, yet such precautions have been taken that hardly a man has been hurt while using the shovel or pick. At daylight on the 24th the batteries of the enemy opened fire with unusual severity. After a furious cannonade of nearly an hour a portion of the rebel General Hoke's command attempted to charge my front. My pickets, obeying orders received, allowed the enemy's skirmishers to occupy my advanced pits. As soon as my pickets were withdrawn my front line, which up to this time had been silent, commenced a rapid and telling fire upon the enemy. The latter found themselves entrapped in my skirmish line, not being able to hold it, neither finding it possible to advance or retreat. Those who attempted to fall back were shot down, those who came forward first threw away their arms in token of surrender. Those who remained were sent for and brought in, either as wounded or prisoners. Hardly a man escaped. One captain and 60 enlisted men were brought to the rear by members of my own brigade, while more than 100 others, who after surrendering passed around to my right seeking an entrance, were taken by the next brigade.

That night more than 20 rebel dead were buried by my men in front of my lines. My own loss in the whole affair was trifling. The same evening I commenced the placing of an abatis before my front lines and continued this work on successive evenings till finished. The only delay in this labor was caused by the slowness with which the necessary materials arrived and the occasional fire of the enemy on my working parties. I afterward caused a ditch to be dug between the pit and abatis, the earth being thrown upon the butts of the latter. While this work was in progress I also projected and commenced a mine leading from my left up the turnpike to a rebel fort. The work upon this has been suspended, owing to the nature of the soil, which requires engineering materials not within my reach. My brigade has, from its first arrival up to the present date, been constantly represented at the front, not more than half of my men having ever been withdrawn at once.

The losses in my brigade during this period have been as follows: 7 enlisted men killed, and 2 officers and 27 enlisted men wounded.

Both the officers and men of my command have exhibited a promptness and alacrity in the performance of duty which has been very gratifying to me, and which I deem worthy of mention. This is especially true of that portion of my brigade which has been daily expecting to go home as veteran volunteers, and which might have been excused in being somewhat impatient of delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY V. HENRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM L. KENT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Eighteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by my brigade in the operations of July 29 and 30:

At 10.30 p. m. of the 29th my brigade was relieved from the front on the right of the line before Petersburg, and, under the direction of General Burnham, commanding division, was marched to the rear of the Ninth Corps, where, after some delay, it was distributed in the rifle-

pits directly opposite the rebel fort where the mine was laid and the charge to take place. As soon as these dispositions were made the mine was exploded and the attack commenced. During its progress my brigade rendered important service in keeping down the fire from the enemy's flanking pits. A number of my brigade also volunteered to bring in the wounded of the Ninth Corps, who were lying in an open field exposed to a heavy cannonade and musketry fire. Two men from the Fortieth Massachusetts were themselves wounded while thus engaged. When the negro troops retreated in confusion, arising from their being crowded in under a heavy fire, with no definite object in view, they were rallied behind my brigade, and in some instances by my officers. My men behaved with great steadiness and bravery under a heavy enfilading fire, and performed promptly whatever was asked of them to do. A nominal report of my casualties has already been sent in to division headquarters. My brigade was relieved by regiments from the Ninth Corps at 10 p. m. on the 30th, and marched a short distance to the rear, where it was joined by the rest of the division. The next morning it went into camp with the Eighteenth Corps.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY V. HENRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 271.

Report of Capt. James F. Brown, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLS.,
In the Field, Va., September 3, 1864.

GENERAL:*

At 2 a. m. of the 13th [June] I received orders to quietly withdraw the remainder of the regiment, except a skirmish line covering our front, which was also to be withdrawn on intimation of a similar movement by the Sixth Corps on our immediate left. By 3 a. m. the troops had all been withdrawn without opposition, and we were on our way to White House, which we reached at 10 a. m., and immediately embarked on transports, the men gratefully embracing the opportunity for a few hours' rest after their late exhausting labors.

At 11 a. m. the 14th we landed at Point of Rocks, near Bermuda Hundred, and encamped for the night. At 1 on the following morning we were again under arms, and crossing the Appomattox moved on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, with the cavalry, advanced rapidly, driving or capturing the enemy's outposts, and at 9 a. m. we were in position in front of his main works, situated on a high ridge and within easy range of the city. We were formed in column by division, ready for the assault whenever it should be deemed practicable, but the position was too formidable to be carried without the aid of more artillery. Some delay occurred in getting this into position, while the enemy worked his most vigorously. Finally, about 6 p. m., three full batteries were brought up, and under cover of their concentrated fire a strong skirmish line, advancing rapidly with the main body in supporting distance, rushed gallantly upon the parapet, driving the enemy from his guns, which

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 3 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1014.

were captured, together with the whole garrison and material in the fort. At the same time the supporting column moved up nearly abreast of the fort, and deploying to the right advanced in line across the open plain to the right and rear of the fort up to the road leading directly to the city, meeting with no opposition but what was easily overcome by the skirmishers, who captured here two fine pieces of artillery, with caissons and limbers, which the enemy in his haste had been unable to get away. Darkness prevented any farther advance for the night. Next morning this regiment was detached from the Third Brigade and deployed as skirmishers to feel the enemy's line in our front. After ascertaining his strength and position all but two companies were withdrawn and rejoined the Third Brigade in the position it occupied the previous night.

At 5 p. m. of the 17th the Third Brigade was ordered to the left to support the Second Corps in a charge on the inner line of defenses before the city. This charge was but partially successful, and on the following day we were withdrawn and returned to Bermuda Hundred, where we remained in reserve till the 21st, when we again joined the army before Petersburg, relieving the Sixth Corps in the trenches on the right next to the Appomattox. This position we held until the 29th of July. During this time there was almost constant picket and artillery firing on our front, with more or less casualties daily. Early on the morning of June 24 the enemy opened upon us a heavy artillery fire, which was continued for an hour or more, when he advanced a strong line to carry our works, supposing, as we learned from prisoners, that our force had been mostly withdrawn. Our men kept well concealed till the enemy were close upon them and then opened a most deadly fire that threw the enemy's line into complete confusion. Most of those who escaped the first fire at once threw down their arms and surrendered. Several hundred prisoners, in addition to the killed and wounded, thus fell into our hands. The enemy never repeated this attempt upon that portion of our lines.

On the afternoon of July 29 we received marching orders, and at 10 p. m. that evening were relieved in the trenches by a portion of the Second Corps, and moved to the left, in rear of the Ninth Corps. At 4 a. m. the following morning we were in position on the front of the Ninth Corps, with the right of the regiment resting opposite the celebrated Burnside mine under the enemy's works on Cemetery Hill, which was sprung at twenty minutes to 5, and which at first promising a most brilliant success ended without any favorable results. We held the position occupied in the morning during the day under a most terrific artillery fire, and at 10 p. m. were withdrawn, returning next morning to our old position in the trenches on the right. Here we remained until August 26, when the Eighteenth Corps was relieved by the Tenth, and we moved to our present position on the Bermuda defenses, where there is a comparative truce between the opposing forces.

Annexed is a complete list of casualties that have occurred during the operations embraced in the above report.*

Recapitulation: Killed—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 5. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 30. Total, 38.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BROWN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

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*Nominal list omitted.

No. 272.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of the 30th of July, 1864:

In accordance with original instructions the command was placed in reserve, opposite the left of the wood in rear of General Burnside's line, about 1 a. m. At about 6.30 o'clock I received instructions to occupy the ground vacated by a division of the Tenth Corps, which I accordingly did. Soon after, however, I was ordered to move to the attack, but found it impossible to advance my men, the way being blocked by other troops. I immediately made a personal examination of the position, and found that already more troops were in advance of my command than could be used to advantage, which fact I reported to the major-general commanding the corps. My order to advance was countermanded at once. At about 12 m. I was ordered to move my command to the rear and to go into camp.

A list of casualties has been transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 273.

Report of Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade, of operations June 13–18.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
New Berne, N. C., December 16, 1864.

SIR:*

Embarking again on transports on the 13th [June], were landed at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, on the night of the 14th.

At 2 a. m. on the 15th took up line of march for Petersburg, crossing the Appomattox, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy at 8 a. m. Advancing under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery to within a short distance of their works we halted and remained during the day exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and the enemy's fire, which was kept up at intervals until sundown, when a furious fire from our artillery was opened and the works carried by assault, the Twenty-fifth capturing two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, with caissons complete. Loss, 1 killed, 1 officer and 17 men wounded.

Nothing of note occurred until the 18th; the brigade was then ordered farther to the right for the purpose of capturing another line of works. A charge was made, but repulsed with a loss to the regiment of 6 killed, 1 officer and 12 men wounded.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PICKETT,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Vol. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General Massachusetts.

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* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1016.
† For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 274.

Report of Lieut. Col. William C. Moegling, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations June 18.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the battle of the 18th ultimo in front of Petersburg:

The regiment, forming part of Stedman's brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, left its bivouac at daylight on the 18th, and moved toward the enemy's works on the right. The regiment was deployed as skirmishers and advanced slowly toward the enemy's main line of works. About noon the regiment was ordered to advance at a double-quick and drive in the enemy's skirmishers which were lying in a line of rifle-pits in front of their main works. This was promptly done, and the enemy left their rifle-pits and fell back to their works, losing quite a number of killed and wounded, and some 30 were taken prisoners; also the officer in command of their line. The regiment still advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's works, where it was received with a heavy fire of musketry, and the support being too far back my line was obliged to fall back a short distance, but keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy, who had planted a piece in the road on our left, which sent three or four shells in our line, but was soon silenced by my skirmishers firing at the cannoneers in such a manner as to prevent them from working the piece. The regiment kept the front and participated in the charge which was made by the whole line in the afternoon. After being on picket all night the command was relieved about 8 o'clock on the next morning.

The following are the casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 4; wounded, 35; missing, 6. Aggregate, 5 killed, 38 wounded, and 6 missing.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. C. MOEGLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. T. ROBERTS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 275.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations June 15–19.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Point of Rocks, Va., June 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit my report of operations under the provisions of the following order of the major-general commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
In the Field, Va., June 14, 1864.

General HINKS:

You will report with your force in such position that you will be ready to move with General Smith just before daybreak. You will report personally to him at Broadway at 2 a. m. precisely. I think he will not keep you waiting. General Smith will march on the City Point road.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

At about 1 a. m. of the 15th instant I had moved Duncan's brigade, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth and Twenty-second Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry; Holman's (Provisional) brigade, consisting of the First U. S. Colored Infantry and one wing of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted); Angel's battery and Choate's (colored) battery, from the several positions which they previously occupied, to the immediate vicinity of Broadway, and at 2 a. m. reported in person to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith at Broadway. In accordance with his orders I concentrated my command in the immediate vicinity of Cope's house, below Broadway, on the road from City Point to Petersburg, at about daylight, with directions to take my place in column immediately following Kautz's cavalry.

The field return of the day exhibits the following effective force of the division present for duty: Duncan's brigade, officers and men, 2,200; Holman's brigade, officers and men, 1,300; Angel's battery, officers and men, 136; Choate's (colored) battery, officers and men, 111; aggregate, 3,747.

About 5 o'clock, General Kautz's cavalry column having passed, my division was ordered into column and proceeded as far as the railroad, when its march was obstructed by a halt of the cavalry, and sharp firing of musketry and artillery was heard toward the front. I immediately made a personal reconnaissance and found that the enemy had opened fire from a position in Baylor's field, which commanded the road, as it debouched from the wood and swamp near Perkinson's Saw-Mill, and that the head of the cavalry column had been driven in. Having reported the state of affairs to General Smith, I was ordered to deploy in two lines of battle, with skirmishers in front, and force a passage of the swamp. Duncan's brigade was formed on the first line, Holman's in the second. Considerable delay was occasioned by the difficulty in getting the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry into line by reason of its awkwardness in maneuver, it being composed of new recruits, and drilled only in Cooke's single rank cavalry formation, which entirely unfitted it to act as infantry in line. The lines, however, being formed, I ordered an advance, having directed Angel's battery into a position from which its guns were brought to bear upon the enemy over our advancing lines. The wood and swamp, through which ran a creek, was extremely difficult of passage, but the advance was finally made by most of the regiment, though furiously assailed with spherical case, canister, and musketry along the whole line. Some confusion, however, arose among the regiments upon the left of the road, and a few of the men fell back to the open space of ground. The enemy was found to be in a hastily constructed work, occupying a very strong position in Baylor's field, with four pieces of artillery and some force of infantry in the field-works, and two pieces of artillery, with supports, upon the crest of the hill on the right. The distance from the edge of the woods to the works was about 400 yards over open, rising ground, which was speedily overcome, when the enemy fled toward Petersburg, leaving in our hands one 12-pounder gun. This line was carried at a little later than 8 a. m. About 9 a. m. I renewed my march (Colonel Holman's command in advance) by the road from the City Point road to the Jordan Point road. Having reached the Jordan Point road, I turned to the right and again met the enemy's pickets on Bailey's Creek, near Bryant's house, and, deploying Holman's command, drove them in beyond the woods surrounding Ruffin's house. I immediately advanced my command into position in front of the enemy's works, covering my troops with a line of skirmishers from across the junction of the Jordan Point road and

Suffolk stage road on the left, and extending to the right beyond Peebles' house, and directed the skirmishing line to keep up a constant fire upon the gunners in the enemy's works. This position was gained at about 11 a. m. I now directed Colonel Duncan, with Captain Angel, to bring a portion of our guns into position to bear upon the enemy's works, if possible. This was found to be impracticable, on account of the complete sweeping cross-fire maintained by the enemy's batteries upon every portion of the crest, until later in the day, when a section was pushed into position to the right of Peebles' house and another section to the left of the house. At about 2 p. m., by direction of General Smith, the line was extended to the right to connect with General Brooks' line near the point of woods, after which no material change was made in the disposition of troops until preparations were made for the final charge. The enemy kept up an unremitting and very accurate and severe fire of artillery upon my position from the batteries now known as Batteries Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. At about 5 o'clock I was informed by General Smith that he intended to charge the works with the skirmish line, and directed me to cause the proper disposition to be made to advance as soon as General Brooks' line commenced to advance. I immediately directed the skirmish line to be strengthened and sufficiently advanced to gain the most favorable position for the purpose, and to drive in all of the enemy's sharpshooters. At about 7 o'clock an aide from General Smith informed me that the general had directed him to say that General Brooks would be in motion by the time that he (the aide) could reach me, and I, therefore, immediately ordered Colonels Duncan and Holman to commence the assault, which was executed with great gallantry and promptness, resulting in the carrying of all the works from No. 7 to No. 11 (five in number), and the capture of six guns, with caissons, prisoners, &c. Shortly after the final assault the division was joined on the left by General Birney's division, of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, with whom it occupied the works during the night. During the forenoon of the 16th instant my command was withdrawn to near the junction of the Spring Hill and City Point roads on the right, when I directed Colonel Holman, with his command, to picket the river from the right of General Martindale to the gun-boats, and held Duncan's brigade in reserve near the junction of the roads above referred to, employing heavy details to construct the batteries along the crest of the bluff near Walthall's, from which my guns were subsequently enabled to effectually silence the enemy's batteries across the river near Archer's.

On the 17th instant the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, of Duncan's brigade, were directed to report to General Martindale—the former for picket duty, the latter for a reconnaissance. On the 18th I directed Duncan's brigade to report to General Martindale for temporary duty. On the 19th the division was relieved by General Russell's division, of the Sixth Corps, and, marching over the pontoon bridge near Spring Hill, went into camp during the afternoon near Point of Rocks.

By reason of severe indisposition, under which I was suffering when the movement commenced, and of injuries received by an accident during the fight on the morning of the 15th, aggravating disabilities arising from old wounds, I was physically unable to take so active a part in the operations before Petersburg as I desired to, and am under great obligations to the brigade commanders and the members of my staff for their individual efforts to sustain me, and especially are my aides-de-camp, Capt. Thomas L. Livermore, Capt. James H. Wickes, and Lieut R. N. Verplanck, deserving of the highest credit for the zeal,

gallantry, and intelligence with which they discharged the duties devolving upon them. Col. J. H. Holman and Col. S. A. Duncan, commanding brigades, acquitted themselves with great gallantry and credit during the operations of the 15th, and I heartily approve their commendations of the gallant and soldierly behavior of the officers serving under them, who are mentioned in their several reports, and the reports of regimental commanders, and especially refer to the gallant bearing and soldierly behavior of Col. J. B. Kiddoo, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

In the gallant and soldierly deportment of the troops engaged on the 15th instant under varying circumstances; the celerity with which they moved to the charge; the steadiness and coolness exhibited by them under heavy and long-continued fire; the impetuosity with which they sprang to the assault; the patient endurance of wounds, we have a sufficient proof that colored men, when properly officered, instructed, and drilled, will make most excellent infantry of the line, and may be used as such soldiers to great advantage.

Our losses were quite heavy of officers and men, as shown in the inclosed summary of casualties, marked A.* Among the wounded were Col. H. S. Russell and Maj. Z. B. Adams, of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, who fell while gallantly leading their regiment in the charge at Baylor's farm, and Lieut. Col. Nathan Goff, jr., of the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, who fell in the movement upon the enemy's works. Inclosed are copies of the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and of my staff officers.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. W. HINKS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 276.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations July 29–31.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of July 30, 1864:

On the 29th ultimo, agreeably to orders received from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, I reported to Major-General Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps, for duty. I was assigned to the command of the Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps (U. S. Colored Troops), and temporarily assigned to the command of the First Division of the same corps, with instructions to visit the line of works occupied by the Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Burnside commanding, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the position I was to occupy with my command; which I did immediately. At 11 p. m. 29th ultimo my command was relieved by a portion of

* Not found, but see table compiled from nominal lists from June 15 to 30, 1864, pp. 236, 237.

General Mott's division, of the Second Army Corps, and moved in the direction of General Burnside's headquarters, arriving there at 12 p. m. The Second Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel Duncan commanding, relieved General Ledlie's command and a portion of General Potter's command in the trenches. The Second and Third Brigades of the First Division relieved General Willcox's command, and the First Brigade was held in reserve in rear of the Second Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops.

At 12 m. of the 30th I relieved a portion of General Turner's command with the First Brigade, First Division. My command was not engaged out of the trenches.

The Second and Third Brigades, First Division, were relieved on the night of the 30th, without my knowledge, by General Willcox's command, and the balance of my command was relieved on the night of the 31st, and marched to the position they formerly occupied, in rear of corps headquarters.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 277.

Report of Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, Second Brigade, of operations June 15.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, Va., June 22, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular of the 20th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late actions in front of Petersburg:

On the morning of the 15th I moved with the rest of the brigade from Spring Hill on the City Point road. Approaching the enemy's advanced line of rifle-pits near Baylor's house, I received orders from the colonel commanding the brigade to form line of battle and advance, the Fifth U. S. Colored Troops being at the same time on my right and the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops on my left. I also received orders from the colonel commanding to be ready to charge when ordered. After I had gotten under the fire of the enemy's artillery, concluding that on account of the broken nature of the ground orders could not reach me to charge, or that I could not be found, I took the responsibility and ordered my regiment to charge the line of rifle-pits in my front. The effect with which the enemy's artillery was playing upon my line was the strongest inducement for me to give this order. The charge was gallantly made, and that portion of the rifle-pits in front of my line possessed, together with one 12-pounder howitzer, from the fire of which my men suffered severely while coming from the woods. From thence I marched with the rest of the brigade to the left and toward the main line of the enemy's works. I took position in the first line and on the left of the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops at about

* Not found.

12 m. In this position I lost many men in killed and wounded and one officer killed. One company was thrown out as skirmishers, and at about 4 p. m. I received orders from the colonel commanding to send out three more companies and to form a skirmish line with one pace interval. I complied with said order by sending Major Cook, of my regiment, in command of the line. He received orders from the colonel commanding to advance his skirmishers till he felt the enemy's line, and to advance against his works when he saw the lines of General Brooks' command advancing. Accordingly, at a few minutes before sundown, Major Cook, seeing the line of General Brooks advancing, reports to me that he ordered his line to advance and charge the work in his immediate front, now known as Battery No. 7. He further reports that both officers and men cheerfully obeyed this order and advanced on the run till they got so far under the guns of the battery as to be sheltered from their fire. At this juncture Major Cook ordered his line to break to the right and left, in order to gain the rear of the work. This was promptly done, and Captain Force and Lieutenant Milliken, of my regiment, were the first to enter the work in the rear. These officers, as well as Major Cook, report to me that there were two 12-pounder howitzers and one iron piece in the fort when they entered it. The skirmishers of the First were on the left of Major Cook's line, and those of the Fourth were on the right, portions of both of which entered the fort after the men of my regiment had possessed it. When the skirmish line advanced I received orders from the colonel commanding to take the rest of my command to its support. I moved out on the double-quick, and finding Battery No. 7 in our possession I turned my attention to Battery No. 8. I found Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, First U. S. Colored Troops, with a portion of his skirmish line occupying a small lunette between Batteries Nos. 7 and 8, which had been abandoned by the enemy. I proposed that we unite our commands and charge Battery No. 8. He thought it not safe, but proposed to support me if I would do so. I immediately formed a column of companies, left a few of my men on the parapet of the lunette to engage the gunners on Battery No. 8, which were in easy range, and who were playing with some effect upon my men as they were forming for the charge. The charge was made across a deep and swampy ravine. The enemy immediately ceased firing his artillery and took the parapets of the fort and rifle-pit as infantrymen. My men wavered at first under the hot fire of the enemy, but soon, on seeing their colors on the opposite side of the ravine, pushed rapidly up and passed the rifle-pits and fort. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright came to my support when I had advanced part the way up the opposite side of the ravine and at a time when I was most heavily pressed. The enemy left me one 12-pounder howitzer in the fort, which was immediately turned against Battery No. 9. Lieutenant Short, whom I left in care of the wounded and to bury the dead, reports that he buried 11 and brought away 43 wounded. The enemy retreated to Battery No. 9, reformed and advanced apparently to take the work he had just lost. I formed all the men of both regiments and advanced to meet him, and drove him back. At this juncture I would have advanced against Battery No. 9 had it not been that company commanders assured me that the ammunition was about expended. At about 9 o'clock I was relieved by troops of the Second Corps, when I rejoined my brigade.

During the whole day my regiment, both officers and men, behaved in such a manner as to give me great satisfaction and the fullest confidence in the fighting qualities of colored troops. I take great pleasure

in calling the attention of the colonel commanding to the gallantry and skill of Major Cook while in command of the skirmish line in my front, and for his daring in attacking a heavy work with a line of skirmishers.

A list of casualties will be forwarded with this report.*

J. B. KIDDOO,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant VANNINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 278.

Report of Col. Alexander Piper, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations July 30.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, 18TH ARMY CORPS,
August 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Eighteenth Army Corps on July 30:

Instructions had been given on the evening of the 29th for those batteries in position to open fire on the enemy at a given signal, the signal being the explosion of the mine on Burnside's front. The batteries on the left of the line were directed to open on those batteries and troops of the enemy who might have a cross or enfilading fire on our advancing forces, but to be very careful that they did not interfere with our progress. The remaining batteries of the line were directed to open generally, and by annoying the enemy divert his attention from the threatened point. Captain Burton and Captain Dow, First Connecticut Artillery, were directed at first to open on Petersburg, to prevent, if possible, the assembling by them of re-enforcements. Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, had a general charge of the mortars and siege guns of the line. The instructions were strictly carried out, and a heavy fire for some two hours was kept up from the front of this corps. The batteries were arranged as follows, commencing on the left: On the extreme left of the line was a battery of five Coehorn mortars, commanded by Lieutenant Andrews, First Connecticut Artillery; next on the right, about 200 yards distant, was a battery of four Coehorn mortars, commanded by Captain Gould, Fourth New York Artillery. Immediately on the right of this was a battery of two 8-inch mortars, commanded by Lieutenant Sargeant, First Connecticut Artillery. About fifty yards on the right was a battery of two Coehorns, under charge of Captain Gould, Fourth New York Artillery. At the Hare house, about fifty yards to the right, was a battery of five light 12-pounders, commanded by Captain Anthony, Seventeenth New York Battery; four 8-inch mortars, Lieutenant Jackson, First Connecticut Artillery; two 20-pounder Parrotts of Ashby's battery (E, Third New York Artillery). About 700 yards to the right was a battery of three Coehorn mortars, Lieutenant Williams, First Connecticut Artillery; two light 12-pounders of Riggs' (H, Third New York Artillery). About 200 yards to the right, near the railroad (City Point), was a battery of two Coehorns, Lieutenant Beers, First Connecticut Artillery; three light 12-pounders of Riggs' (H, Third New York) battery. About 200 yards on the right was a battery of six 3-inch rifles of Angel's

* Not found, but see table, p. 237, embracing casualties from June 15 to 30, 1864.

battery (K, Third New York). About 300 yards on the right and across Harrison's Creek was a battery of three 30-pounder Parrotts and four 8-inch mortars, under charge of Captain Dow, First Connecticut Artillery. On the plain in front of corps headquarters was Howell's battery, six 10-pounder Parrotts. On the ridge on right of corps headquarters was Burton's (First Connecticut) battery of three 30-pounder Parrotts. On the railroad near the Spring Hill crossing was a 13-inch mortar, under charge of Captain Osborne, First Connecticut Artillery. At the Walthall house were two 20-pounder Parrotts of Ashby's battery (E, Third New York Artillery). At the Rushmore house was Brigham's battery, First Connecticut Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts. The light batteries of the corps not mentioned by name were prepared, but were not called on to take part in the firing. It is reported by deserters that one shell from the 13-inch mortar dismounted a gun in the battery known as the Chesterfield Battery; another struck in the works, killing and wounding from 8 to 10 men.

The following is the amount of ammunition expended during the day: By the light batteries, 155 solid shot, 361 shell, 161 spherical case, and 6 canister; by the heavy batteries and mortars, 1,093 shell.

The casualties in the artillery of the corps for the 30th were 2 men wounded, viz: Battery H, Third New York Artillery, 1; 8-inch mortar battery, First Connecticut Artillery, 1.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PIPER,
Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 279.

Report of Lieut. Michael Leahy, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, of operations June 20–26.

CAMP OF HORSE BATTERY B, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,
July 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Horse Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, attached to Cavalry Division, during raid through part of this State under your command:

The battery left camp at 1.30 a. m. on the 20th of June and halted on Spring Hill until the cavalry came up a short time after daybreak. All then advanced until about 11 a. m., when the command was halted for the day. The battery was not engaged in any way until the afternoon of the 25th, when an attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge over the Staunton River, on the Petersburg and Danville Railroad. The battery shelled the bridge and the enemy's works for several hours. The attempt failed and the command commenced falling back to our line before Petersburg. Our progress was uninterrupted until reaching the vicinity of Stony Creek, when our advance became engaged with the enemy. We succeeded in passing to the left while the enemy were occupied by General Wilson's command and marched all night. We met the enemy about 9 a. m. near Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. My right section was placed in

position in a large field at a distance of about 700 yards from the enemy, who was in the act of charging our line at the time; we opened on him with canister and he was driven back. The left section had in the mean time been placed in position about 800 yards to the right and rear of the right section. These positions were held for about two hours, when the right section joined the left. At this time Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, was in position on our left, both batteries being formed in echelon, forming nearly a half circle, enabling the fire to be changed to any direction with but little maneuvering. The batteries opened on a bend of woods at about 1,100 yards' distance, bursting the shells on the margin of the woods. This position remained unchanged for about three hours, when heavy firing was heard on the left and at the same time in the rear. It was quite apparent that we were completely surrounded. At this time orders arrived to limber up and get the battery out on a road somewhere. Acting under these orders, I limbered up and followed the column, which, to my surprise, was retreating, with the cavalry in front, the artillery bringing up the rear without any support. We finally got a support, who remained with us until we came to a creek, which could not be easily passed with artillery. Every exertion was made to get our pieces over in quick time, but our support, without firing a shot, or in the least attempting to check the enemy's advance (so as to give us a chance), broke and ran, crushing in before the pieces and choking up the only way to get the battery out. Seeing that every chance was gone I reluctantly ordered the pieces to be spiked and the horses unhitched. My orders were most effectually carried out; the guns were rendered useless to the enemy, solid shot being rammed into the bore by handspikes; also spiked in the usual manner.

My men behaved with great coolness, remaining with the pieces until the enemy were within fifty or seventy-five yards of them.

My loss in material consists of 4 3-inch rifled guns, 4 caissons for same, implements and equipments, about 150 rounds of ammunition, 71 horses, 16 sets lead harness for two horses, 8 sets wheel harness for two horses, 2 sets ambulance harness, 14 sets wheel ambulance. Most of my horses were lost through being completely worn out by the severe work they had during the raid. Thirty-two of my men are missing. I have present for duty, enlisted men, 39; commissioned officers, 1.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LEAHY,

Second Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Brigadier-General KAUTZ,

Commanding Cavalry Division, in the Field.

No. 280.

Reports of Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations June 15–30.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,

Near Point of Rocks, Va., June 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I herewith submit my report of the operations of the Cavalry Division in the advance upon Petersburg on the 15th and 16th instant, together with the sub-reports of regimental and brigade commanders:

The command, consisting of portions of the Eleventh and Fifth Pennsylvania, Third New York, First District of Columbia, First New York

Mounted Rifles, and a section of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Easterly, in all about 2,500 men, crossed the pontoon bridge across the Appomattox between 12 o'clock and daylight on the morning of the 15th. We came upon the enemy's pickets on reaching the City Point Railroad. We drove them in, capturing one line of obstructions, an abatis across the road at the saw-mill; a second line, consisting of a long rifle-pit, manned with three pieces of artillery and an infantry support, commanding the road which debouched from a dense wood. Leaving some carbineers to hold the road until the infantry should come up, I crossed the cavalry over to the Jordan Point road, by a farm road. Here we carried another line of obstructions made by the cavalry picket in the woods, where the enemy fled, leaving the body of a lieutenant in the road. A battalion of rebel cavalry fled upon our approach and we passed on across the Prince George road to the Norfolk road without difficulty. Here we drove in the pickets to the main intrenchments, which we came in sight of about 12 o'clock. Several hours were occupied in reconnoitering the enemy's works and bringing up the column. Several miles of intrenchments were in view, the ground in front was comparatively level and afforded little or no cover from the enemy's artillery to approach the works. The enemy opened with artillery from five redoubts as soon as we appeared in view, and subsequently two more redoubts were developed on our extreme right. The works were not strongly [manned] with infantry, and I decided to make a demonstration, and, if possible, to get through the line. About 3 o'clock all the carbineers were brought forward, except the First New York Mounted Rifles, which were held in reserve, the First Brigade on the right and the Second on the left. A general advance was ordered and the skirmishers pushed forward to within 500 yards of the intrenchments. As only a portion of the men are armed with carbines, and so many men are required to take care of the horses, our line was really weaker than the enemy's in men, and the skirmishers could not be advanced any farther. We held on until about 5.30 p. m., hoping to see some indications that General Smith had carried the enemy's line on our right, but for several hours no firing had been heard in that direction, the skirmishers were getting short of ammunition, and on the right they were already falling back. I, therefore, ordered the left to retire also, as I had observed indications that the enemy were re-enforcing in that direction. My impression proved correct, as Colonel Spear reported that he could not have held his position any longer. I withdrew my entire command to the Jordan Point road and bivouacked. It was a fatiguing day's work, and the men having had no rest the night before, preparing for the march and fighting and skirmishing all morning, they were in no condition to assault intrenchments, even had they been the proper arm for such service I had but two pieces of artillery, which were served to the extent of their capacity in drawing the enemy's artillery fire, but were entirely inadequate to the artillery of the enemy, which at one time amounted to twelve pieces.

Our loss was small, as the enemy's artillery was very badly served. Had it been well served we never could have made the advance we did. I regret to announce the loss of Colonel Mix. The conflicting reports concerning him agree only in one particular—that he was left mortally wounded in front of the enemy's works on our right.

The command was occupied on the 16th guarding the left flank of the Army of the Potomac until relieved after dark by the Fifth Corps, when, in obedience to orders, the division returned to their camps

within the intrenchments, except the First New York Mounted Rifles, which was directed to report to General Smith, from which no report has been received.

The following is a summary of our losses on the expedition:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	2	17	3	22
Second Brigade	4	13	2	19
Fourth Wisconsin Battery	.....	2	.....	2
Total	6	32	5	43

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

JUNE 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I nave to report that my division, and a portion of General Wilson's division, has just arrived here. Our expedition was very successful until this afternoon, when we were surrounded and overpowered and had to abandon our transportation, wounded, and prisoners. I escaped with my division by taking it through the woods and charging across the railroad. General Wilson has probably gone back to go around by way of Jarratt's Station. The fight occurred near Reams' Station, on the Halifax road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Jones' Neck, Va., July 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the operations of the division under my command in the expedition to destroy the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

I reported to General Wilson, in obedience to orders of the lieutenant-general, on the 21st ultimo, with my command, composed of the First and Second Brigades, under Colonels West and Spear, composed of the Fifth Pennsylvania and Third New York Cavalry and the Eleventh Pennsylvania and First District of Columbia Cavalry, respectively, in all 2,414 officers and men. Lieutenant Leahy, commanding Elder's battery, First U. S. Artillery, was also attached to my command.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 22d my command took the advance and marched to Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, having driven the enemy's pickets from near the Jerusalem plank road, a distance of five miles. I learned from captured pickets that

two brigades of cavalry, under W. H. F. Lee, were stationed at the Six-Mile House guarding the railroad. In order to place this force in our rear, I directed the head of the column south, crossing the railroad to the Boydton pike, along which we marched for four or five miles, and then turning westward reached Dinwiddie Court-House about noon. At Reams' Station we burned the depot and a train of platform cars. From the court-house we marched north, striking the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, about half way between Sutherland's and Ford's Depots. We marched along the railroad, the advance reaching Ford's Depot about 6 p. m. Here we captured and destroyed two trains and engines. The command was engaged until late in the night burning the railroad track.

Between 1 and 2 a. m. on the 23d the command marched and continued steadily on the road, reaching the junction near Burkeville at 3 p. m. without opposition. Here we proceeded at once to the destruction of the roads leading toward Richmond and toward Lynchburg. The brigade commanders charged with the duty report several miles thoroughly destroyed in every direction. During the night Captain Whitaker, of General Wilson's staff, reached me and reported the enemy in between our commands, opposing his advance. At 3 a. m. I marched for Meherrin Station, on the Danville road, detaching parties at intervals to destroy the railroad, which was readily done by piling fence rails on the track lengthwise with the rail, which burned the string pieces and cross-ties so as to require the road to be newly relaid wherever it was destroyed. The advance halted early in the afternoon at Keysville, and continued the destruction of the road until late at night. The command was here joined by the Third Division.

Soon after daylight on the morning of the 25th the march was continued and the road destroyed to Roanoke Station. The depots at Drake's Station and Mossing Ford, and the large steam saw-mill at the latter place, as well as two other small saw-mills, were burned. A number of culverts and small bridges, the largest across the Little Roanoke River, were destroyed. At the Staunton River we found the enemy holding the large bridge on the opposite bank, strongly fortified with artillery. General Wilson directed me to make the attempt to burn the bridge. About 6 p. m the First Brigade advanced on the right of the embankment leading toward the bridge, and the Second Brigade on the left. The attack was maintained for two or three hours, but failed, with a loss of about 60 killed and wounded, among them a large proportion of officers. The bridge was strongly defended by a force quite as large as the assaulting party, with a river between them, a line of rifle-pits on the river-bank at the base of the bluff, another line below the crest of the bluff, and a line of redoubts on the summit of the bluff. Our forces had to advance on a double bottom land, commanded at every point by the enemy, and no shelter for our men. The heat was intense; a number of officers and men fell from sunstroke; the burning of the bridge was, therefore, reluctantly abandoned. My division held the position during the night, whilst the Third Division took the advance, moving eastward through Wylliesburg and Christianville. Roanoke Depot was destroyed by the rear guard. The enemy shelled the column after daylight without effect.

During the 26th, 27th, and 28th the division was in rear, and was not molested seriously by the enemy, although small parties appeared and fired upon the rear of the column. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 29th the division again took the advance, marching direct for

Reams' Station, and when within a short distance of the station the advance was confronted by infantry and artillery, and farther progress stopped. Disposition was immediately made to resist the enemy until communication could be had with the Army of the Potomac. Captain Whitaker, of General Wilson's staff, volunteered to go through the enemy's lines with a company of cavalry, and other scouts were started to go into our lines. Whilst making disposition of the different regiments of my command, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was in the advance, was thrown into momentary confusion by an attack in flank by a regiment of Alabama troops, but several companies rallied immediately and charged the enemy, routing them, and capturing about 50 prisoners. Considering the enemy too strong to assault, there seemed no other course left except to intrench and hold on to our position until relieved by the Army of the Potomac. I accordingly ordered such defenses to be made as our means afforded. Two small breast-works were hastily thrown up, rails were piled up and trees felled to protect sharpshooters, which had the effect of keeping the enemy at bay in my front, and my command was not again molested. General Wilson having come up with his division, and finding the enemy advancing from the direction of Petersburg, on the stage road, in strong force, it was decided to destroy the trains, abandon the wounded, and try and save the men and horses by retreating. I was directed to bring up the rear, but before the retreat could be effected the enemy forced our lines between my command and the Third Division, several regiments of the latter falling back into my lines, creating some confusion. Finding that I could not get to the stage road, I immediately determined to turn the enemy's left flank and thus seek to reach our lines. This was done without opposition. We crossed the railroad between Reams' Station and Rowanty bridge and reached our lines soon after dark, and bivouacked. As we pursued no road, but marched by compass, passing most of the way through timber and heavy undergrowth, the artillery could not be brought through. It was hauled off the field and finally abandoned in a swamp, where the carriages mired, and could not be extricated. The officers in command of the batteries report that they spiked the pieces before leaving them. Nearly all the efficient men of my division came through in this way, also portions of the Second Ohio, Fifth New York, and fragments of other regiments of the Third Division—perhaps 1,000 men in all. The provost guard, stragglers, men sent to the rear with wounded, for ammunition, and other purposes (perhaps 500 in all of my division) were separated with the Third Division, the greater portion of which followed the route taken by that division and came in with it. The loss in the division will not be ascertained correctly for some time yet, as the men continue to come in, most of them dismounted, and many are reported still behind, although within our lines.

The condition of the command was such that it was impossible to assault or oppose, with any hope of success, the great superiority of fresh troops marched out of Petersburg to oppose us. For nine days the men had been constantly in the saddle, or engaged at night in destroying railroads. Our provisions were exhausted and no adequate supply could be obtained from the country through which we marched. The men were so much fatigued that every exertion of the officers was necessary to keep the men awake, even under the fire of the enemy. Many men were captured in consequence of falling asleep by the roadside. The unusual proportion of officers killed and wounded in my command attest their gallantry.

The various members of the staff of the division performed their duties with the greatest zeal and credit to themselves. Copies of reports of brigade and regimental commanders are herewith submitted, with full lists of casualties, and a summary of the losses in the division:

Troops.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade:				
5th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	3	165	169
3d New York Cavalry	2	1	82	85
Second Brigade:				
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	18	32	115	165
1st District of Columbia Cavalry	8	42	68	118
Battery B, 1st U. S. Artillery			32	32
Total	29	78	462	569

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 281.

Report of Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 21–30.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Jones' Landing, Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this brigade during the recent movement:

On the 21st of June I marched from my camp near the breast-works at daylight, crossed the pontoon bridge, and proceeded to the vicinity of Mount Sinai Church, where the division formed a junction with General Wilson.

On the 22d I moved at 3 a. m., following the Second Brigade, passed Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, thence, via Dinwiddie Court-House, to the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, which was struck at Sutherland's Station. That station was destroyed by the Second Brigade. My brigade continued on down the road to Ford's Station, where we encamped for the night and sent out a strong party to destroy the track, &c.

On the 23d marched at 2 a. m., still following the Second Brigade past Blacks and Whites Station, and through Nottoway Court-House to Burkeville, where we encamped for the night. Here I was ordered to destroy the Richmond branch of the railroad uniting at this point. I at once sent out a detail of 600 men, who worked vigorously until midnight, when they were relieved by the remainder of my effective force. The latter detail worked until the hour for marching. I destroyed effectually two miles and a half of this road. The work was very hard, owing to the scarcity in some places of fence rails or other dry wood, and also to the great weight of the track, about one mile of which we overturned and burned completely up.

On the 24th I marched at 4 a. m., in advance, along the Richmond and Danville Railroad, halting every few hours and sending out parties to destroy the track, stations, water-tanks, &c. Marching in this manner we reached Keysville. We halted for the night and again sent out heavy working parties to destroy the road.

On the 25th marched at 4 a. m., still in advance, and halting to destroy the road, I detached a squadron to Johnson's Saw-Mill, about three miles across the railroad, which my men destroyed. This mill and another private mill, with the company mill, three in all, were the only resources the enemy would have from whence to get timber to repair the road. They were all completely destroyed. We continued on, via Drake's Branch Station to Roanoke Station, where we halted for three hours and worked vigorously, destroying the road and bridge. This done, we marched on to the Staunton River, arriving in front of the enemy's position at the bridge, driving their pickets from the depot as we approached. Here a halt was made, and after the enemy's position had been reconnoitered by the commanding generals, I was ordered to dismount my brigade and advance on the right upon the bridge; I was also ordered to have a detail provided with light combustible material, to be carried along, with which to fire the bridge. This was done. My advance was, with one squadron of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, the remainder of that regiment supporting the skirmishers, while the Third New York was kept to the left and rear in reserve. Our advance was not opposed, except by artillery fire, for some distance, nor until we were within musket-range of the bridge, where a sharp fire was opened upon us, both from the bridge and from the opposite side of the stream. As the Second Brigade advanced on the opposite side of the railroad, and as soon as artillerists got the range of the bridge, the enemy at the end of the bridge nearest us grew very unsteady, and I thought a direct and rapid charge down the railroad would frighten them away. This I tried with two companies of the Third New York, but found the fire of artillery and musketry so well directed at the railroad from the end of the bridge, and across the stream on both sides of the road, that I was forced to come down and join the main body on the flat below. We worked our way, skirmishing to within about 200 yards of the main bridge, where we came to a small bridge, underneath which the lines of the two brigades (First and Second) became united. Under cover of this bridge I formed an assaulting party and directed it up the embankment, in the hope that by a quick move we might obtain possession of the main bridge sufficiently long to fire it. The men tried repeatedly to gain a foothold on the railroad, and to advance along the sides of the embankment, but could not. The height of the railroad embankment enabled the enemy from their position down by the water's edge, across the stream, to sweep the sides and track with a terrible fire, while they were in a position of complete security. We held all the ground we took until the order came to withdraw, which was received about 11 p. m., through an aide-de-camp of General Wilson. The loss of the brigade, as will be seen by reports of regimental commanders, was 5 officers and 19 men; of the men 9 are known to have been killed. Our wounded were all brought away from that field.

On the 26th started at sunrise, following General Wilson's division, the Second Brigade in rear, and marched about ten miles, halted two hours, then continued on until 10 p. m. Of the 27th and 28th I kept no account, excepting that at about dark on the 28th we came to Stony Creek and found General Wilson's division engaged with the enemy.

Here I placed one regiment in position (Fifth Pennsylvania) to protect the wagon train, in obedience to orders from General Kautz, and left the other standing in the road. After halting about two hours I put my brigade en route, following the division artillery, which was preceded by the Second Brigade. On the 29th arrived at Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Whilst en route an officer came from the rear and reported a party of bushwhackers annoying the train, and no troops of ours following the train sufficiently near to protect it. I at once sent one squadron of the Third New York Cavalry, under Captain Hall, to act as rear guard. Soon after I received an order to send two squadrons to the rear to communicate with General Wilson. I selected the detail from the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and placed Captain Ker in command. The duty was done, the captain reporting to me with his command in the field at Reams' Station. Afterward I was ordered, while debouching upon the plain near Reams', to send one company on scouting duty with a captain of General Wilson's staff. The detail was made. It was not heard from again until we arrived in our present camp. Upon arriving at Reams' I found the Second Brigade sharply engaged, and I was ordered to dismount my brigade and place it in a designated position, which was at once done. The gallant conduct of the Second Brigade relieved the immediate pressure, however, and my brigade remained in position without becoming engaged. General Wilson's troops coming up and getting into position on our left flank brought on a very sharp engagement. I was ordered to "prepare to cut loose from everything." I accordingly gave orders to abandon all carts and vehicles. Then I received an order to move out, following Colonel Spear's brigade. This I attempted to obey, but the artillery got between my brigade and Spear's, and I held back my men to let the artillery pass. Coming up to a swamp stream, after having passed through a pine timber first, and afterward through a thick growth of young pines, on no road, I found the artillery stopped by the swamp. Up to this time, notwithstanding a severe artillery and at times sharp musketry fire, my brigade held together well. Desperate efforts were made to get the artillery across. The enemy held the stream not 200 yards to our right, and were advancing (not an imaginary enemy, but a real enemy) in force, in line of battle upon our rear. The artillery carriages in their efforts to cross the swamp got down to their axles in mud; fence rails were piled in without stint, but to no purpose; horses and carriages went down, and the whole pack had to be abandoned. At this time the enemy had closed upon our rear and opened fire, creating confusion in my brigade. The men deployed along the swamp to find crossings. I became separated from the bulk of them, and know but little of after occurrences. Not a wheel was saved; mountain howitzers and all fell into the hands of the enemy. I aided in rallying about 1,000 men and officers, fragments of all the regiments in both divisions, and succeeded in bringing them safely within our picket-lines, traveling principally by the compass until I neared the railroad. Some little inconvenience was experienced from small parties of the enemy who were concealed in the woods along the road. Nothing serious, however, occurred to prevent our joining the column under General Kautz a short time before our pickets were reached.

Our loss in officers and men has been most severe. Nineteen commissioned officers and 550 enlisted men are missing. Some of them will yet come in, a few having been heard from. I have no doubt a large proportion have gotten beyond the enemy and will appear either at some point on the James River or at the lines near Portsmouth. I

infer this from the direction the clouds of dust on my right indicated the column to have taken, which was considerable southwest of the route I followed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M. WEST,
Colonel Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written a report has come in of General Wilson having reached the James River with a large portion of the officers and men supposed to have been missing. No report of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry accompanied this for the reason that that regiment was under my immediate command, and its special operations are specifically referred to herein. The subjoined shows the loss at Staunton Bridge in each regiment. Third New York Cavalry, 2 enlisted men killed and 2 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men wounded. Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 7 enlisted men killed and 3 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men wounded.

ROBERT M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 282.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, of operations June 15.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
In the Field, June 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of my regiment on the recent march:

I crossed the Appomattox about 2 o'clock the morning of the 15th instant, and joined the column about three miles from the pontoon. After marching about seven miles, my regiment being the advance, the vedettes were fired into by a strong rebel picket concealed behind an extensive blockade; the carbineers of my regiment were dismounted and charged, under command of Capt. James R. Chamberlin; our loss was only 2 horses; 1 rebel soldier was killed and 1 taken prisoner. Nothing further of importance transpired until arriving on the extreme right of the works around Petersburg. The carbineers of my regiment there present (ninety-six in number) were deployed as skirmishers, advancing on the rebel earth-works. The casualties attending the skirmishing were as follows: During the skirmishing Col. Simon H. Mix is reported to have been mortally wounded. As he was not in the vicinity of my regiment, I am unable to report the circumstances attending it. Private Nuttall, Company E, killed. Mortimer Odett, Company G, accidentally shot himself; Capt. James R. Chamberlin, Company A; James Larkin, Company D; Sergeant Mosier, Company E; Thomas Cook, Company K; Alfred Van Buskirk, Company K; and Philander Freeman, Company M, wounded slightly; Corporal Ellis, Company I, and Sergeant Cummings, Company K, missing.

I arrived in camp at 5 p. m.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. I. H. PUTNAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Kautz's Cavalry Division.

No. 283.

Report of Capt. John M. Willson, Third New York Cavalry, of operations June 21–30.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 1, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 21st day of June last the Third New York Cavalry Regiment, of which Maj. N. Hall had command (and to which I afterward succeeded him on the 25th of June), left camp near Hatcher's, Va., and crossed the Appomattox River and joined Brigadier-General Wilson's division of cavalry, where we bivouacked until next morning. June 22, at 2 a. m. we moved forward with the column and bivouacked at Ford's Station, on the Petersburg and South Side Railroad, where we assisted in tearing up and destroying the road in general. The next morning, June 23, we again moved forward in the column, and halted at Burkeville, the junction of the Richmond and Danville and Petersburg and South Side Railroads, where we assisted in destroying the road and burning the depot. Here we worked pretty much all night. The next morning, June 24, we took the advance and destroyed and burned Davis', Meherrin, and Keysville Stations. At each of the above-named places we took up from one to five miles of railroad.

June 25, we moved forward and assisted in destroying Drake's Branch, Mossing Ford, and Carrington Stations, and at 4 p. m. we came in sight of Staunton River bridge, where we found quite a force. After forming the regiment into line of battle we dismounted the men and attacked the enemy guarding the bridge. Major Hall had command of the dismounted men. We skirmished with the enemy until 9 p. m., when we fell back and I took command. Here we lost 2 killed and 5 wounded, two of whom were officers. We lay here until next morning, when Brigadier-General Wilson's division took the advance.

June 26 and 27, we moved in column in the rear of Wilson's division. Bivouacked at about 12 (midnight) each night.

June 28, we marched all day and night and passed General Wilson's division, who were fighting near Stony Creek Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Moved on, and Wednesday morning, June 29, one squadron, consisting of Companies C, E, and H, commanded by Captain Hall, was ordered by brigade commander, Colonel West, to hold the bridge across Stony Creek until the wagon train had crossed, and it was reported to me that after the train had crossed General Wilson ordered the squadron to fall in the rear of his division, and, consequently, the squadron did not return to the regiment, and I have not heard of them since. Company G, Lieutenant Ford commanding, was ordered to report to some officer on General Wilson's staff (by command of Colonel West) to open communication with Lieutenant-General Grant. The remainder of the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and I dismounted the carbineers and sent them forward, under command of Captain Pierce, who moved into the woods, forming a part of the right wing. Here we remained until 12 m., when he fell back, per order, to the house in the center of the field. Here they remained until I ordered them to mount their horses, as all the other regiments had left the field, the enemy having appeared in heavy force and opened fire from the woods on my left. After I had mounted my men I received orders

to fall to the rear of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. I brought my regiment off the field through the woods in good order, under a heavy fire, until I reached a narrow dirt road (before reaching the railroad), when the enemy fired on a column of men with led horses, and they broke through my column. The consequence was a general confusion. But I soon formed them into column again and then crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, about three miles above Stony Creek. After crossing the railroad I had several skirmishes with the enemy, but I finally succeeded in gaining the cross-road, where I found General Kautz. We marched and bivouacked inside of our lines.

June 30 we arrived in camp at 4 p. m.

Loss in missing—2 captains, 6 lieutenants, and 229 enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILLSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. I. H. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The missing are constantly rejoining the regiment at this camp.

No. 284.

Reports of Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 15–30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, June 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of your instructions of this date, I have the honor to inform you that the following is a correct report of the operations of my brigade on the 15th and 16th instant:

My brigade crossed the Appomattox River on the pontoon bridge between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, marched out about three miles, then halted until 5 o'clock, then marched in the direction of Petersburg, met the enemy's pickets at 6 o'clock, and the advance was ordered to charge them, which they did, driving them into their works. I immediately deployed the First District of Columbia Cavalry as skirmishers on right and left of the road and advanced with them to within about 800 yards of the enemy's works, when they opened upon us with two pieces of artillery and a heavy musketry fire. I held my position until ordered to fall back by the brigadier-general commanding division, then joined the main column, marching in the direction of the Prince George road, marched to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, took the road leading to the right, there met about fifty rebel cavalry, which the advance squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry charged, driving them back until our men came within range of the enemy's guns from their earth-works, when I halted them and awaited orders from the brigadier-general commanding. When the orders were received they were to advance my brigade on the left of the road as skirmishers, which I did, keeping on a line as near as possible with the First Brigade on the right. I advanced to within about 1,500 yards of the enemy's works, the enemy opening upon my line with artillery. I held my position until about 4 o'clock, when I fell back to my horses, by order of the general commanding, then marched back to near General

W. F. Smith's corps; there bivouacked all night. At 5.30 o'clock on the morning of the 16th marched out in the direction of Petersburg, arriving near Major-General Smith's headquarters at 9 o'clock, halted until 11 o'clock, when I received orders to move; did so, marching out to the Prince George road and down the Prince George road to Birchett's house, where I bivouacked, according to orders from the brigadier-general commanding, until 11 o'clock at night, when we again marched in the direction of camp, crossing the pontoon bridge on the Appomattox River about 2.30 and reached camp about 3.15 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

Inclosed are lists of casualties* and the reports of my regimental commanders.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kautz's Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, near Jones' Landing, Va., July 1, 1864.

Pursuant to orders from the general commanding division, my brigade left camp on the morning of the 21st of June, crossed the pontoon bridge at 4.30, marched out to Mount Sinai Church, reaching there at 10.30, bivouacked until 2 a. m. 22d, took line of march (my brigade in advance) toward Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, reaching Reams' Station at 7.30 a. m., driving in enemy's pickets. At the station we destroyed railroad buildings, a portion of the track, and thirteen dirt cars; marched on to Dinwiddie Court-House, halted near one hour, and marched toward Ford's Depot, on the South Side Railroad, reaching there about 5.30 p. m.; found two locomotives and eighteen platform and other cars, all of which were destroyed, with a great quantity of track. The men were kept at work destroying the railroad until near 12 o'clock at night, then bivouacked until morning of the 23d. At 1.30 line of march was again taken up, my brigade in the advance; marched along the South Side Railroad, passing Wilson's at 4 a. m., Blacks and Whites at 6.30 (there destroyed one car and water-tank); reached Nottoway Court-House at 10.30; halted a short time, and then marched on to junction of South Side, Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville Railroads, reaching there at 3 p. m. Immediately put my brigade (pursuant to instructions from the general commanding division) to work destroying the Lynchburg railroad above the Junction, which was done effectually for nearly five miles, men working until midnight, then bivouacked until 4 a. m. morning of the 24th, when the general commanding division ordered my brigade to remain and destroy the Junction, which was done effectually, taking me over an hour to do it. I then marched in rear of First Brigade along the Danville railroad, reaching Price's Station at 7.30, where the First Brigade was halted and at work destroying the road above the station. I destroyed it below the station for two miles, marched on up the road, reaching Meherrin Station at 9 a. m., destroying the road effectually along the route nearly all the way and at the station. Marched to Keysville Station, reaching there at 1.30, destroying the track between the two stations on our way. At Keysville bivouacked for the night. Men were at work on the road until near midnight.

*Not found, but see table embodied in Kautz's report, p. 730.

Saturday, 25th, marched on up the railroad, reaching Drake's Branch Station at 9 a. m., destroying the road as on previous days; halted for two hours, then marched on toward Roanoke Station, on the Staunton River, reaching it at 5 p. m., when the enemy immediately opened upon us with artillery from an earth-work on the opposite side of the river-bank, also from the bridge with heavy musketry. I immediately dismounted Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of my command and deployed them as skirmishers to the left of the railroad, and advanced under heavy fire of musketry and artillery to within good rifle-range, when I halted and opened upon the enemy. I held my position until compelled to fall back by the superior force of enemy and their being protected by earth-works, while my men were exposed to all their fire. I fell back about 200 yards and then held my position until the men were nearly out of ammunition, when I fell back to the depot. After getting ammunition and resting the men, I was again sent out to the same position, to hold it during the night, which I did until all of General Wilson's division and the First Brigade of General Kautz's division had been withdrawn, when I withdrew to the depot, destroying the same and railroad, and marched away in good order at 5 a. m. June 26; passed Christianville at 7.30 p. m. The rear of my brigade (First District of Columbia Cavalry) were attacked by small parties of rebels about 5 p. m., but were successfully repulsed. Halted at 2 o'clock morning of 27th, and bivouacked until 6.30, when we again marched, making several halts during the day. Crossed Meherrin River at 8.45 and reached Price's farm at 10.30 p. m., where we bivouacked all night. 28th, marched at 5.30 a. m., passing Liberty Church at 9.45 a. m., Smoky Ordinary at 10, reaching and crossing the Nottoway bridge at 4 p. m.; halted for a short time, moved on toward Stony Creek Station; General Wilson's division attacked by enemy at the last-named station. My brigade (Kautz's division) sent in advance toward Reams' Station; marched all night, reaching a position within half a mile of Reams' on the morning of the 29th about 6 o'clock. Enemy immediately opened upon the advance with artillery, driving them back to the main column. I at once ordered the advance regiment (Eleventh Pennsylvania) to form in a field a little to the rear and left of the main road, and the carbineers, about twenty to a company, to dismount and advance as skirmishers, while the mounted portion of the regiment was kept in position ready for a charge upon the enemy should they advance. The First District of Columbia Cavalry, being all armed with rifles, were all dismounted, with the exception of No. 4, to hold the horses, and advanced as skirmishers. Just as the First District of Columbia got into position the Alabama Brigade (rebel), Colonel Sanders commanding, charged upon my skirmish line, when the mounted portion of Eleventh [Pennsylvania] and First District of Columbia, dismounted, charged them, driving them back under cover of the woods. In the charge the Eleventh captured a large number of prisoners belonging to several different Alabama regiments. I held my first position for about two hours and until forced back to a new line by the enemy trying to turn the left flank. The command was so much exhausted that it was almost an impossibility to keep them from falling asleep while on the skirmish line. They were compelled to fall back until near the artillery, but still nobly fought the foe. By this time the order had been given by General Wilson to cut loose from everything and save, if possible, the men and horses. The general commanding division held his position until a large portion of General Wilson's division, who were in our rear, were driven in upon us by

General Hampton's Cavalry Legion; we then being surrounded on our front, rear, and left by overwhelming forces of rebel infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I then received the order to take the advance and cut my way through to the plank road, which was accomplished by taking a southeasterly course through an almost impenetrable woods and swamp, passing the enemy on either flank, enforcing a passage. I reached the plank [road] at Proctor's Tavern about 5.30 p. m. I then marched toward our lines, passing our pickets, and reaching the headquarters of Captain Crowninshield at 11.30 p. m., where we bivouacked until 5.30 June 30, then marched to our old camp on the James River.

Inclosed please find a list of casualties* of my command, which is very heavy. Up to this hour, 6 p. m., men supposed to have been killed or captured are constantly coming in.

In closing my report it gives me great pleasure to state that my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. J. Frank Cummings, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, performed his duty nobly, gallantly; and ever ready at all times, and with but six hours' sleep in seventy-two consecutive hours, he never faltered. My orders were conveyed with promptness and dispatch, which all proves that this young and faithful officer is fully worthy and fully competent for a better and higher position than he now occupies.

I deeply deplore the loss of the brave and gallant officers and men who fell in the struggle on the 29th, and whilst I feel their loss is irreparable, it is a consolation to know that they died at their post firmly, willingly, and unflinchingly, carrying out each and every order received by them. Their many virtues will be regarded in another field brighter and fairer than their last on earth. *Requiescat in pace.*

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

No. 285.

Reports of Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, of operations June 15–30.

HDQRS. FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY,
Near Point of Rocks, Va., June 17, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the detachment of First District of Columbia Cavalry, under my command, in the recent affair before Petersburg:

The command left camp near Point of Rocks about 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th. We participated in the skirmishes and engagement of the Cavalry Division during the 15th and 16th before Petersburg, and returned to our former encampment near Point of Rocks on the morning of the 17th.

The casualties of my command during the two days above mentioned are as follows, viz: Killed, 4; wounded, 10.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STANNARD BAKER,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. Col. E. J. CONGER,
Commanding First District of Columbia Cavalry.

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*Not found, but see table embodied in Kautz's report, p. 733.

HDQRS. FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY,
July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you herewith the proceedings of the First Regiment District of Columbia Cavalry during the operations of the command under Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding Cavalry Division, on the recent raid into the enemy's country:

In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters on the 20th ultimo, the regiment was prepared to leave, which it did on the 21st, at 4 a. m. Marching was continued on the morning of Tuesday, the 21st, until about 10 o'clock, when the command was halted by the appearance of rebel pickets and a small force at Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Company E, of the First Regiment District of Columbia Cavalry, with a portion of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, drove all force away and the march was continued. Nothing prevented the onward movement, and Dinwiddie Court-House was reached at 1 o'clock, where a rest was made of about one hour and a half, when the march was again commenced. The South Side Railroad was crossed at about 4 o'clock, and Ford's Station reached at 6, where no resistance was offered by the enemy. The night was spent in the destruction of the railroad and railroad property. At 1 a. m. the movement was again commenced, and continued without any interruption, except for necessary halts and for the destruction of railroad and railroad property, until Saturday, the 25th. Depots were destroyed all along the route of the Danville railroad, which was reached on Thursday, the 23d, at 4 p. m. Destruction of the track was successfully effected for many miles. On Friday nothing occurred to deter the movement of the command, and everything went on unruffled by the appearance of the enemy. Saturday, the 25th, the advance started about 5 a. m., and until 5 p. m. all was quiet. At that time the enemy was found in force at the railroad bridge over Staunton River. It was protected by earth-works and a large force was apparently in possession of them. The regiment was deployed on the skirmish line and remained there until the morning of the 26th. Our loss here was 4 killed, 22 wounded, and 30 missing. About 5 o'clock the line was drawn in and the regiment remained near the depot, to cover the crossing of the command at the creek. After the crossing was completed the regiment was placed in the rear of the command, and alternated with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry in acting as rear guard of the column until we reached camp. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday were passed with only an occasional skirmish with small parties of rebel cavalry in the rear until about 5 p. m. on the latter day, when the advance was attacked at Stony Creek and quite a fight ensued, in which the regiment took no active part. After the firing lessened we were sent to the advance and marched without trouble until 7 o'clock the next morning. Here, a short distance from Reams' Station, the enemy was discovered in large force and severe skirmishing and fighting took place all through the day. Our loss here was 4 killed, 57 wounded, and 130 missing. At 3 o'clock orders came to march through and get into our lines, and falling into the column the regiment did so, through woods and by-roads, reaching the Union lines at 8 p. m. Encamping here for the night, the morning of the 30th found us again on the move toward camp, which we reached at 4 p. m.

I have the honor to be, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STANNARD BAKER,
Major, Comdg. First Regiment District *of Columbia Cavalry.*

Colonel SPEAR, Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Cav. Div., 18th A. C.

No. 286.

Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations June 15–17.

JUNE 17, 1864.

Report of movements of the right section of the Fourth Wisconsin Light Battery from the night of June 15 to the morning of June 17, 1864:

June 15, 1 a. m. crossed the Appomattox in rear of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and marched in direction of Petersburg; halted shortly after daybreak. Resumed march, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry in advance. About one mile and a half from the crossing of the City Point and Petersburg Railroad the enemy opened fire on the column from artillery. The section was ordered to the front and placed in position by Maj. T. H. Schenck, Third New York Artillery, chief of artillery, near the ravine occupied by our advance and close to the fire of the enemy's artillery. Directions were given to fire through the woods, calculating the position of the enemy's guns, which were concealed from view, at 1,800 yards. After firing fourteen rounds, ceased firing and moved to the rear out of range, one cannoneer slightly wounded by piece of shell. Resumed march with column, Third New York Cavalry in advance. About 12 m. placed one gun in position on a road commanded by and under fire of the enemy's artillery from a line of breast-works about 1,600 yards to the front. The enemy's position could not be seen from this gun, and a short fire only was kept up by it. The remaining gun was placed in position about 200 yards farther to the front, and immediately at the edge of the woods facing and commanded by the works of the enemy. A slow firing was kept up by this piece with an accurate range of the enemy's position. Both guns were soon placed in position on the edge of the woods, under a hot fire from the enemy, with directions to attract his attention from the advance of our line of skirmishers. A steady fire was kept up and nearly every projectile was seen to strike in the enemy's works. One gun became disabled by a shell lodging in the bore, and was sent to the rear, but shortly returned in a serviceable condition and was placed in position until the return of the line of skirmishers. Ammunition on hand at this time, fifty rounds shell and twenty rounds of canister; whole amount expended during the day, 130 rounds. The march was resumed in lead of the rear regiment, First New York Mounted Rifles, and bivouac was made with the column.

June 16, resumed march and continued in rear of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Replenished my limbers soon after halting, about 10 a. m. 10.30, marched and continued in rear of the Eleventh Pennsylvania during the day and until arrival in the camp now occupied on the morning of the 17th instant.

Very respectfully,

G. B. EASTERLY,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 287.

Report of Lieut. William P. Powers, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations July 27–30.

CAMP FOURTH WISCONSIN LIGHT BATTERY,
Near Jones' Landing, Va., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following record of the operations of one section of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, equipped as horse artillery, under my command in the late movement at Deep Bottom:

We left camp, with the Cavalry Division under General Kautz, at daylight on Wednesday morning, the 27th of July. Crossed the James River at Deep Bottom at 10 a. m., and camped about a mile from the river until the following morning at 10, when the division moved toward Malvern Hill, at the foot of which we met the enemy in some force. A sharp skirmish ensued, during which, though under fire, we were not engaged. The enemy was repulsed. In my section 1 man and 2 horses were wounded. A line of battle was formed on Malvern Hill, from which we marched at about 1 o'clock on Friday morning to the ground occupied by us on the first night, where we remained until daylight. Here one horse, with saddle, bridle, and blanket, escaped from the section and was lost—probably picked up by the cavalry.

At noon of Friday, the 29th, we were formed in line of battle, with Sheridan's cavalry near to and with both flanks resting on the river, where we remained until the following morning at daybreak, when the division returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. POWERS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. GEORGE B. EASTERLY,
Commanding Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

No. 288.

Report of Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations July 30–August 1.

CAMP DETACHMENT FOURTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Near Light-House Point, August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the evening of July 30, 1864, I left camp near Jones' Landing with one section of the battery, accompanying the cavalry expedition under General Kautz. We marched all night, arriving at the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad about 4 a. m. July 31. Remained there two hours, then crossed the railroad and proceeded to Lee's Mill, where I placed my two guns in position, but did not fire any. On the morning of August 1 received orders to move with the cavalry which returned to near Light-House Point, where we went into camp and remained until joined by the center section under your command.

Respectfully, yours,

D. L. NOGGLE,
Second Lieut., Comdg. Detachment Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. GEORGE B. EASTERLY,
Commanding Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

No. 289.

Report of Capt. Amaya L. Fitch, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding U. S. Steamer Parke, of operations July 16–17.

HDQRS. NAVAL BRIGADE, DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
Point of Rocks, Va., July 17, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: In forwarding the report of Captain Fitch I desire to express my approbation of the courage, zeal, and prudence exhibited by him on this occasion, as well as many others, and to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the neatness and efficiency of the steamer Parke, and the thorough discipline which prevails on board of her. I likewise avail myself of this opportunity to renew the suggestion made to the major-general commanding several days since that no sailing vessel should be permitted to come up the river, but that all vessels should be obliged to take tugs in the Government employ, and be under the constant supervision of military officers from the time of leaving Fort Monroe to their arrival at City Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINIA,
July 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding. The report of Brigadier-General Graham approved. The plaudits of Captain Fitch's courage, conduct, and efficiency are concurred in by the major-general commanding the department. This expedition is but another evidence of the efficiency of the armed transports now in the service. The attention of the lieutenant-general is specially called to the suggestion that no sailing vessel be permitted to come up or go down the river without a tow; certainly not to come up, because of the ease with which smuggling can be carried on in this length of river, and the fact that aid and comfort may be furnished to the enemy, as undoubtedly was the case by the schooner with the torpedoes. Sutlers' schooners and others have been in the habit of coming up without these tows, and I have had numerous complaints of trading with the enemy by them; therefore I beg leave again to suggest that the chief quartermaster should give the directions required.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. STEAMER (GUN-BOAT) PARKE.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received the 16th instant, I got under way and steamed down James River; went alongside the wharf at Herring Creek, and, taking Lieutenant Hart and Lieutenant Nelson, with twelve men, went ashore to the late residence of Andrew Ellett, now in Richmond. Here we received information from a negro on the estate that the enemy had a force of cavalry and infantry about two miles and a half inland at a place called Rowland's Mills, and on

the Malvern Hill road, near the locality where, on the 13th instant, I had before discovered them. He supposed their force to be about 100 men, with a force of 1,500 cavalry some miles farther back. I also learned from the negro that a white man, residing also on the estate, named Richard Bully, was in daily communication with the enemy. On questioning Bully, I had reason to believe the negro correct, and on his refusing to take the oath of allegiance I arrested him and took him on board the vessel. After scouting the neighborhood for some distance around without discovering the enemy, I, at 1.30 p. m., returned on board, and getting under way steamed down the river as far as Ward's Creek. At 3 p. m. came about, and proceeded up the river again as far as Wilcox's Landing, where I came to alongside the wharf, and taking Lieutenants Hart and Nelson, with a party of men, went ashore. After searching thoroughly the plantation, I discovered in the houses of the two Mrs. Douthat's a number of sabers, saddles, bayonets, &c., which they asserted had been picked up at the old camping ground of the Army of the Potomac. Both these ladies' husbands are prisoners at Point Lookout. At 4 p. m. I returned on board. At 6 p. m. got under way and started down the river, and at 7.30 came to anchor above Kennon's Marsh. As I was desirous of effecting a landing during the night at Herring Creek, I remained at anchor here until 10.30 p. m., when I weighed anchor and started up the river. At 12.30 a. m. came to alongside the wharf above Herring Creek, and with Lieutenants Hart and Parkinson landed eighty men, consisting of fifty sailors and thirty marines. Immediately on landing I threw out a party of ten sailors as advanced scouts and skirmishers. Forming my main body I advanced cautiously after them. Immediately in front of the house the skirmish line, 200 yards in advance of the main body and 800 yards from the beach, encountered the enemy, consisting of about fifty cavalry, who received them with a brisk [fire], to which my men as promptly and as briskly replied. The moment I found my skirmishers engaged I ordered the marines to the right at double-quick, in order to take the enemy in flank, and with the sailors charged at a run in front. I am proud to say that on this occasion, as heretofore, my officers and men seconded me with a zeal and alacrity beyond praise. On arriving at the scene of action I found the skirmish line falling back slowly. Reforming, we advanced down the road, the enemy retreating at full speed. They being all well mounted I was unable to come up with them, and I was reluctantly compelled to discontinue the pursuit. I regret to say that in the action with the skirmishers I had one man wounded in the foot. I now threw out pickets all around the building and roads leading from it, and, drawing my men up under shadow of the house, awaited the attack of the enemy. In this position I remained until 3 a. m., when I returned on board with all hands, and, getting under way, steamed over to the other side of the river and came to anchor opposite the plantation. At 5 a. m. I got under way and came to alongside the wharf, and sent Lieutenants Hart and Nelson ashore with a party to bring on board some refugee negroes and scout the neighborhood. While on shore they discovered two boats, containing twelve torpedoes, with their anchors and equipments, drawn up under the bushes on the beach. The oars in the boat were muffled, and from the fact that only two of the torpedoes had been landed, I am convinced that the party I had engaged the night previous had been engaged in the debarkation of the torpedoes when we interrupted them and drove them off. I immediately had the boats launched, the torpedoes that had been landed put on board, and

the whole towed to the vessel. While engaged in this we discovered a white signal waving from a point about a mile below. I immediately took the gig and with Lieutenant Nelson proceeded to learn the meaning of the signal. We found it was made by three white refugees from Richmond, named Sidney H. Jefferds, B. W. Jordan, and Frank D. Briquit. I took them on board the cutter, and on regaining the vessel immediately got under way.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. FITCH,
Captain, Commanding U. S. Steamer Parke.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

No. 290.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, of operations June 20.**

WHITE HOUSE, *June 20, 1864—4 p. m.*

This place was attacked at 7 o'clock this morning by Hampton's division cavalry and artillery. So far I have foiled all their attempts to get into the depot. About an hour ago one of their caissons exploded. There has been no firing from them since. The head of General Sheridan's column is in sight. But 2 or 3 wounded in my command. General G. W. Getty has just arrived.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *White House, Va., June 20, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the troops at this station to Brig. Gen. George W. Getty. In doing so he avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the services of his staff in their respective positions, tendering his sincere thanks to Capt. Charles A. Babcock and the officers of the Navy for the very efficient aid and support to the land forces in the persistent attack on the post to-day by the enemy.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 291.

Report of Capt. Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, of operations June 20.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW JERSEY BATTERY,
In Camp, near White House Landing, Va., June 21, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully report that the rebels yesterday morning, about 6.30 o'clock, drove our pickets to within thirty yards in front of our line

* See also reports of Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, Lieut. Commander Charles A. Babcock, and Acting Master N. Graham in Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

of breast-works at this place, when my battery opened fire on their advance and made them fall back. About 8 a. m., on the open field about 1,800 yards to the left, a strong cavalry force, said to belong to Fitzhugh Lee's corps, formed in line, on which I commenced firing with solid shot with such effect that they dispersed. About 9 o'clock they planted four rifled guns at the same place and two other pieces, each 2,000 yards to their left near two small barns, and opened fire on our lines from both positions, which we returned with good success, blowing up one of their limbers. Firing on both sides ceased at 12 m. During the engagement only two horses were killed. Ammunition expended: 104 solid shot, 203 spherical case, 95 shell, and 10 canister.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRISTIAN WOERNER,
Captain, Commanding Third New Jersey Battery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 292.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for.
Appleton, William H	First lieutenant, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.	June 15, 1864	Gallant conduct at Petersburg, Va.
Bates, Delevan	Colonel, 30th U. S. Colored Troops.	July 30, 1864	Distinguished services in action at Cemetery Hill, Va.
Clark, James G	Private, Company F, 88th Pennsylvania Infantry.	June 18, 1864	Distinguished bravery in action at Petersburg, Va.
Dorsey, Decatur	Sergeant, Company B, 39th U. S. Colored Troops.	July 30, 1864	Bravery while acting as color-sergeant of his regiment at Petersburg, Va.
Hogan, Franklin	Corporal, Company A, 45th Pennsylvania Infantry.	....do	Capture of flag of 6th Virginia in front of Petersburg, Va.
Harbourne, John H	Private, Company K, 29th Massachusetts Infantry.	June 17, 1864	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Hill, James	Sergeant, Company C, 14th New York Heavy Artillery.	July 30, 1864	Do.
Homan, Conrad	Color-sergeant, Company A, 29th Massachusetts Infantry.	....do	Fighting his way through the enemy's lines with regimental colors near Petersburg, Va.
Hawkins, Thomas	Sergeant-major, 6th U. S. Colored Troops.	July —, 1864	Rescue of regimental flag at Deep Bottom, Va.
Monaghan, Patrick	Corporal, Company G, 48th Pennsylvania Infantry.	June 17, 1864	Recapture of colors of 7th New York Heavy Artillery at Petersburg, Va.
Plowman, George H	Sergeant-major, 3d Maryland Battalion Infantry.	....do	Recapture of colors of the Provisional 2d Pennsylvania Artillery at Petersburg, Va.
Reid, Robert	Private, Company G, 48th Pennsylvania Infantry.	....do	Capture of flag of 44th Georgia at Petersburg, Va.
Rowe, Henry W	Private, Company I, 11th New Hampshire Infantry.	....do	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Strasbaugh, Barnard A	First sergeant, Company A, 3d Maryland Battalion Infantry.	....do	Recapture of the colors of the Provisional 2d Pennsylvania Artillery at Petersburg, Va.
Wilkins, Leander A	Sergeant, Company H, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.	July 30, 1864	Recapture of the colors of the 21st Massachusetts at Petersburg, Va.
Young, Benjamin F	Corporal, Company I, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters.	June 17, 1864	Capture of flag of 35th North Carolina at Petersburg, Va.

No. 293.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *June 16, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Just arrived at this point with Pickett's division. Have informed General Beauregard. Direct to me here.

R. E. LEE.

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Clay's House, June 17, 1864—10.30 a. m.

At 11 o'clock last night took breast-works at Howlett's house. Other portions of same line were retaken. Pickett's division now occupies trenches from Howlett's to front of Clay's. Field's division is on the right, but I believe whole of front line not occupied. Battery at Howlett's is being re-established. Saw five vessels sunk by enemy in Trent's Reach. Behind lie the monitors; counted ten steamers within the reach. Enemy made two attacks last night on Beauregard, but were repulsed, with loss—400 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers captured. He has not entirely recovered his original position. Some fighting has occurred there this morning without result. Have ordered railroad at Port Walthall, destroyed by enemy yesterday, to be repaired and reopened.

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

—

CLAY'S HOUSE, *June 17, 1864—5 p. m.*

At 4 p. m. assaulted that portion of our front line held by enemy and drove him from it. We again have the entire line from Howlett's to Dunn's Hill.

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 22, 1864.

SIR: Since Friday last there has been skirmishing along the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg. The Federal army appears to be concentrated at these two places and is strongly intrenched. Yesterday a movement of infantry, cavalry, and artillery was made toward the right of our forces at Petersburg in the direction of the Weldon railroad. The enemy was driven back, and his infantry is reported to have halted. His cavalry have continued to advance upon the road by

a route farther removed from our position. The enemy's infantry was attacked this afternoon on the west side of the Jerusalem plank road and driven from his first line of works to his second on that road by General Mahone with a part of his division. About 1,600 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 8 stand of colors, and a large number of small-arms were captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

—

PETERSBURG, *June 22, 1864—2 p. m.*

From all I can learn the enemy's cavalry (Wilson's, Spear's, and Kautz's) are moving through Dinwiddie inquiring the road to Burkeville and the High Bridge on the South Side Railroad. They are followed by one brigade from this army. Let General Kemper collect what reserves he can at the threatened points at once.

R. E. LEE.

General B. BRAGG.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 24, 1864—9 p. m.

SIR: Yesterday the enemy made a demonstration with infantry upon the Weldon railroad, but before he had done much damage was driven back by General Mahone with a portion of his command. About 600 prisoners and 28 commissioned officers were taken, most of whom were captured by Perry's (Florida) brigade. This morning the enemy was felt on both flanks, and a part of one of General Hoke's brigades entered his works. Not being supported, they were unable to hold the position and retired with few casualties, but losing the advance line, which had succeeded in entering the enemy's intrenchments. A small number of prisoners was taken, but the enemy's loss is supposed to have been slight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 25, 1864—9 p. m.

SIR: Our entire loss yesterday morning was 97 killed and wounded and 209 missing. Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg. General Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Nance's Shop and intrenched themselves there. He attacked them and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 p. m. to within two miles

of Charles City Court-House. They left their dead and wounded on the field and along the route. Great credit is due to General Hampton and his command for their handsome success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 25, 1864.

SIR: General W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the South Side Railroad. He had a skirmish on the 22d near Dinwiddie Court-House, and the next day struck their column in flank near Blacks and Whites, cutting in two and getting possession of the road by which they were moving toward Nottoway Court-House. The road was held after an engagement which continued from 12 m. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from General Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarytown and Keysville. General Lee is still following them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 26, 1864.

SIR: The enemy has been quiet to-day in our front. A dispatch dated 25th was received this morning from Captain Farinholt, commanding at Staunton River bridge, expressing his confidence of being able to protect it. This afternoon General W. H. F. Lee reports that he attacked the enemy near Staunton River bridge yesterday afternoon and drove him until dark. He also states that the enemy was signally repulsed at the bridge the same evening and retreated this morning, leaving about thirty of his dead on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 28, 1864.

SIR: The enemy has been engaged to-day apparently in strengthening his lines in front of Petersburg, advancing them at some points. His cavalry, after being repulsed at Staunton River bridge on the afternoon of the 25th, retired in the direction of Christianville, where they encamped that night. The next morning they continued their march

toward Lawrenceville by way of Brentsville, and a part of them encamped last night about eight miles northwest of the former place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.

—

DUNN'S HILL, NEAR PETERSBURG,
June 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.

SIR: General Hampton reports that he attacked the enemy's cavalry yesterday afternoon on their return from Staunton River bridge this side of Sappony Church, and drove them beyond that point. The fight continued during the night, and at daylight this morning he turned their left and routed them. When they reached Reams' Station they were confronted by a portion of Mahone's division, who attacked them in front, while their left flank was turned by General Fitz. Lee's cavalry. The enemy was completely routed and several pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, wagons, ambulances, &c., captured. The cavalry are in pursuit.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 1, 1864.

General Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by enemy on a portion of General Johnson's lines about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our skirmishers, which were re-established at dark. In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the railroads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, over 1,000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons and ambulances, many small-arms, horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken from the plantations on their route were captured.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

DUNN'S HILL, *July 30, 1864—3.25 p. m.*

At 5 a. m. the enemy sprung a mine under one of the salients on General B. R. Johnson's front and opened his batteries upon our lines and the city of Petersburg. In the confusion caused by the explosion of the mine he got possession of the salient. We have retaken the salient and driven the enemy back to his lines with loss.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 30, 1864—6.30 p. m.

General A. P. Hill reports that General Mahone in retaking the salient possessed by the enemy this morning recovered the four guns with which it was armed, captured 12 stand of colors, 74 officers, including Brigadier-General Bartlett and staff, and 855 enlisted men. Upward of 500 of the enemy's dead are lying unburied in the trenches. His loss slight.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, August 1, 1864.

There was a cessation of hostilities this morning from 6 to 10 a. m. at the request of the enemy for the purpose of caring for the dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were buried or turned over to him for burial; 20 stand of colors instead of 12, as reported, were captured on the 30th.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward three stand of colors captured by a part of General B. R. Johnson's division in the attack of the enemy upon our works around Petersburg on the 30th of July.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 14, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Receive and let suitable acknowledgment be made. Let me see it.

J. A. S[EDDON],
Secretary.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward by the hands of Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. B. H. Nash, of Mahone's brigade, 17 stand of colors and 2 guidons captured by a portion of General Mahone's division in the attack of the enemy upon the works around Petersburg on the 30th of July. The accompanying report of Major-General Mahone contains the names of the captors, to which the attention of the Department is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 20, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let appropriate acknowledgment be made to the gallant general and his brave troops. Let the names of the captors be noted on the Roll of Honor and published.

J. A. S[EDDON.]

[Inclosure.]

List of colors captured by Mahone's, Sanders', and Wright's brigades at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Description.	Captors.		
	Name.	Rank and regiment.	Brigade.
11th New Hampshire Volunteers.	W. B. Wellons	Private, Company H, 6th Virginia.	Mahone's.
Stars and Stripes	R. O. Whitehead	Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Virginia.	Do.
100th Regiment (blank)	L. R. Kilby	Captain, Company B, 16th Virginia.	Do.
Stars and Stripes	Joseph B. Goodwin	Lieutenant, Company F, 16th Virginia.	Do.
28th United States (colored)	Solomon V. Butler	Corporal, Company D, 16th Virginia.	Do.
Stars and Stripes	David Barnes	Private, Company G, 16th Virginia.	Do.
58th Massachusetts Regiment (State flag).	A. J. Sadler	Private, Company F, 16th Virginia.	Do.
Stars and Stripes	W. F. Lane	Private, Company G, 16th Virginia.	Do.
Guidon (marked 2)	John W. Miles	Private, Company D, 41st Virginia.	Do.
Portion of staff and of flag	Lemuel Tucker	Private, Company B, 41st Virginia.	Do.
57th Massachusetts Regiment	St. Julien Wilson	Lieutenant, Company C, 61st Virginia.	Do.
Stars and Stripes	J. J. Bilisoly	Lieutenant, Company D, 61st Virginia.	Do.
—— Regiment Infantry	Peter F. Howell	Sergeant, Company G, 61st Virginia.	Do.
31st Regiment Infantry	William H. Harrison	Corporal, Company A, 61st Virginia.	Do.
Portion of staff and fringe	John E. Foreman	Company E, 61st Virginia	Do.
2d Michigan Regiment	John H. Deaton	Sergeant, Company E, 8th Alabama.	Sanders'.
20th Michigan Regiment	John M. Critcher	Company K, 9th Alabama	Do.
Guidon (Stars and Stripes)	James N. Keeton	Company G, 11th Alabama	Do.
58th Massachusetts regimental flag.	F. J. Herndon	Corporal, Company F, 3d Georgia.	Wright's.

SUMMARY.

Mahone's Brigade:	
6th Virginia Regiment	1
16th Virginia Regiment	7
41st Virginia Regiment	2
61st Virginia Regiment	5
Sanders' Brigade:	
8th Alabama Regiment	1
9th Alabama Regiment	1
11th Alabama Regiment	1
Wright's Brigade:	
3d Georgia Regiment	1
Entire number	19

WM. MAHONE,
Major-General, &c.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
August 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith three stand of colors captured from the enemy in the action of the 30th instant [ultimo] by the following-named soldiers of this command: Patrick Sweeney, Company A, Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers, one stand; Henry Moore, Company A, Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers, one stand; J. W. Connelly, Company F, Twenty-second South Carolina Volunteers, one stand.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded in connection with letter of 13th of August forwarding the colors mentioned within.

For General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

HDQRS. ARTY. CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1865.

COLONEL:*

On the 17th [June] Kershaw's division, First Corps, with Cabell's battalion, and the Third Corps, with its artillery, which had encamped the previous day near Chaffin's Bluff, crossed James River on the pontoon bridge near Drewry's, and proceeded toward Petersburg.

On June 18, while Pickett's division, with Huger's battalion, was left to hold the line fronting Bermuda Hundred from Howlett's, on James River, to the confluence of Swift Creek with the Appomattox—a line which, with Cabell's battalion, assigned there a day or two later, they have since held in almost unbroken quiet, notwithstanding the close proximity of the enemy in large force—the other troops were placed on the lines for the defense of Petersburg on the east and south of that city, where the enemy was pressing heavily.

General Beauregard having with his limited force on the 17th engaged the enemy in very large numbers on the east of Petersburg, and maintained the same contest, unequal as it was, so successfully as to preserve the city, found himself, however, unable to hold the extended outer line of works on that side, and therefore during the night fell

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to June 17, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1036.

back to an interior line extending from the Appomattox in a direction between the Hare house and Blandford Cemetery to the Rives house. This new line, selected mainly by the lamented Col. D. B. Harris, of the Engineers, amid all the difficulties attendant upon the conflict of the day, and afterward fortified under his skillful direction, was seized and held against the enemy's most vigorous pressure by the divisions of Generals Bushrod Johnson and Hoke, aided by the artillery under Colonel Jones, consisting of Read's, Moseley's, Coit's, and Boggs' battalions. This artillery force, now merged in this army, is exhibited in the following table:

Artillery originally of General Beauregard's command (Department of Southern Virginia and North Carolina) and now of Anderson's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Col. H. P. Jones commanding.

READ'S BATTALION.*a*

Major READ.

	Guns
Marshall's battery	4
Macon's battery	5
Sullivan's battery	4
Dickerson's battery	4
Total	17

MOSELEY'S BATTALION.*b*

Lieutenant-Colonel MOSELEY.

Young's battery	4
Miller's battery	4
Slaten's battery	4
Cumming's battery	3
Total	15

COIT'S BATTALION.*c*

Major COIT.

Wright's battery	5
Pegram's battery	4
Kelly's battery	3
Bradford's battery	3
Total	15

a This battalion (formerly Dearing's, of Army of Northern Virginia) served in North Carolina on Plymouth expedition; acted under General Beauregard in repelling Butler on Bermuda Hundred line between May 15 and 21, and accompanied Hoke's division to Cold Harbor and engaged there June 1, 2, and 3; fought at Petersburg on June 17, and thereafter engaged almost daily.

b This battalion, organized about the time of Butler's advance, also helped in repelling him at Drewry's Bluff and on the Bermuda Hundred line, and shared the fights at Petersburg on June 16, 17, and 18. It has been more or less engaged on this line ever since.

c This battalion served in North Carolina in the early spring; acted with the others in repelling Butler on Swift Creek and at Drewry's Bluff, and participated in the defense of Petersburg June 16 and 17. It has also since been engaged constantly.

BOGGS' BATTALION.[a]

Major BOGGS.

Sturdivant's battery	2
Martin's battery	4
Total	6

Of this artillery a portion of Coit's battalion, Bradford's three guns (20-pounder Parrotts), and Wright's battery were on the morning of June 18 placed in position on the north side of the Appomattox to sweep with an enfilade fire the left of General Beauregard's new line on the south of and resting on the river. The other guns were posted on that line and at commanding points in its rear to aid in the defense. They were nearly all effectively engaged on that day (18th) in repelling the attempts of the enemy on their front, reaching from the river to near the Baxter road.

On the right of General Beauregard's forces those of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, took position as they arrived, and on the night of 18th Gibbes' battalion and a portion of Haskell's were placed on the line from near the Baxter road to the Rives house under a severe fire of sharpshooters, Haskell's other guns being adjusted at commanding points on a second line in rear. The guns of the Third Corps were assigned position on the line to the right of those of the First Corps, Richardson's battalion occupying the salient at the junction of the new line with the old works, known as the Rives Salient, and the others, including the Louisiana Washington Artillery Battalion, were ordered to co-operate with Third Corps, being arranged farther round to the south and west, extending to and covering the Weldon railroad.

The following day (June 19) the general chief of artillery having, under instructions from the commanding general, after special reconnaissances with General Beauregard, selected positions on the north side of the Appomattox affording an enfilade fire upon the lines of the enemy, a number of guns, principally rifles, were assigned to that service. They consisted of the rifles of Lane's battalion, with Penick's battery, of Richardson's battalion, fortified on a commanding eminence at the Archer house; Chew's and Clutter's rifles, of McIntosh's battalion, under Major Johnson, on a lower point, half a mile higher up the river, and Poague's battalion, under Captain Utterback, on the line still higher up, already held by Bradford's and Wright's guns.

On the morning of the 20th these guns opened upon the enemy with such power—from their number and from the direction in which they struck flank and reverse—as to produce much confusion in his ranks and compel him to effect a sudden change of position. Additional guns, among them several 30-pounder Parrotts and 12-pounder Whitworths, were subsequently posted near the Archer house to enable the armament there to hold its ground against the tremendous efforts of the enemy to silence it. These guns were opened upon the enemy whenever his infantry appeared and when his shells were thrown into the city. Batteries erected in every available position on the opposite side and armed with their most formidable guns and mortars were plied with fierceness and constancy against this armament—a sufficient proof of the efficiency with which it disturbed the enemy's operations and frustrated his plans.

[a] This battalion formed only June 17. Its batteries separately engaged in operating near Petersburg from Butler's advance May 5. Captain Sturdivant captured in works carried by the enemy June 15, with two pieces.

Colonel Cutts, who here commanded; subordinate commanders who co-operated with him, and the men who toiled at the substantial works rendered necessary by the extraordinary force of artillery hurled against them, and worked their guns notwithstanding to such good purpose, deserve honorable mention for their services at this point. Lieut. L. G. Rees, of Ross' battery, a gallant and meritorious officer, fell here. Lieutenant James, of the same battery, was severely wounded. Some men were also killed or disabled. The guns to the right of these and on the same side of the river co-operated with them to excellent effect in annoying the enemy and protecting our main line. Along that line, on General Beauregard's entire front and on most of that held by the First Corps, sharpshooting and cannonading were ceaseless and severe, and on several salient points the enemy, who had pressed up his skirmish line very near our breast-works, brought to bear an annoying mortar practice. To counteract this and otherwise damage our assailants recourse was also had to mortars on our side. Of these, consisting chiefly of 24-pounder Coehorns, the supervision was, with characteristic zeal, undertaken by General Alexander. They were so placed as most effectually to protect the exposed points of our line and at the same time annoy that of the enemy. Their number and weight were gradually increased until the defense of this part of our works included twenty-seven mortars (12-pounder and 24-pounder and 8-inch) on General Beauregard's front, and thirteen of like caliber on that beyond the Rives Salient. A few heavier guns were also added to the armament on these fronts and an interior line arranged to cover exposed points. The Horse Artillery had during this interval continued active with the cavalry.

On the 20th Thomson's, Hart's, Shoemaker's, and Johnston's batteries were engaged the entire day at the White House, although the enemy brought to bear both gun-boats and field batteries. McGregor's battery participated in General W. H. F. Lee's engagement with Wilson at the Davis house, on the Weldon railroad, on the 21st [22d], and in his subsequent pursuit of that raider.

On June 22 Mahone's division, Third Corps, having moved out of the works to attack the enemy's left, Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh accompanied him with Dement's battery, under Lieutenant Gale. The batteries on the line were directed to co-operate by a combined fire upon the enemy's batteries and on his troops in the woods. At the proper time Dement's battery moved rapidly forward, took position near the enemy's works, and opened, when the infantry, under cover of this fire and of that from the batteries on our line, rushed forward and carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing a number of prisoners and four pieces of artillery, which were brought off. A section of Clutter's battery, under Lieutenant Wilkes, was subsequently brought up and participated with distinguished spirit in the continuance of this successful affair.

On the 24th our guns opened by order along the entire line, those on the north of the Appomattox especially exerting their whole power with a view to a vigorous attack on the enemy's right. Circumstances prevented the full execution of the design, but the development of our artillery strength apparently exerted a wholesome influence upon the enemy.

On the 28th Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram accompanied Mahone's division to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, with Brander's and Cayce's batteries, and during the day following used them effectively against Wilson's cavalry.

On June 30 General Alexander was interrupted in his valuable services by a wound from a minie-ball, received under the sharp and continuous skirmishing on his line. Happily, though disabling, it was not dangerous. During his absence, which continued until August 18, Lieutenant-Colonel Huger was assigned to the command of the guns and mortars on that part of the line.

Throughout the month of July sharp skirmishing day and night and desultory cannonading were continued, but nothing material was developed till near the close of the month.

During the night of the 26th the enemy crossed to the north side of James River near Deep Bottom a large force of infantry and artillery, making in that direction a formidable demonstration. Colonel Carter commanded on that side of James River Hardaway's and Cutshaw's battalions of artillery, belonging to the Second Corps, which had remained behind when the rest of their corps moved westward. With this artillery Colonel Carter had efficiently patrolled that bank of the river against the enemy's gun-boats since the transfer of the army to Petersburg. He now met the enemy's advance, supported by Kershaw's division. A portion of the latter giving way too easily left the four 20-pounder Parrotts, of Graham's (Rockbridge) battery, to be captured, although they were served with admirable steadiness for a considerable time after the infantry had retired. The enemy, however, did not venture far. No considerable conflict there appeared to be his intention. The event proved his movement to be a feint to draw our troops from Petersburg. In this, however, he succeeded only very partially. Lieutenant-Colonel Poague's battalion, with Penick's battery in addition, was on the night of the 28th detached from position north of the Appomattox and sent to Colonel Carter. The withdrawal did not materially weaken our lines, and when on the night of the 29th the enemy recrossed from the north to south side of James River, Colonel Poague was directed instead of returning to his former location to take position on the left of General Pickett's line and guard that flank against approach from Dutch Gap. There he has remained ever since doing admirable service with guns and mortars, annoying working parties on Butler's canal, and otherwise frustrating the enemy's plans.

July 30, the significance of the enemy's movements for the day or two previous was revealed.

About dawn of July 30 a mine was sprung by the enemy under the salient occupied by Pegram's battery, Coit's battalion, near the right of General Beauregard's line. Two of the guns were thrown to a great distance outside the works and a considerable breach effected The enemy, profiting by our surprise and his own elaborate preparations, pressed forward his assaulting column, and entering the chasm seized a portion of our lines on its right and left. At the same time he opened a furious cannonade from perhaps over 100 guns on the adjacent parts of our lines and the approaches to them; but his advance was speedily arrested and his achievement rendered in the end eminently disastrous to himself by the vigor with which his troops were met, and the deadly fire poured into his ranks by Wright's battery, on the left, and by Haskell's guns and mortars, previously arranged to bear directly upon this salient. The enemy, unable either to advance or retreat, and by the co-operating fire of all our artillery on this front, crouching into the crater to escape this deadly fire, were literally crushed and torn asunder by mortar shells.

Major Haskell, with conspicuous gallantry, taking personal charge of two 12-pounder mortars, moved them forward to the trenches within

fifty yards of the crater, so as to render their fire peculiarly accurate and destructive. Such of the enemy as survived this treatment, hopeless of support from their friends under the fire directed against the latter by all our guns, gladly surrendered on the last charge of our infantry. The enemy had gained nothing save a wholesome lesson, and that he had purchased at immense cost of life and labor. Major Gibbes, commanding the guns on the right of the crater, as soon as possible caused all of them that bore on the enemy's approaches to be opened. His left gun alone had effective command, and it was culpably left for a time unserved, through the misbehavior of Lieut. James C. Otey, who, owing to a combination of circumstances, was the only officer at the time present with the company. This was remedied by Major Gibbes himself repairing to that gun and having it worked with excellent effect until he received a severe and dangerous wound and was borne from the field. The guns thus again silent for a season were re-opened by the timely arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Huger, who, with the assistance of Captains Winthrop and Haskell, of General Alexander's staff, and of Private L. T. Covington, of Pegram's blown up battery, worked the guns again under a concentrated fire until another officer of the battery arrived from the rear and continued its service with cannoneers obtained from other guns. Our guns on the north of the Appomattox meanwhile put forth their strength, as did those all along General Beauregard's line and those farther off to the right, to occupy the enemy elsewhere and prevent his too great concentration at his point of attack. The result was signally satisfactory. A subsequent attempt of the enemy to reach Gracie's salient, farther to the left, by a sap, was with comparative ease frustrated by the fire of our mortars.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

[For report of casualties in artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, from May 4 to December 1, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1052.]

No. 295.

Diary of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.†

June 16.—Pickett and Field move at 3 and 5 a. m., cross James River at Drewry's Bluff, and move down the turnpike toward Petersburg to occupy the line abandoned by General Beauregard. We found a picket of the enemy on the turnpike near Chester and the line occupied by the enemy. Reconnoitering, and an effort to get him out, we get the left, including Howlett's.

June 17.—During the day we possess ourselves of the line by an advance of Pickett and Field. On the night of this day there is heavy fighting at Petersburg, and urgent calls are made by General Beauregard for aid. Kershaw arrives near Perdue's.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of this diary (here omitted) covering movements from May 7 to June 15, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1056.

June 18.—At 3 a. m. Kershaw moves for Petersburg, followed by Field, Pickett occupying the whole line. We arrive at Petersburg and Kershaw relieves Bushrod Johnson's division, Field taking position on Kershaw's right. A feeble attack is made in the afternoon on Elliott's brigade, of Johnson's division.

June 19.—Sharp skirmishing during the day and a sort of advance on Kershaw's right and Field's left during the night.

June 20 and 21.—Affairs unchanged.

June 22.—A. P. Hill goes out with Mahone and Wilcox, B. R. Johnson supporting, and drives the enemy from our right. It is a handsome affair—2,000 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 7 colors being among the captures.

June 23.—Preparations made for the contemplated attack to-morrow. Field at night withdraws from the trenches, Bushrod Johnson relieving him, and moves to the left in support of and co-operation with Hoke. Field did not get out clear until dawn the next morning.

June 24.—At 7.05 a. m. our artillery opens, followed in a half hour by an advance of Hagood's brigade. The affair is a fiasco and is not continued. Field leaves a brigade in Hoke's trenches and returns with the balance of his division, to be in reserve.

June 25.—Usual skirmishing. At night two of Kershaw's brigades (Humphreys' and Kershaw's) are relieved by B. R. Johnson.

June 26.—The enemy shows some disposition to dig up to us. Anderson's brigade, of Field's division, still with Hoke.

June 27.—Some mortar-firing.

June 28.—Orders given to Field to go on the line to the left of the Rives house, the disposition being thus: Hoke on extreme left, Johnson on his right, and Field on right of Johnson. The change takes place on the night of the 28th, and Field does not get on the line until near morning. Until G. T. Anderson can be brought from the left of Hoke Wofford occupies that portion of the line near the Rives house. Field's brigades are posted as follows from left to right: Bratton, Benning, Gregg, and Law.

June 29.—Kershaw in reserve. Wofford taken out of Field's line and G. T. Anderson is retained in reserve for Field. At 12 m. orders are sent to Kershaw to move with three brigades to Reams' Station to aid Mahone and the cavalry operating against the raiders. He returned about 11 p. m.

June 30.—Unchanged.

July 1.—At 2 a. m. Kershaw moves to the intersection of the Weldon railroad with the line of breast-works to support Hill, who is to attack the enemy's force at Reams' Station (Sheridan and the Sixth Corps). That force, however, has disappeared in the night, and our troops returned to their positions.

July 2.—Field still on the line, preferring not to be relieved.

July 3 to 7.—All pass without change or incident.

July 8.—We make in the afternoon something of a Chinese demonstration in the way of shooting and artillery firing to ascertain the enemy's strength.

July 9.—No change.

July 10.—Kershaw moves out on the railroad at night to cover the movement of some railroad trains laden with corn.

July 11 to 16.—Are passed without change or incident.

July 17.—General Anderson makes a personal reconnaissance for an assault. At night two men desert from Law's brigade.

July 18.—Further reconnaissance and preparation, in the course of which the desertions of the previous night are learned. The contemplated attack is in consequence abandoned.

July 19 to 22.—No change. Usual shelling and picket-firing.

July 23.—Kershaw moves at 6.30 a. m. for Chaffin's Bluff.

July 24 to 26.—Affairs unchanged.

July 27.—At 1.30 p. m. we received orders to move our headquarters to the north side of James River. Heth's division moved over. We arrived at Chaffin's at 8.30 p. m. Before our arrival four guns of the Rockbridge Artillery, on the left of Kershaw, had been captured by the enemy.

July 28.—In the morning we moved with four brigades—Conner's, Lane's, Kershaw's, and Wofford's—to dislodge the enemy from the Long Bridge road. The first three become engaged near Whitlock's and Darby's house, capturing 1 piece of artillery and about 75 prisoners, but without gaining the Long Bridge road. Our loss is about 250 in killed, wounded, and missing. At night the troops are returned to their positions about Fussell's Mill. W. H. F. Lee's cavalry arrived at night on the north side of the James.

July 29.—Nothing done in the morning. In the afternoon Kershaw and Conner moved down to Darby's to occupy with skirmishers the junction of the Long Bridge and Darbytown roads. Field's division is sent to us from the south side and arrives at Fussell's Mill about sundown. He came to Rice's Turnout by rail. Fitz. Lee's division of cavalry is also sent to the north side.

July 30.—In the morning the enemy is discovered to have abandoned the Long Bridge road and retired to the other side of the river, leaving a force at Deep Bottom, on the right of our line. Heth's division is sent back to Rice's Turnout. His trenches are occupied by Field. In the evening Kershaw recrosses to the south side by Chaffin's Bluff to halt for the night near the Clay house.

July 31.—Affairs unchanged.*

No. 296.

Return of casualties in Bratton's, Law's, Anderson's, and Benning's brigades, Longstreet's corps, from June 13 to July 31, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Bratton's Brigade.							
1st South Carolina	1	6	2	4	.....	.....	13
2d South Carolina Rifles	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	9
5th South Carolina	.....	5	2	4	.....	.....	11
6th South Carolina	.....	7	.....	21	.....	.....	28
Palmetto Sharpshooters	1	10	.....	15	.....	.....	26
Total	2	33	5	47	.....	.....	87

* For continuation of diary, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

Return of casualties in Bratton's, Law's, Anderson's, and Benning's brigades, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Law's Brigade.							
4th Alabama	1	2	.....	6	.....	2	11
15th Alabama	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	11
44th Alabama	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	20
47th Alabama	.....	6	1	8	.....	1	16
48th Alabama	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	6
Total	2	16	4	38	.....	4	64
Anderson's Brigade.							
7th Georgia	.....	7	2	11	.....	.....	20
8th Georgia	.....	2	1	11	.....	1	15
9th Georgia	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	9
11th Georgia	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	10
59th Georgia	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	15
Total	1	16	5	46	.....	1	69
Benning's Brigade.							
2d Georgia	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5
15th Georgia	1	4	1	13	.....	.....	19
17th Georgia	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	12
20th Georgia	.....	16	.....	5	.....	1	22
Total	3	28	2	24	.....	1	58

No. 297.

Report of Col. George K. Griggs, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Barton's brigade, including operations June 17–November 17.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
November —, 1864.

COLONEL:*

On June 17 it took part in driving the enemy from our lines near Bermuda Hundred, which was accomplished with the loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. Since that time my regiment has been holding one of the most exposed positions on this most important line, and has been engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy since occupying its present position.

August 25, the enemy's picket-line in front was captured, with some prisoners, but my loss here was not repaid by the advantages gained, having lost two very valuable officers—Captain Joyce, Company A, killed, and Capt. W. G. Cabaniss, Company K, shot through the face so as to disable him from service, besides some good men.

November 17, it being desirable to advance our picket-line, and all necessary arrangements having been made, the picket-line, being slightly re-enforced, moved forward, and before the enemy well knew what was going on the larger number were prisoners.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to 27, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 235.

I lost 1 man wounded in this charge; established my picket-line as far as was wished; captured 37 privates and non-commissioned officers, 1 captain and 1 lieutenant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. K. GRIGGS,

Commanding Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR.

No. 298.

Report of Capt. Benjamin L. Farinholt, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations June 25.

[JUNE —, 1864.]

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement which took place on Saturday, 25th of June:

I have regularly assigned to duty at this post [Staunton River bridge] six companies of reserves, numbering in all 296 men.

On Thursday, the 23d instant, 10 p. m., I received a dispatch from General Lee, through you, that a large body of the enemy's cavalry were moving in this direction; to make every possible preparation immediately. By the trains at 12 o'clock that night I sent off orderlies with circulars, urging the citizens of Halifax, Charlotte, and Mecklenburg to assemble for the defense of this bridge, and ordering all local companies to report immediately.

On Friday, 24th, I had, in addition to my usual details for fatigue, nearly my entire battalion, together with what citizens and negroes I could collect and impress, busily at work on the intrenchments, and on Saturday morning, 25th, about 10 o'clock I had received, citizens and soldiers inclusive, 642 re-enforcements. Of these about 150 were regulars, organized from different commands, my whole command numbering, from the above statement, 938 men. My scouts and pickets, citizens mounted as cavalry, reported the enemy close in this vicinity at 12 m., and I was at this time and up to the hour of their arrival busily engaged in constructing rifle-pits on the north side of the river. My cavalry, numbering seventy-five, I had thrown out at the fords above and below, guarding against and to warn me of a flank movement. The enemy appeared in my front at 3.45 p. m., and immediately on their approaching to place their artillery in position I opened on them with a 3-inch rifled gun (my artillery consisting of this gun, together with two smooth-bore 12-pounders and three iron 6-pounders), but the shot, from some inexplicable defect in the gun, fell far short of the mark. The enemy, then approaching to within a mile of my main redoubt and taking possession of a very commanding hill, immediately opened with rifled Parrotts and 12-pounder Napoleons, and very soon getting exact range of my battery threw their shell and canister into my artillerymen and their supports with great precision. At the same time they formed two regiments of dismounted cavalry on each side of the railroad in line of battle, with a thick line of skirmishers in front, and advanced over the flat toward the mouth of the bridge, my artillery playing vigorously on them all the while. At this juncture I had but four small companies on the north side of the river (one each side of the bridge). I immediately

threw across company after company of re-enforcements, notwithstanding the enemy were shelling the bridge furiously and a strong line of sharp-shooters directing their fire on it, the difficulty of crossing being increased by not having been able to procure plank to floor it, and the only mode of crossing being upon the ties. I had in this manner crossed over in all 500, and placed them in position, when the enemy's skirmishers having fallen in with their line of battle, and the whole line arriving within close range of my rifle-pits (which I had almost entirely masked), were scattered before a withering fire from my infantry, which was totally unexpected. Falling back several hundred yards they reformed, and adding re-enforcements, which were rapidly sent forward, they again advanced to within about 100 yards of my rifle-pits and were again broken in confusion. This was repeated four times, each time with the same result, and the whole time my artillery firing on them with considerable precision and effect. At night-fall the enemy's skirmishers were within 150 yards of mine, and desultory skirmishing was kept up until 12 o'clock, when I discovered the enemy withdrawing from my front, and as soon as it was light I opened with my artillery on the rear of their line, then crossing Little Roanoke, causing them to retire from the road to the woods and to have great difficulty in getting off. At daylight I advanced my line of skirmishers half a mile, and discovered that the enemy had left quite a number of their dead on the field. In this advance 8 prisoners were captured. At 8 o'clock the enemy had entirely disappeared from my front, not, however, before they had replied quite briskly to my artillery for half an hour. I afterward ascertained the enemy's loss was at least 250, most probably 300, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Of the dead left on the field I buried 42, among them several officers. My loss, 10 killed and 24 wounded.

The inexperienced troops to whom we are indebted for this remarkable victory over the enemy deserve the gratitude of both the army and the people for the gallantry and coolness displayed by them in meeting, with the resolution and unshaken firmness of veterans, the repeated charges of the enemy, so superior in numbers, equipage, and artillery.

I desire to make special mention of Col. Henry E. Coleman, Twelfth North Carolina Regiment; Capt. William W. Fraser, commanding artillery; Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William C. Marshall, Stribling Artillery, whom I assigned to duty in the most exposed places, and who proved to me by their chivalrous conduct my confidence in their ability was not misplaced.

Col. H. E. Coleman was at home wounded, but came forward and offered to take any position. I assigned him to one of the most important and responsible positions, which he held, though hotly engaged and severely pressed for four hours, when he was painfully wounded in the knee, and refused to leave even then, until assured of the confidence of his men in their ability to defend the position.

Hoping, general, my report may merit your approval and my command receive due credit for defending against such superior numbers so important a line of communication,

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. L. FARINHOLT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. JAMES L. KEMPER.

No. 299.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding Bratton's brigade, Field's division.

BRATTON'S BRIGADE,
*Camp near Williamsburg Road, January 1, 1865.**

On the morning of the 13th [June] we moved to the right, crossed Chickahominy on the McClellan cavalry bridge, marched through Seven Pines battle-fields, where we bivouacked for two days. On the evening of the 15th I received orders to move up the Kingsland road to the Varina road and picket toward the river from Deep Bottom up. We arrived at the place designated about 10 p. m. We found no enemy in this vicinity, except squads from gun-boats lying in the river. I received orders about midday on the next day to move across the river at Drewry's Bluff and rejoin the division, which was moving down the Telegraph road toward Petersburg. I moved in accordance with orders and found the division in line on the left of and parallel with the road preparing to drive the enemy out of our works, which had been abandoned by Beauregard to re-enforce Petersburg. I was put in position on the right of the division near Kingsland Creek, but night coming on and the woods being dense only a line of skirmishers was advanced. My skirmishers occupied a line of works that night, and it was not discovered until next morning that the enemy were still in partial possession of Beauregard's line. About the middle of the day the division made a sort of spontaneous charge, in which my skirmish line participated, and recovered and reoccupied the line that had been abandoned on the morning before. On the next morning (18th) we were relieved by troops from Pickett's division and moved across the Appomattox to Petersburg, and were put in position on the line about Battery No. 34. At dark we moved to the left and relieved troops on the new line covering the Baxter road, my left resting on the battery under which the enemy afterward sprung a mine. The works here were very imperfect, and the sharpshooting was incessant and active. The enemy was found next morning well intrenched close to our front, and could sharpshoot us from two lines. We suffered for the first two days from this advantage over us, losing heavily. The fire upon us here was incessant night and day, and the labor of completing the works, added to the heavy guard-duty necessitated by the close proximity of the lines at this point, rendered this probably the severest tour of duty that my men have been subjected to during the war. We made the position comparatively secure, and thought that we inflicted more damage than we received by sharpshooting before we were relieved. We were relieved by Elliott's brigade about daybreak on the morning of the 24th, and moved down to the iron bridge on City Point road. We remained there in a ravine for four days, during which time one of my regiments—the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Colonel Walker—was ordered to report to General Hoke as a support to some point on his line against which attack was threatened. The attack, however, was not made and the regiment was not engaged. I moved it with the rest of the brigade back to the old position on the Baxter road on the 28th, relieving Elliott's brigade. A portion of the line was now assigned to the division to hold, and a system of reliefs established by which each brigade of the division got forty-eight hours'

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 7 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1065.

rest in every eight days. Thus we wore through a weary month of guard duty, mortar shelling, and sharpshooting, watching and waiting for the affray, but no assault was made.

Our daily loss was small, but the sum total for the month, particularly when the nature of the wounds is considered (unusual proportion fatal), loomed up heavily, ay, and sadly. Many of my noblest veterans, whose kindling eyes had flashed out their staunch hearts' enthusiasm on so many glorious fields of battle, were stricken from our rolls, as it were, by the stealthy hand of the assassin. There is the chill of murder about the casualties of this month, and sad, sad is the regret when death thus strikes the brave. We lost on this line 53 killed and 72 wounded, many of them mortally.

On the night of the 28th [July] we were relieved, and took cars on the morning of the 29th on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad for Rice's Station. From thence we marched across James River at Drewry's Bluff to the vicinity of Fussell's Mill, and were put in position on the morning of the 30th to meet the enemy, who had made demonstration on that point, but found that he had retired on the night previous. My brigade was moved up during the day along the line of works over New Market Heights and put in position on that line, with its right resting on Four-Mile Creek.*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRATTON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 300.

Report of Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,
December 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN:†

On the 14th [June] we crossed to the south side, and on the 15th engaged the enemy at Bermuda Hundred, driving him from a position he occupied on Walthall Creek.

On June 18 we arrived at Petersburg, and were put in trenches on the Baxter road. From this time until July 21 we were constantly on duty and under fire.

My loss from the enemy's sharpshooters amounted to 2 officers killed and 1 wounded and 4 men killed and 10 wounded.

July 21 [29], we were transferred back to the north side to the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. We occupied a line the left extremity of which rested on New Market Heights.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HAGOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

† For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 6 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1068.

No. 301.

Report of Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding Simms' (Bryan's) brigade, Kershaw's division.

HEADQUARTERS SIMMS' BRIGADE,
December —, 1864.

MAJOR:*

The brigade occupied this line [Petersburg] until the 23d [June]. The enemy had thrown up works within sixty yards of ours, and when we were placed there the works were incomplete and we were compelled to complete them under the incessant fire of musketry and artillery, and on some parts of the line the works were begun without any protection whatever. The number of casualties occurring in the brigade at this place will give some idea of the difficulties which had to be contended against. There were 15 killed and 31 wounded, most of which proved fatal. When relieved from this line the brigade was held in reserve about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the line. Here we remained until July 23, during which time nothing occurred worthy of special notice, except an occasional march down the Weldon railroad in quest of the enemy; but failing to find him we returned to our same place of bivouac each time. On the morning of the 23d received orders to move, and set out for the north side of the James.

On the 26th took position upon the New Market road and fortified. The enemy, ascertaining that a force was at that point, crossed over a heavy force and made disposition of their forces in order to attack, and did attack the troops on our left, when the general commanding thought it prudent to withdraw, and accordingly orders were given to fall back to Fussell's Mill, on the Darbytown road, prolongation of the line at New Market Heights. The enemy advanced, but the major-general disposed of the troops in such manner as to extend the line to such an extent as to make them believe that we had so great a force as to deter him from an attack; and thus he delayed the enemy until reenforcements came to our aid. At this place the enemy advanced their skirmishers, and I was ordered to send out two regiments to drive them back. Colonel McGlashan was sent out with the Tenth and Fiftieth Georgia Regiments, with which he attacked their line, and succeeded in capturing the greater part of the enemy's skirmish line, which he had so advanced, and for the skillful manner in which he managed to accomplish this he deserves credit.

On the 29th the enemy withdrew from our front, and we recrossed the river to the south side and went into camp near Chester Station on the Telegraph road.†

I am, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMMS,
Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 2 to 18, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1064.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 302.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
June 22, 1864.

COLONEL: In the Richmond Examiner of the 20th instant I find the following paragraph:

TROPHIES OF THE FIGHT.

There were deposited temporarily in this office on Saturday two flags taken from the enemy on Friday in the battle of Petersburg by General Wise's brigade. One of these flags that changed bearers on that occasion is a large, elegant silk banner, heavily fringed, which bears the inscription, "One hundred and thirteenth Regiment New York State Volunteers," and beneath the motto, "Excelsior." Either face of the banner bears a painting illustrative of battle scenes in the Revolutionary war, with the figure of General Washington in the foreground. It is the largest and most superb regimental flag we ever saw. The silken folds are rent in several places by bullet and shell, and the top of the staff is shattered by a minie-ball. Splashes of blood here and there upon the torn silk suggested a hand-to-hand conflict for the possession of the flag, closing with the death of its supporters.

The other trophy is an artillery bunting flag, and is emblazoned in the center with the red figure of the "ace of clubs."* Its captors went one better, holding a "trump," and took the "trick." We understand that General Wise has presented the Excelsior banner to the State, and that it will be hung up in the State library along with the many other kindred trophies of the war that now adorn its wall.

The colors above referred to were captured on Thursday, the 16th instant, by Johnson's brigade, and were delivered into the hands of a Mr. Trent, acting druggist at Poplar Lawn Hospital, by Corporal Bush, Company I, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, who was wounded and sent to the rear. This fact is attested by a certificate from Mr. Trent, of which I inclose a copy. In the same action of Thursday, the 16th, Johnson's brigade took as many of the enemy prisoners as they themselves had men engaged. This communication is not intended to blazon the achievements of Johnson's brigade, nor to detract from the just credit of any other troops. My object is simply to insure that a body of gallant and meritorious men are not bereft of the reward of their heroic deeds, and to procure the restitution of trophies that belong rather to the Confederate Government than to any particular State.

The accompanying statement by Lieutenant Kelso and Colonel Fulton, commanding brigade, furnish formal and conclusive evidence that the colors and prisoners in controversy were captured by Johnson's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
June 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The colors are the property of the Confederate States, and should be properly appropriated. It is respectfully recommended that Col. G. W. Munford, Secretary of State of Virginia, be called on for them.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

* A trefoil—flag design of the First Division, Second Army Corps.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.
The views of General Beauregard are concurred in.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For General R. E. Lee.)

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia for remarks.
By command of Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
July 11, 1864.

Colors ordered to be delivered to the Adjutant-General of the Confederate States.
By the Governor:

P. F. HOWARD,
Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BATTERSEA, *June 21, 1864.*

The colors turned over to me by Corporal Bush have been turned over by me to General Wise.

WM. J. TRENT,
Druggist, Poplar Lawn Hospital, Petersburg, Va.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
June 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wise for explanation.

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 21, 1864.

These flags were not turned over to me. On the night of the 17th instant I found two flags at my headquarters—one a New York regimental flag (One hundred and thirteenth I think) with the motto, "Excelsior;" a silk flag, blue with yellow fringe, flag-staff split by a ball at the top. The other was a white triangular flag with an ace of clubs in the center—the badge of the Second Corps, as I am told. On inquiry I was informed that one of my couriers brought the flags to my

office, and that he said he got them from a steward of the Poplar Lawn Hospital, whose name he did not know, and he (the steward) said he got them from a soldier, wounded, who left them at the hospital. He did not know his name or regiment or company. I sent them with the escort of Captain Carter's body to G. W. Munford, Secretary of State of Virginia, at Richmond.

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH TENN. REGT.,
June 21, 1864.

Captain WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In the formation of the line on the morning of 16th instant, the right of Johnson's brigade ran perpendicularly to and about twenty yards from the old works about half way between Batteries 14 and 15, leaving a space between the right of the brigade occupied by Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment and Battery 15 of about 100 yards. Colonel Fulton states that the interval between the Battery No. 15 and his right was to be filled by General Colston. The enemy about 5 p. m. made two charges. The first was repulsed when the second was bearing down upon the extreme right, moving right oblique. Myself and seventeen men moved into the interval between the right of Forty-fourth and Battery No. 15, and engaged the enemy, who was rapidly advancing. I deployed my men, covering about fifty yards of the interval. The enemy continued marching until they arrived within fifty yards of the work (our intrenchments, which I had but recently occupied). One of the colors was shot down six times. There was a ravine within about fifty yards of our intrenchments in which they laid down and commenced waving their handkerchiefs, and I ordered my men to cease firing and called upon them to surrender. They continued waving their hats and handkerchiefs. I still demanded their surrender. I then brought my men to a ready and told the enemy if they did not come in they would be again fired upon. The firing was again commenced and the enemy continued holding out, waving handkerchiefs, hats, &c. I then with my men marched out of the works and demanded the surrender, which they did, and marched them inside of our works. I found another line was advancing rapidly, and I ordered the men (prisoners) to march up the line, which they did, and I got my men back into position and drove the enemy's line back. The line (ours) was so weak in this place that I made the prisoners enter the battery (No. 15), when they were taken by the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment back to the rear. In order to show that I took the prisoners I retained three stand of colors captured with them, two of which were given to Corpl. L. W. Bush, of Company I, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, to take to brigade hospital for safe-keeping. Lieutenant Speck, of Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, volunteered his services and took charge of one of the colors and carried them to Colonel Fulton, commanding brigade, who directed him to take "the colors" to the rear, which he failed to do, and was subsequently captured with the colors.

Very respectfully,

F. M. KELSO,
Second Lieut., Second Co., Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Tenn. Regt.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,
June 21, 1864.

In pursuance of a note of this date received from division headquarters I have procured from Lieutenant Kelso the within statement of the time and manner in which the prisoners were captured on the evening of the 16th instant. I am cognizant of the facts in the case and approve his statements as in accordance therewith. Had Lieutenant Kelso not acted in the manner he did I am satisfied that the prisoners would not have been captured.

JOHN S. FULTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
June 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I understand that the two colors carried to the rear by Corporal Bush fell into the hands of Brigadier-General Wise, and were by him presented to Col. G. W. Munford, Secretary of State of Virginia. I respectfully ask that these colors be returned to the Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. They are the property of the Confederate States and not of the State of Virginia. Lieutenant Kelso is the same officer who is mentioned for gallant conduct in my official report of the battle of Drewry's Bluff, on the 16th of May, 1864.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

PETERSBURG, VA., *June 22, 1864.*

Col. JOHN S. FULTON:

SIR: In reply to your note received a few minutes since concerning two stand of colors left in my hands by Corpl. L. W. Bush, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, I furnish you the following information: On the morning of the 17th Corporal Bush was admitted in Poplar Lawn Hospital in my ward, suffering from an injury received the previous evening. He had the above-mentioned colors and delivered them to me for safe-keeping. One was a large blue silk flag belonging to the One hundred and thirteenth New York Regiment; the other was a small triangular flag with a red club in its center. Corporal Bush informed me that Lieut. F. M. Kelso, Company B, Forty-fourth Tennessee, was the captor of one; the other taken by some member of the same company. I kept the colors until compelled to leave the hospital we then occupied by the enemy's shells. Having no transportation for them I thought it best to deliver them to the commanding general, which I did through our druggist, together with the name of Lieutenant Kelso, the captor. I trust this may be satisfactory and that your command receive the credit due for its bravery and noble deeds.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. DREWRY,
Assistant Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

P. S.—I neglected to mention that in a conversation with General Wise on yesterday he informed me that the colors had been sent to Richmond, and that he wished to know who left them with me, which I will let him know this evening as he wished the true captors to get the credit.

E. A. D.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
June 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that the within be considered a portion of the communication (in regard to the captured colors) forwarded yesterday.

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
June 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Near Petersburg, Friday, July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: In the absence of Major-General Johnson on the line I have the honor to submit the following report for the last twenty-four hours:

Brigadier-General Elliott reports that there has been no perceptible approach of the enemy's works within the last twenty-four hours. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports only the usual picket-firing in front of his line. His works are gradually being strengthened, the completion of which is somewhat delayed, however, on account of the scarcity of tools. General Gracie reports that he has been busily occupied in strengthening his line since yesterday, and thinks he can "hold his position against all that comes." In the afternoon of yesterday, about 5 p. m., the enemy advanced with a skirmish line and two lines of battle on that portion of the line in the woods between the railroad cut and the branch, General Gracie's skirmish line retiring. He opened upon the enemy with musketry, and soon repulsed them, they first throwing themselves upon the ground, and then retiring. During the engagement the enemy replied with musketry and artillery, doing but little injury with the former, but killing and wounding a few with the latter. At night General Gracie reestablished his skirmish line and sent out scouts, the most reliable of whom report no change in the enemy's rifle-pits, and contradict the report that the enemy are erecting a battery in his front. He reports all quite at 7 a. m. this day.

The following list of casualties within the last twenty-four hours is respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, 5 killed, 17 wounded; Johnson's brigade, 2 killed, 11 wounded; Ransom's brigade, 1 killed, 6 wounded; Elliott's brigade, 4 killed, 5 wounded. Total, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Colonel Keeble, Seventeenth and Twenty-third Tennessee Regiments, killed; Col. John S. Fulton, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regi-

ment, mortally wounded. Col. Fulton was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell during the assault on Gracie's line. Colonel Keeble was killed on the railroad in rear of trenches by a small ball in the evening or after dark; was found during the night of the 30th of June.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Near Petersburg, July 2, 1864.

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Johnson I have the honor to submit the following report for the last twenty-four hours:

Brigadier-General Gracie reports that his command has been actively engaged in strengthening his works, principally to the left of the branch. A Yankee was wounded and brought into his line last night. The only information elicited from him was that he belonged to the Second Maryland Regiment, Ninth Corps. Johnson's brigade have placed palisades in front of their line; the enemy seem to be strengthening their rifle-pits. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports nothing of interest on his line during the past twenty-four hours. The intrenchment thrown up on the left of his line, parallel to the railroad, to guard against an advance up the railroad, was completed last night. Brigadier-General Elliott reports the works upon Pegram's battery steadily advancing. There was heavy picket-firing upon his line about 11 o'clock last night, which was drawn by a volley from the enemy's rifle-pits; it ceased in a few moments; there was no advance.

The following list of casualties within the last twenty-four hours is respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 4; wounded, 9. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 5. Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Johnson's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Total, 7 killed; 21 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the last twenty-four hours:

Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports nothing of interest, the situation unchanged, and his works in excellent condition. Brigadier General Elliott has nothing of importance to report. No change or matter worthy of reporting has occurred in General Gracie's front. Johnson's brigade has been occupied in placing palisades in front of the works.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Ransom's brigade, 5 wounded. Total, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the last twenty-four hours:

General Gracie reports unusual activity among the enemy in his front last night, and the commanding officer of Johnson's brigade thinks that he prevented the enemy from establishing a line of rifle-pits by the constant fire of his vedettes and pickets. Brigadier-General Elliott and Colonel Faison report nothing of interest, save that the fire from the enemy's pickets was brisker last night than it has been for some days. The two mortars and one mountain howitzer were placed in position near General Gracie's line last night.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 5. Johnson's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed and 7 wounded.

Brigadier-General Elliott keeps details at work by day on trench cavalier, and Wise's brigade furnishes the detail by night. Two hundred men of Wise's brigade worked last night in rear of Pegram's battery, and 100 men on the new battery near the left of Elliott's brigade, making chambers for two additional guns. [The whole second line in rear of Pegram's battery has been opened and can be occupied by troops.*] A part only is completed. Ransom's brigade had 200 men at work last night strengthening the batteries on its line; eighty men from the reserved regiment of Ransom's brigade were engaged last night on works for mortar batteries, &c., in rear of Gracie's brigade. General Gracie reports his line ready to receive the enemy. The condition of the whole line of this division is very much improved and is in good condition, but will be still further improved. One-third of this division is required to be awake at all times, and the whole command until further orders will be placed under arms in the trenches at 2 a. m. every night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 5, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing of importance has occurred along the line during the last twenty-four hours. General Gracie reported clouds of dust in rear of the enemy's line which seemed to indicate the movement of troops toward the enemy's right. It might have only been the movement of wagons. His command is still engaged in making traverses; one well affording good water has been dug by the Forty-first Alabama and two more are nearly completed. Brigadier-General Elliott reports no change in his front. The work upon the batteries on Colonel Faison's line is nearly completed. He also reports that clouds of dust were seen in rear of the enemy's line yesterday evening.

* Clause in brackets is marked on the margin of Letter Book as "error."

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Johnson's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 5. Elliott's brigade, killed, 3; wounded, 7. Total, 4 killed and 17 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 6, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy were unusually quiet along the line last night. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, relieved Brigadier-General Gracie's command at 8 o'clock last night. The trenches are reported in good condition and the work is being pushed steadily forward. Nothing of importance has occurred on General Elliott's line during the last twenty-four hours. He reports everything unusually quiet on the part of the enemy.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Total, 2 killed and 6 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For Major-General Johnson.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that no change on the part of the enemy has occurred in my front during the past twenty-four hours. Abatis have been placed nearly along the entire front of Ransom's brigade; the front of Wise's brigade is obstructed both by abatis and wire fencing. While at Walthall Junction, in May last, an officer from Richmond reported to me with what he called "subterraneous torpedoes." I would respectfully suggest that these torpedoes might perhaps be used for the defense of our salients, and other points liable to attack. They doubtless can be obtained by application to Chief of Ordnance, at Richmond. I do not find that the duties of the provost guard are satisfactorily performed; some of the defects arise from the want of efficiency in officers or a want of industry and experience on their part; this I am endeavoring to correct in my command. I would suggest that patrols be each assigned to duty in certain districts, and that the system of posting sentinels be abandoned, or, if continued, that there be a regular line established along the plank road, as far as safety from the enemy's fire will permit, and that the line, when necessary, be deflected to the rear. I find men from different commands occupying many of the deserted houses in east part of Petersburg, and you cannot pass the streets without finding soldiers without passes. I am under the impres-

sion that my division is, perhaps, the only one that is keeping up sentinel posts in rear of our line, at least I have failed to observe either patrols or sentinels from the provost guard of other divisions. I would respectfully urge that my inspector be relieved from his present duties with the provost guard, by a provost-marshal regularly detailed from the supernumerary or other officers of the line. Under the present system I regard my division inspector as entirely useless to me as a staff officer. By instructions from the Inspector-General he is not permitted to come forward to my headquarters near the line, yet his time seems imperfectly employed; practically the present system only removes the inspectors and their men from the dangerous vicinities. The number of staff officers allowed to a division commander is barely sufficient for duty on the lines, and I feel very much the want of the services of my acting inspector.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed and 3 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters the pickets were kept on the alert last night, and scouts sent out. They report that no increase or diminution of the enemy could be perceived. The palisades and abatis in front of Wise's brigade and Ransom's also will be completed to-night. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that the enemy have thrown up a work in the railroad cut. He is unable to determine whether it is intended for a battery [or] as a connection for their rifle-pits. The unusual quietude prevailing in the Yankee lines portends, as all agree, some new movement of the enemy. If this movement is being made at all, it is being executed with consummate skill, and, as a consequence, may be fruitful of most serious results. Occupying as my command does a position opposite to the center of the enemy's front, it is impossible to determine accurately what the enemy are doing; their wagons are seen this morning coming to and going out from their lines as usual, and men on foot and on horseback are passing leisurely about, yet the picket-firing is very light and the fire from our artillery has failed to elicit a response from batteries of the enemy that have never failed before, yet the enemy have fired this morning from two batteries. With all due deference I would suggest that it appears to me that, with the James River for a base, the only practicable movement for the enemy is to turn or crush our left flank, and that this is the movement which, if skillfully executed before we are advised, is most deeply to be apprehended.

I submit the following list of casualties for the last twenty-four hours: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Total, 3 killed and 12 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 9, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigade commanders report the situation remains unchanged in their front, and all agree that the force of the enemy has not been diminished, and that a strong line of battle yet remains in the enemy's rifle-pits. Scouts from Wise's brigade report that the enemy were working on their line last night, probably placing palisades; the work on this line is being pushed forward rapidly.

I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 9. Total, 4 killed and 16 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISON,
July 10, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Elliott reports that the third line of intrenchments in rear of Pegram's battery is so far completed as to admit of its being occupied by two companies last night; the sharpshooting was brisker than it has been for several days. Scouts from Wise's brigade report the enemy placing palisades and moving artillery last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, killed, 2; missing, 1; wounded, 4. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 5. Total, 2 killed, 1 missing, and 12 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 11, 1864.

COLONEL: Gracie's brigade relieved the greater portion of Elliott's at 8 p. m. yesterday; he reports the trenches in good condition, and the enemy unusually quiet. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports nothing of interest. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that the enemy annoy him very much with mortar shells, as his casualties will show; the mortars by which the injury is inflicted are stationed near Taylor's house.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, killed, 7; wounded, 19. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 9 killed and 22 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Gracie sent out a reliable man yesterday evening ostensibly for the purpose of exchanging newspapers, but with the real design of reconnoitering the enemy's works in his front. Upon his return the man reported that the enemy have a line of works thickly manned, varying in distance from our lines from 80 to 150 or 175 yards. He could see two lines, the farthest being 500 or 600 yards. There are no palisades, abatis, or wires in front of the nearest line, but the works are very strong. The men he represented as being clean and newly clothed. They were anxious to exchange papers, but were prohibited from doing so by their officers. General Gracie reports that the Forty-first Alabama Regiment has placed a wire fence along its front. His brigade now occupies the line until recently held by General Elliott's brigade. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports no change; the enemy annoy him with mortars and he is unable to reply, as there are no mortars along his line. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that his line is exposed to a murderous fire from mortars and field pieces; although this line is more exposed than any other, there is only one mortar in rear, and it cannot fire from want of ammunition. I would earnestly request that mortars be placed along this line, for without them we will suffer very heavily without inflicting a corresponding loss. If wooden mortars could be obtained they could be supplied with ammunition from the 12-pounder guns. I would earnestly request that decided and prompt measures be taken by engineer and artillery officers to protect the men in this part of the line. The engineer did not report at these headquarters yesterday to give the instructions about bomb-proofs, as proposed by the commanding general.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, 2 killed, 23 wounded. Ransom's brigade, 3 wounded. Gracie's brigade, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Total, 3 killed, 27 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 13, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie reports no change on the part of the enemy in his front that can be observed; the sharpshooting along his line has been brisker than usual. He complains of the scarcity of tools, and requests that he be furnished with additional spades and picks; he also requests sand bags. I hope they will be furnished immediately if possible, as they are much needed by General Gracie and Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports nothing of interest on his line. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that the enemy were busily at work in the grove in front of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment last night, and keep it up to some extent this morning. He does not know what they are constructing, but feels much anxiety about the matter. I take the following extract from his report:

The mortars at my command are still without ammunition, will be all day and perhaps a greater part of the night. This is certainly terrible, when it is remembered

that this is all the artillery I have, and this is a dangerous point of the line. I respectfully request that this matter be attended to, and that more mortars be sent me, if possible; I also ask that some of the miners be sent here for the purpose of sinking the listening galleries.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 4. Ransom's brigade, killed, 3; wounded 4. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Total, 4 killed and 12 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 14, 1864.

COLONEL: General Elliott occupied his former position last night, relieving General Gracie; nothing of interest has been reported this morning; the picket-line of Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, which runs across the front of the line, by which the enemy are approaching our works, was connected and strengthened last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, killed, 4; wounded, 10. Total, 5 killed and 15 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 15, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie relieved Wise's brigade at 8 p. m. yesterday. General Gracie reports from his own and the observations of others that the enemy have made no change in their positions, except to connect the rifle-pits on the left of his right regiment. They threw mortar shells into his lines at intervals of ten minutes nearly all night, without inflicting much injury, however. General Elliott and Colonel Faison report nothing of interest. The losses and annoyance which the enemy occasion in my lines are simply due, in my opinion, to a want of proper ammunition; from necessity, no doubt. So far as appliances with this army are concerned, we are husbanding our ammunition—that is, men or ammunition; one or the other—the enemy compel us to sacrifice. This is the simple question with us: Which shall we expend, human life or ammunition? We have none of the former material to spare, and the supply of it for future purposes is necessarily limited; of material for manufacturing the latter nature affords a bountiful supply. So far as I am informed, human energy and toil is all that is required to furnish us ammunition enough to give us daily immense advantages over the enemy. Surely this energy and toil can be supplied, if the proper officers are duly aroused to the necessity for their action and of the great responsibility which is resting on them. I refer to the officers whose duty it is to see that the ammunition is

manufactured in sufficient quantity and that it is properly distributed. As the contest is now daily going on, our success depends as much upon the active operation of our troops and the expenditure of ammunition as it ever does on a field of battle. Daily casualties are reducing both armies, and our object should be to cause double, treble, or quadruple the number of casualties in the enemy's lines that they cause in ours. I feel satisfied I can do this on my line if I am supplied with ammunition; at least, if supplied with ammunition, I shall be able to bring to bear a great amount of human energy and activity which now lies idly wasting away under the enemy's fire. I may also be permitted to state the fact that whilst we husband our ammunition and the enemy are thinning our ranks with comparative impunity—our men being compelled simply to suffer and endure—a moral effect is being produced which may prove very detrimental to our future success. I hope and implore that all the human energy in our workshops may be at once brought into successful action, and I think we can confidently and securely answer for the result in the field. I would also suggest that our artillery, guns and mortars, so far as employed, inflict loss and annoyance on the enemy's front line. While we see within our reach their troops resting securely in the rear, or engaged actively in firing or other measures of attack on our lines, we need ammunition to be used freely on all lines within our reach.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 10. Total, 3 killed and 17 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 16, 1864.

COLONEL: Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, relieved the two left regiments of Elliott's brigade at 8 p. m. yesterday; he reports nothing of interest during the night. Colonel Faison, commanding Ransom's brigade, and Brigadier-General Elliott report no change in the situation, and only the usual amount of sharpshooting and shelling. General Gracie feels confident that the line which the enemy have been running toward his line has not been extended more than fifteen feet from their rifle-pits. The Yankee officer of the day requested permission to bury three of their dead last night. The men were killed in their advanced skirmish line. The Yankee pickets told General Gracie's last night that Baltimore was in possession of the rebels; they still decline to exchange papers.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded 5 (1 shot accidentally). Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 5 (4 of the 5 wounded were shot by carelessly exposing their persons). Total, 3 killed and 12 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 17, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie reports nothing of interest last night; the usual movement of wagons, shelling, and picket-firing. Commanding officers of Wise's and Ransom's brigades have nothing of importance to report. Inclosed I send a communication* from General Gracie, giving his observations while on flag of truce yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3 (1 wounded from carelessness). Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 4; wounded, 2. Total, 6 killed and 7 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 18, 1864.

COLONEL: No movement has been made by the enemy since last report. The enemy were unusually quiet yesterday until about 7 p. m., when they opened quite a brisk mortar fire.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Total, 3 killed and 19 wounded. One of the above carelessly exposed his person.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 19, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing unusual has occurred along the lines since last report. Sharpshooting and shelling was quite brisk yesterday; General Gracie's pickets got the best of the sharpshooting; they claim to have killed a Yankee officer of some rank while crossing an open place. General Gracie's brigade collected 1,000 shells and solid shot yesterday, together with 350 or 400 pounds of lead; the other commands were also engaged in the same manner but have not yet forwarded detailed reports. General Gracie suggests that a ration of whisky would be very acceptable to his command.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1 (unnecessarily exposed); wounded, 4. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 6. Ransom's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Total, 3 killed and 14 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 20, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie reports that the enemy attempted to throw hand-grenades into his trenches, which fell fifteen yards short. He thinks that wooden mortars along his line would effectively prevent the enemy from using hand-grenades in the future. General Gracie again calls attention to the railroad cut. He thinks a piece of artillery of heavier caliber should be placed there, as it is a very weak point, and would probably be selected as a proper place to attack. He also suggests that subterraneous shells or torpedoes be placed in front of the railroad cut. Other brigade commanders report the situation unchanged. Major Boggs, of the artillery, reports that a gentleman named Zimmer—a citizen of Petersburg, of high respectability—reports that a citizen passed our line by the Baxter road (Field's division) this morning and saw no enemy; the brigade commanders of this division have since reported the enemy in front, as active as usual. It appears to me, however, that their fire has decreased.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1 (carelessness). Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 2 killed and 6 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 21, 1864.

COLONEL: No change has been observed on the part of the enemy since last report; the sharpshooting slackened yesterday, but toward night became as brisk as usual. General Gracie requests that the engineer be sent to his line to sink a mine, as digging, apparently at some depth, was heard in his front yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1 (carelessly); wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 5 (2 carelessly). Total, 2 killed and 8 wounded.

The following is a statement of the amount of shells and lead picked up on yesterday: Wise's brigade, 10 shells and 5,300 balls. Elliott's brigade, 10 fuses, 2,300 bullets, 14 solid shot, 100 fragments shells, 5 Wiard shells, 5 shrapnel, and 9 Parrott shells. Ransom's brigade, 15 Hotchkiss shells and some lead.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 22, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing unusual has occurred along the lines since last report. The trenches are reported to be in good condition again; the

covered ways and other works are being pushed forward. As General Gracie's report* contains several matters of interest I forward it entire.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 2 (1 carelessly); wounded, 4. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 11. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 2. Total, 5 killed and 19 wounded.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 23, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing unusual has occurred along the line during the past twenty-four hours. General Gracie kept up such a brisk fire upon the enemy last night that they were unable to advance their sap-rollers. They again attempted to throw hand-grenades into his trenches, but without success. Brigade commanders report all work being pushed on. A great deal of lead, number of balls and shells of every description were collected yesterday. Private Reamey, Company B, Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Wise's brigade, alone collected 1,567 minie-balls, 2 shot, and 2 shells.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 11. Ransom's brigade, killed, 4 (2 carelessly); wounded, 4 (2 carelessly). Wise's brigade, wounded, 4. Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 7. Total, 7 killed and 26 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 24, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy have been very quiet during the past twenty-four hours. General Gracie has kept the enemy from advancing their sap-rollers. Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports that the artillery on his left opened upon a working party on the Baxter road yesterday and compelled them to cease work. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that in picket-firing he gives the enemy as good as is sent. General Gracie suggests that if he was supplied with the "Travis fire," which is prepared by Captain Travis, in Mobile, Ala., that he thinks he could destroy the enemy's sap-rollers.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 4. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4 (1 mortally). Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 2 killed and 12 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie reports that the enemy's sap-roller No. 2 advanced eight feet last night. He kept up a fire upon it, but says that "the artillery mortar batteries were so careful of their ammunition that they did not fire a shot during the night, until early this morning," although they have orders to keep up an irregular fire all the time. No change has been observed in the force or position of the enemy along the other portions of the line. Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports that the enemy seem to be throwing up a heavy work near Taylor's house. Four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight minie-balls, fifteen pounds of lead, a few shells, solid shot, and a number of fragments were collected and turned over to the ordnance officer yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Total, 3 killed and 9 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 26, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie reports that the enemy were unusually quiet yesterday; about dark they opened their mortars, but without inflicting much damage. Our picket-fire and the irregular fire of the mortars prevented the enemy from advancing his sap-roller. Other brigade commanders report no change on the part of the enemy. Sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-four minie-balls were collected yesterday and turned over to the ordnance officer; also a number of shells, solid shot, and fragments.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1 (carelessly). Elliott's brigade, wounded, 7 (2 mortally). Wise's brigade, killed. 1; wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3 (1 mortally). Total, 2 killed and 12 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 27, 1864.

COLONEL: General Gracie thinks the enemy have abandoned the design of pushing sap-roller No. 1 farther forward, as they have placed abatis in front of it; sap-roller No. 2 did not advance last night. The usual picket-firing, display of flags, &c., along the line, has been observed during the past twenty-four hours. Twelve thousand six

hundred minie-balls, ten pounds of lead, fourteen Hotchkiss shells, eighteen solid shot, and a number of fragments have been collected since last report.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 4. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total, 1 killed and 7 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 28, 1864.

COLONEL: There is nothing of importance to report this morning. The usual amount of picket-firing and shelling was kept up along the line last night, but no change on the part of the enemy. General Gracie thinks that our mortar batteries, especially in rear of left of Ransom's brigade, did great execution yesterday. Groans were distinctly heard near the sap-rollers. Nineteen thousand minie-balls, 137 solid shot, several Hotchkiss and Parrott shells, fuses, &c., were collected yesterday.

The following is a list of casualties: Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 4 (1 mortally). Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total, 2 killed and 15 wounded.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—The scurvy has made its appearance in Gracie's brigade. Cannot vinegar, fresh meat, or vegetables be issued to the troops to prevent its further progress?

B. R. J.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 29, 1864.

COLONEL: The commanding officer of Ransom's brigade reports that the enemy have placed three guns in position on the work in front of his extreme right. They shelled our working parties on batteries in the rear yesterday evening, but without inflicting much injury. He reports that he occupies the space vacated by Wise's brigade last night, and as much as was occupied by the two left companies of Elliott's brigade. The work on the batteries and covered ways is progressing rapidly.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6 (2 mortally). Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed and 11 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 1, 1864.

COLONEL: The following is a list of casualties for July 31, 1864: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 7 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I send you the following list of casualties for July 29, which, owing to the excitement that prevailed on the morning of the 30th, has not yet been sent you: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2 (1 mortally). Gracie's brigade, killed, 4; wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 6 killed and 4 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 20, 1864.

COLONEL: The following report of the part taken by this division in the action of Saturday the 30th of July, 1864, is respectfully submitted:

For a proper understanding of the condition of this command on the occasion referred to it is necessary to state that on the night of the 28th of July every man in reserve in this division was placed in the trenches. Colquitt's brigade, of Hoke's division, was temporarily transferred to my command in exchange for Gracie's brigade and placed on my right. For the purpose of relieving Field's division from the trenches my line was extended to an attenuation that was deemed barely secure against an ordinary assault. From the left to the right the brigades were stationed in the trenches in the following order, viz: Ransom's, Elliott's, Wise's, and Colquitt's brigades.

About 4.55 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of July the enemy sprung a large mine under that portion of my line about 200 yards north of the Baxter road, known as Pegram's salient. In this salient there were four guns of Captain Pegram's battery, and the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina Regiments, of Elliott's brigade, occupied the parapets in the battery and adjacent to it. The Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment extended from a point some seventy yards to the right of the right gun to a point beyond, but near to the left gun of the battery. The Eighteenth was posted on the left of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment. The regiments of Elliott's brigade were distributed along the parapet from left to right as follows, viz: The Twenty-sixth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third South Carolina Regiments. To strengthen Pegram's salient a

second line or trench cavalier had been thrown up in its rear, commanding our front line and the enemy's works at a distance of from 150 to 200 yards. Owing to the extension of our line, already explained, our troops occupied only the front line of our works. The mine, as has been since ascertained, was laid along two wings, extending to the right and left of the main gallery, nearly parallel to the interior crest of our work and beneath the foot of the slope of the banquette, or perhaps farther back, and completely destroyed a portion of the front or main line of our fortification and the right of the trench cavalier. The crater measures 135 feet in length, 97 feet in breadth, and 30 feet deep. The two right guns of Pegram's battery were not disturbed by the explosion. The two left guns were thrown out in front of our works, and only eight men out of twenty-eight men and two officers with the battery escaped alive and unhurt. The battery was occupied by five companies of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment which were blown up. The Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment, on the left of the battery, had four companies blown up or destroyed by the falling earth.

From the facts furnished by Col. F. W. McMaster, commanding Elliott's brigade since Brig. Gen. S. Elliott was wounded, it appears that the losses sustained by the explosion of the mine are as follows, viz:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
22d South Carolina Regiment:			
Officers and men	.....	.....	170
18th South Carolina Regiment:			
Officers	4	5	9
Men	39	38	77
Pegram's battery:			
Officers and men	.....	.....	22
Aggregate losses known to have occurred from explosion	.....	.....	278

Of 4 officers and 72 men missing from the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment, over and above the foregoing estimate, a part may have been blown up or killed by the falling earth, but most of them are supposed to have been captured.

The astonishing effect of the explosion, bursting like a volcano at the feet of the men, and the upheaving of an immense column of more than 100,000 cubic feet of earth to fall around in heavy masses, wounding, crushing, or burying everything within its reach, prevented our men from moving promptly to the mouth of the crater and occupying that part of the trench cavalier which was not destroyed, and over which the debris was scattered. Each brigade of this division had, however, been previously instructed as to the course to be pursued and the stubborn resistance to be offered on each flank in case a breach was made in our lines, and the troops of Elliott's brigade, not blown up or injured, maintained their ground with remarkable steadiness. When the torrents of dust had subsided the enemy was found in the breach. Some four flags were counted, and a continuous column of white and black troops came pouring on from the enemy's lines to support those in the advance, while their artillery, mortars, and cannon, opened all along their lines, concentrating on our works and grounds adjacent to the crater one of the heaviest artillery fires known to our oldest officers in the field. Their heaviest fire was from batteries in the vicinity of the Baxter road, where they had, since the 16th of June, seemed to concentrate their greatest strength, worked with greatest industry, built the strongest works, and fought with unwearied energy.

On the advancing column the Twenty-third and a part of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiments, on the right, and the Seventeenth and part of the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiments, on the left, opened from our parapets a most destructive fire. The flanking arrangements of our works on both sides of the breach afforded peculiar advantages. Soon the fire along the line of the division, extending far out on each flank wherever the enemy's column could be reached, swept the ground in front of the crater. To the men of Wise's brigade, occupying the eminence south of the Baxter road about 200 yards from the crater, the enemy's masses moving on the open ground up to the breach, presented a most inviting and accessible target, upon which their fire took unerring effect. Wright's battery, of four guns, admirably located, and intrenched on the left of Elliott's brigade and in rear of our lines, poured its whole column of fire in the right flank of the enemy's masses. The position of this excellent battery was perhaps unknown to the enemy, and the superior manner in which it was served, the rapidity of the fire, and the terrible effect on the enemy's forces no doubt greatly astonished and demoralized them.

One gun of Davidson's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Otey, occupying a position on our main line on the right of the Baxter road—admirably adapted to throw canister-shot into the enemy's left flank, and with Wright's battery to sweep the ground in front of the breach with a destructive cross-fire—opened with a few rounds, and for some reason, not explained to me, became silent, and was deserted by the officers and men. This battery was connected with my command on the night of the 28th of July by the extension of my line to the right, and did not comprise a part of the artillery properly serving with this division. The battery was, however, subsequently manned and officered by Wise's brigade, under instructions from Colonel Goode, and did excellent service.

Major Haskell's mortar batteries, in charge of Captain Lamkin, consisting of four Coehorns on the Jerusalem plank road, one Coehorn and two 12-pounder mortars in the ravine some 200 yards to the left and in rear of the breach, and two mortars to the left of Wright's battery, were all opened promptly upon the enemy's columns. The practice of the four mortars on the plank road was admirable. Its shells were dropped with remarkable precision upon the enemy's masses clustering in disorder in front of and in the crater. Some three mortars on the right of the Baxter road, commanded by Lieutenant Langhorne, also opened early in the engagement, and continued to fire at intervals with good effect until its close.

As soon as I was aware that the enemy had sprung the mine and broken my line near the center I immediately communicated with the brigades in both wings of the division and directed them to extend their intervals and re-enforce the wings of Elliott's brigade, so as to give as great strength as possible to the forces on which the weight of the enemy's columns must first fall. At the same time I dispatched staff officers to the two divisions on my flanks for re-enforcements. From the left I received through Captain Saunders, aide-de-camp, the response that no re-enforcements could be furnished, as the line was already too weak. Captain Smith, acting aide-de-camp, who went to the right, promptly reported that General Mahone was moving up to our support with two brigades.

As soon as the enemy occupied the breach they attempted to advance along our trenches upon the flanks of our broken line; but our men, sheltering themselves behind the angles and flanks of our work

the boyaux running out perpendicular to the rear of our trenches, and behind the piles of earth above their bomb-proofs, opened a fatal fire on every point where the foe exposed themselves. Thus their advance was stayed, and they commenced the work of intrenching, while they still tried by more cautious means to press back our faithful and gallant men.

Brig. Gen. S. Elliott, the gallant commander of the brigade which occupied the salient, was making prompt disposition of his forces to assault the enemy and reoccupy the remaining portion of the trench cavalier when he was dangerously wounded. He had given the necessary orders for the Twenty-sixth and the left wing of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiments to be withdrawn from the trenches, and had preceded them to the open ground to the left and in rear of the cavalier when he was struck by a rifle-ball. The command of this brigade now devolved upon Col. F. W. McMaster, of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment. This officer (having received the re-enforcement of one regiment, sent to him by Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade) directed Colonel Smith, of the Twenty-sixth South Carolina Regiment, to form in a ravine on the left and rear of the breach a rear line consisting of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina, Twenty-sixth South Carolina, and three companies of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiments, arranged from left to right in the order named.

Some fourteen Federal flags were now counted on our works, and it became evident that it would be better to endeavor to hold the enemy in check until larger re-enforcements arrived than risk the disaster that might follow from an unsuccessful assault by a very inferior force without any support.

The new line to the left and rear of the salient was scarcely formed when the enemy attempted, with a force thrown out to the rear of our works, with those in our trenches, and with a line in front of our trenches, to charge to our left along our breast-works and in rear and front. The Twenty-fourth and Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiments, Ransom's brigade, had promptly closed in on the part of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment remaining in the trenches when the intermediate regiments were drawn out to form the rear line, and now met and repulsed the charge in front, while the line under Colonel Smith, of the Twenty-sixth South Carolina Regiment, was equally successful in rear. Two companies of the Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, posted in the covered way near the main line, poured a heavy volley on the flank of the enemy in rear, and our men of the Seventeenth South Carolina and Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiments, under cover of angles, boyaux, &c., drove back the charge along the trenches. After this the enemy continued to fight along the parapet, keeping under cover; but, though our forces on the left failed in several attempts to throw up barricades in the trenches, the former made but slow progress in this movement.

In the meantime the Twenty-third South Carolina Regiment, under Captain White, and a few remaining men of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment, under Captain Shedd, aided by the Twenty-sixth and part of the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiments, gallantly defended the trenches on the right of the breach.

The South Carolina troops on that side succeeded in placing a barricade in the trenches on the side of the hill, and planting themselves behind it and in the boyaux running to the rear, maintained their position within thirty yards of the crater for about five hours, during which the enemy never drove them a foot to the right, though they made sev-

eral assaults, and attempted several times to form a line in rear of our works, so as to move on the flank and rear of this gallant little band. In the events of the 30th of July there will perhaps be found nothing more heroic or worthy of higher admiration than this conduct of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third South Carolina Regiments.

Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, caused the Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, under Captain Wood, to be formed in a ditch running perpendicular to the rear of the main work, and when the enemy attempted some five times to form in rear of the breach for the purpose of charging to the right, and after they had planted four colors on the line, by which the movement designated was to be made, this regiment, under Captain Wood, and the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, under Captain Steele, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-third South Carolina Regiments and two guns of ——— battery near the junction of the Baxter and Jerusalem plank roads, opened with a fire that drove them precipitately back to the crater. In this way the conflict was maintained from 5 till nearly 10 a. m. with coolness and steadiness by determined men and officers on both flanks of the breach, and with a success worthy of much praise and with great damage to the enemy.

The assailing force of the enemy, consisting of the Ninth and parts of two other army corps, was directed upon the breach at Pegram's salient, and was held in check by little more than three regiments of Elliott's, two regiments of Ransom's, and two regiments of Wise's brigades, with the efficient aid of artillery, especially of Wright's battery and the four mortars, under Captain Lamkin, on the Jerusalem plank road. The enemy also made considerable demonstration in front of Wise's brigade, and appeared in front of their works on south side of Baxter road. On the left of the crater a large force was advanced to threaten the works occupied by Ransom's brigade. It came forward in irregular order and took shelter at the foot of a steep hill, which descends to Taylor's Creek, in front of that portion of our line. This force was engaged without any important results by Ransom's brigade and the right howitzer of Slaten's battery. Our whole line, from the right of Colquitt's to the left of Gracie's brigade, suffered from artillery fire.

The Sixty-first North Carolina Regiment, of Hoke's division, sent to re-enforce the troops engaged at the breach, arrived at the same time with Mahone's division and proceeded to form in the ravine in rear of Pegram's salient for the purpose of charging the enemy in the breach. General Mahone had placed one brigade in position, and was waiting for the second to come up, when the enemy advanced upon his line of battle. He met their advance by a charge, in which the Twenty-fifth and Forty-ninth North Carolina and the Twenty-sixth and part of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiments, all under Colonel Smith, of Elliott's brigade, gallantly joined, moving upon the left of General Mahone's line. The enemy was driven from three-quarters of the trench cavalier and most of the works on the left of the crater, with moderate loss to our forces and heavy losses to the enemy, especially in prisoners. During this charge a large number of the enemy's troops, black and white, abandoned the breach and fled precipitately to their rear. Upon this fleeing mass, in full view from our works on the right of the Baxter road, the left regiments of Wise's brigade poured a raking fire at the distance of from 150 to 500 yards, while the left gun of Davidson's battery (which Colonel Goode had manned with a company of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment, under Capt. Samuel D. Preston) discharged upon them several rounds of canister.

It is proper here to state that Captain Preston was wounded, and Edward Bagby, aide-de-camp to Colonel Goode, commanding brigade, was killed while serving this gun, and that Capt. A. F. Bagby, with Company K, Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment, then took charge of it and served it with fine effect until near the close of the action.

The first charge having failed in completely dislodging the enemy I ordered all of my available forces to press steadily on both flanks with a view to their final expulsion.

Between 11 and 12 a. m. a second unsuccessful charge having been made by Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division, I proceeded to concert a combined movement on both flanks of the crater, to which most of the enemy's troops were now drawn. By arrangement a third charge was made a little before 2 p. m., which gave us entire possession of the crater and the adjacent lines. This charge was made on the left and rear of the crater by Sanders' brigade, of Mahone's division, by the Sixty-first North Carolina, of Hoke's division, and Seventeenth South Carolina Regiments, of this division. The last two regiments, under Major Culp, of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment, Elliott's brigade, advanced on the right of Sanders' brigade. These movements on the left were all placed under the direct supervision of General Mahone, while I proceeded to the right to collect what troops I could from the thin line on that flank to co-operate in the charge and divide the force of the enemy's resistance. The time allotted only permitted me to draw out the Twenty-third and the fragments of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment, under Captain Shedd. They moved gallantly forward as soon as the main line was seen advancing on the left, and entered the crater with the troops of that line, capturing 3 stand of colors and about 130 prisoners. Previous to this charge the incessant firing kept up by our troops on both flanks and in rear had caused many of the enemy to run the gauntlet of our cross-fires in front of the breach, but a large number still remained, unable to advance, and perhaps afraid to retreat. The final charge was therefore made with little difficulty, and resulted in the complete re-establishment of our lines and the capture of many additional prisoners.

To Major-General Hoke I am indebted for some sixty men of the Twenty-first South Carolina Regiment, who occupied about 1 p. m. a portion of the works on right of Baxter road, from which my troops were moved to the left, and also for Colonel Radcliffe's Sixty-first North Carolina Regiment, which re-enforced my command in the morning and joined the charge, as already stated.

To the able commander and gallant officers and men of Mahone's division, to whom we are mainly indebted for the restoration of our lines, I offer my acknowledgments for their great service. It is not, however, my privilege to make any further report of the operations of that division than is necessary for a proper understanding of those of my own command.

To the officers and men of my command, whose steadiness, determination, and courage held in check for five hours a greatly superior force elated with success, and aided to inflict on them a chastisement so memorable, my admiration and gratitude are due. It is believed for each buried companion they have taken a twofold vengeance on the enemy, and have taught them a lesson that will be remembered as long as the history of our wrongs and this great revolution endures.

The troops of this division I would invite to a lesson yet more profitable, in view of what may lie before them. They have learned in practice that which has been taught them by theory and historical example—

that the coolness and steadiness of a few resolute and determined officers and men will prove the salvation of a command, whether in an unavoidable surprise or against the disordered lines of a charging column.

To the prompt and energetic co-operation of Colonel Jones, chief of artillery, and Major Haskell, commanding the mortar battery, and to their officers and men, my acknowledgments are due.

The gallantry of Private Patrick Sweeney, Company A, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, has been justly reported by his brigade commander. He voluntarily joined in the last charge and captured two colors of the Twentieth Michigan Regiment, and though wounded through the body he persisted in bringing them off, with a Sharps rifle.

In the last charge Sergt. J. W. Connelly, Company F, Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment, captured the colors of the First Michigan Sharpshooters, which he delivered to General Beauregard in person.

The zeal and activity of my aides—Capts. E. R. Smith, John E. Saunders, and T. H. Skinner—were arduously tasked on the lines and fully merit the compliment of this official notice. Captain Skinner, who had joined me within the previous twenty-four hours as a volunteer aide, from a foreign soil, besides doing much arduous duty during the day, gallantly joined the troops on the right in the final charge, by which the enemy were utterly repulsed.

The following is the state of casualties of the division:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Elliott's brigade	15	110	18	204	14	337	47	651	698
Wise's brigade	1	24	5	81	.....	.....	6	105	111
Ransom's brigade	3	11	7	53	.....	8	10	72	82
Colquitt's brigade	.....	4	3	24	.....	.....	3	28	31
Total	19	149	33	362	14	345	66	856	922

For the purpose of preserving the records of this division the following casualties of Gracie's brigade are added, though that brigade was detached from my command on this occasion. It, however, occupied its usual position in the trenches on my left: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 45 enlisted men; total, 2 commissioned officers and 54 enlisted men.

The losses of the enemy have been pretty well ascertained, and are between 5,000 and 6,000, including —— prisoners.

The reports* of the brigade commanders of Elliott's and Wise's brigades are herewith inclosed. The reports of the other two brigades furnish little else than the casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Not found.

No. 303.

Report of Capt. W. T. Blakemore, Aide-de-Camp, C. S. Army, of operations June 16.

AT MR. ANDERSON'S,
Richmond, June 27, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday evening asking for a full report in regard to placing two regiments on the 16th instant is at hand. I will give you every circumstance attending their movement so far as I know, but fear it will not be to you as satisfactory as you could wish. You remember sending me (while with you in the outer fortification) to stop the firing of a battery that was throwing shells in our midst. On my way back I saw General Beauregard, and informed him of our position and the want of support on our right, and asked him if he could not spare as much as two regiments to post in the strip of woods to our rear, fronting west and perpendicular to our lines. He immediately ordered them from General Colquitt. The regiments were ready instantly. My horse being swamped, and the one General B[eauregard] sent for me not having arrived, the two regiments moved off in the direction I had indicated under the immediate guidance of Lieutenant Witherspoon, of Seventeenth and Twenty-third [Tennessee], who posted them in the strip of woods in rear of the houses. I am not informed by whom they were commanded or the part taken by them after being placed in position. They must have been under the immediate supervision of General Beauregard. Subsequently I saw General Hagood and asked him to throw his right parallel with the turnpike to resist the movement of the enemy on our flank. I think he placed it behind the houses, but it was not engaged, the enemy having retired before it got into position. I wish I could see you and give you a more full and lucid idea of what I saw and did. I am satisfied your command was never in so critical a position as it was shortly after it occupied the outer line of works, which we would certainly have abandoned but for your characteristic tenacity to hold what you get. You are not probably aware that at this juncture some 200 of your men on the right gave way and retired on the pike to a point beyond the strip of woods, where I afterward found them and brought them back to the command. They were mainly from the Forty fourth and Sixty-third [Tennessee]. Lieutenant Witherspoon may be able to give you further details. I regret I cannot give them more fully.

I am doing excellently well. My friends, and particularly the family with whom I am staying, seem tireless in their endeavors to render my condition comfortable. I think under such favorable auspices that I will be able for duty at no distant day. With my patent leg containing the requisite amount of "warm water" therein the most fastidious maiden would fail to detect the deception. I wish you would try and get up to see me. You would have the kindest attention from the family here. Please write to me whenever you can.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. BLAKEMORE.

General B. R. JOHNSON.

No. 304.

Report of Capt. William H. Whitner, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, of operations July 30.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 31, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, received yesterday afternoon, I have made inquiries on the various points, and respectfully report—

First. The mine sprung on Pegram's salient on the 30th ultimo did blow up a considerable portion of the main parapet—more than half. This is the concurrent testimony of the officers of Elliott's brigade. The two left guns of Pegram's battery were thrown by the explosion—one at least twenty yards and the other forty yards—from the point they were in position. The last still remains where it was thrown. This proves that the main parapet was blown up.

Second. The statement of the distance from the barricade erected by the Twenty-second and Twenty-third South Carolina Regiments on the right to the crater is, as ascertained by actual measurement, eighty-eight yards.

Third. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the time the first charge was made by General Mahone. But one officer of the division spoke with certainty—Colonel McMaster, Seventeenth Regiment South Carolina troops. His written statement* is inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WHITNER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Maj. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON.

No. 305.

Report of Maj. E. Pliny Bryan, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations July 14–17.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Thursday evening last I started with a torpedo expedition from Chaffin's farm for the James River. At first I intended to operate on Harrison's Bar, near Berkeley (the place I selected sometime since), but finding Doctor Fretwell had selected the same place and for the same purposes, and being informed by him that he was ready to operate and was acting under the orders of General R. E. Lee, I made a reconnaissance lower down the river and selected Westover. Everything being ready, the expedition embarked Saturday at sunset from a point on Herring Creek, near Rowland's Mill, and reached the river at Westover about midnight, where a guard of twenty-five dismounted cavalrymen, under the command of Captain Caldwell, was stationed. About 1 o'clock, and just as the expedition was in the act of leaving the shore, a steamer was heard coming up the river. As several others had passed, no particular attention was paid to this one. The boats were, as previously, kept close to the shore in the shadow of some bushes. It soon became evident that the steamer intended making a landing at Westover, which she did, and immediately put a force on shore. Several shots were exchanged between the enemy and our men, when the enemy deployed a

* Not found.

line of skirmishers and drove back our men, thus cutting off the only means of escape for my boats' crew, except through a marsh. I waited an hour or more, hoping the steamer would leave and the boats be saved. It was impossible to move them so long as the steamer held her position, anchored off about 100 yards, with men on watch and the moon shining bright. The tide by this time was rapidly falling, leaving the boats aground. Seeing no chance of saving the boats unless the steamer left, I sent three men to get their arms that they had left in the boat. Becoming alarmed, they waded and swam through the marsh to the field in rear of the enemy's line. With the balance of the party, six men, I left, making our escape by cautiously following the margin of the marsh. Lieutenant Andrews, who was in charge of one of the boats, joined Captain Caldwell with his crew before the fight. The next morning (Sunday) the boats were in tow of a steamer. The expedition consisted of two row-boats and twelve torpedoes complete, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. When I first reached the river I saw two vessels anchored about a mile and a half above Westover. One of the vessels threw up several rockets and showed two red lights, one above the other. This I noticed as each vessel came up the river. I saw no barges or picket-boats, and up to the time the steamer made her appearance everything looked very favorable. I regret the result exceedingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. PLINY BRYAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Comdg. Dept. of North Carolina and Southern Virginia

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded through General R. E. Lee to Brig. Gen. Gabriel Rains for their information. The unfortunate loss of those boats and torpedoes should not delay one instant new attempts at laying torpedoes at various points in the James River. The magnitude of the result contemplated should warrant the loss of many such boats and torpedoes.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to General Rains.

Doctor Fretwell is acting under no special orders from me. He was directed to report to General Rains.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 306.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, C. S. Army, commanding Hoke's division, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS HOKE'S DIVISION,
July 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters I respectfully report that a plan of an attack upon the enemy was settled upon on June 23 to take place on the following morning, which plan was fully known to the commanding general.

On the night of the 23d General Hagood was made sufficiently familiar with the mode of attack to make the necessary arrangements. No other officer of my command was aware of the intended advance. This precaution was taken, fearing that by some means the enemy might learn our intentions and prepare for us. In accordance with the plan my arrangements were made (which are fully and properly given in the inclosed report of General Hagood), dividing my forces on the left of the City Point road into two heavy skirmish lines, one to be supported by the other, the whole to be supported by Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade, of Field's division, formed in line of battle in rear of the intrenchments then occupied by Hagood's left and under cover of the hill. As was directed, the artillery from the batteries on the north side of the river opened fire upon the intrenchments of the enemy as soon as the morning's mist had cleared away, and continued its fire with great accuracy, but no execution, for half an hour. After an elapse of five minutes the fire of these guns was directed upon the batteries of the enemy, drawing in a great degree their fire from the advancing infantry, which, as far as I could see, was the only service rendered by our guns. Indeed, I fear we were injured more than we gained by the use of our guns, as it notified the enemy of our intended attack. My intention was to attack immediately after our guns opened on the enemy's batteries, but as General Anderson had not reported I delayed, and immediately one of his staff officers appeared, by whom General Anderson was informed that in fifteen minutes the attack would certainly take place, which would give him time to reach the intrenchments then occupied by Hagood. At the appointed time the advance was ordered and the second line immediately followed. The first line gallantly entered the intrenchments of the enemy and did their duty nobly, and, as was witnessed by General Lee himself, succeeded not only in breaking the enemy, but drove them from their works. It was never expected that the intrenchments of the enemy could be held by these two lines of skirmishers, but that they should occupy them until the line of battle could reach them.

As was before stated, the second line of skirmishers immediately followed the first, but was not allowed to go beyond the rifle-pits, as it was discovered that the supporting line of battle had not appeared, and had they gone on they would have shared the fate of the first line. I then asked Major-General Field, who was on the ground, to order General Anderson forward, as a moment's delay would be fatal. He immediately sent the order, which had been previously sent to General Anderson, to go forward. It is proper for me here to state that this was my third effort to get General Anderson forward after my notice to him that in fifteen minutes I would certainly move forward. Some time after General Field's second order was sent to General Anderson he received a note from him stating that the intrenchments were still occupied by General Hagood's troops. In this he was greatly mistaken, as will be seen by General Hagood's report, and, if necessary to prove the mistake, I can produce a statement from Colonel Du Bose, commanding Benning's brigade (who by this time had moved up in line of battle on the right of General Anderson's position, and after reaching the trenches moved by the left flank down them and occupied the position which General Anderson was to have taken, and this in his front), that there were no troops in the trenches apart from some stragglers, from which I am sure no command is free. After some time (I suppose an hour) Major-General Field put two brigades in the trenches on the left of the City Point road with a view to attack, and seemed anxious

to do so; but I advised against it, as the enemy had had ample time to make all preparations for us, which they had done, and I felt assured they would sustain a very heavy loss and accomplish nothing. At this time orders were received from General Lee for me to report to him in company with General Field, who abandoned the attack after hearing the position of affairs. My troops, who were in advance of the intrenchments, could not return until night, as they would have been exposed to a heavy fire of the enemy from their intrenchments, which were about 400 yards in advance of those occupied by our men.

A report of the casualties has been forwarded.

I was very much troubled at the loss of my men, who did their duty truly and nobly, without results which appeared to me certain, and surely ought to have been reaped.

It is not my desire to place blame or responsibility on any one (for I fear neither) in making the foregoing statements, but merely give facts to the best of my knowledge, after which the commanding general may draw his own conclusions, as I have unofficially learned that both I and my command were censured by the commanding general. My regret is in attempting the attack without full command of all the forces which were to participate. Both the plan of battle and of attack were good, but failed in the execution. The enemy became extremely uneasy along his entire line when the attack was made, and had we been successful at that point our results would have been such as have not been hitherto attained.

No other portion of my command was engaged except the three regiments of Hagood's brigade on the left of the City Point road, whose action is given in detail in the inclosed report.* The plan of battle was such that no part of my command could participate except those mentioned. General Hagood did everything in his power to give us success, and desired to push forward when in my judgment it appeared hazardous.

Very respectfully,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

Capt. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General Robert E. Lee for his information.

It will be seen by the reports of Generals Hoke and Hagood that they are not to blame for the failure of the attack of the 24th ultimo, which would have been undoubtedly successful had the supports advanced in time. General Hoke is mistaken if he refers to me when he says, "I have learned unofficially that I and my command were censured by the commanding general." I stated only that "the success would have been most brilliant had the skirmishers been properly supported." His report and that of General Hagood prove the correctness of my assertion. General Hoke says on the second page of his report:

After the lapse of five minutes the fire of these guns (*i. e.*, forty-four guns on the northern side of the Appomattox) was directed on the batteries of the enemy, drawing in a great degree their fire from the advancing infantry, which, as far as I could see, was the only service rendered by our guns. Indeed, I fear we were injured more than we gained by the use of our guns, as it notified the enemy of our intended attack.

* See p. 802.

The object of opening the fire of the batteries referred to during half an hour preceding the infantry attack was to demoralize the enemy's troops occupying the defensive lines which were to be attacked, and which were enfiladed and taken in reverse by those batteries. It was expected, also, that the heavy artillery fire would throw into confusion any supports the enemy might have concealed in the woods near his lines. The best proof of the entire success of this plan was the facility with which one unsupported line of skirmishers got possession of those lines, with the loss of only 25 killed and 72 wounded. I am decidedly of the opinion that, regard being had to the locality and the attending circumstances, no better results could have been attained by any other plan than the one adopted, and which failed only because not properly supported.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

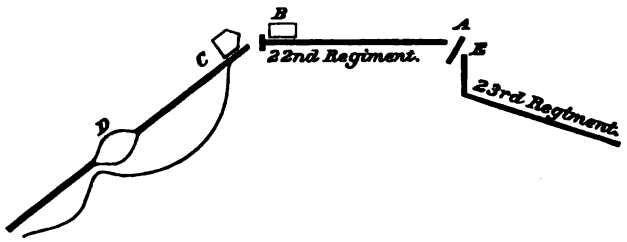
HEADQUARTERS,
July —, 1864.

I had supposed that, in accordance with the plan of General Beauregard of 23d of June, General Hoke's division was to have driven the enemy from his first and second skirmish and main lines; have swung to its right and carried the position at Hare's house; that General Field's division was to have moved in support of General Hoke, protecting his left flank, occupying the abandoned lines of the enemy, and filling up the gaps between Hoke's left and the river road. As far as I am aware the enemy was never driven from his lines. General Hoke's skirmishers reached the front line, but his second line did not; nor did his division move to its right or make any room for Field to enter or occupy them. Field's division could not have entered the enemy's lines from the position given it without passing over Hoke's troops. There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the part each division was expected to have performed.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 307.

Report of Lieut. C. C. Haile, Twenty-third South Carolina Infantry, Elliott's brigade, unassigned troops, of operations July 30.



The distance from A to B three chains and fifty links, or seventy-seven yards, and fifty links more to the first gun blown up on the right at letter C. Pit or crater at D. Dirt thrown out as far as the barricade made by the enemy in rear of gun-chamber at B. Letter A rep-

resents the barricade thrown up by the Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers.[a] Letter E represents the junction of the Twenty-third and Twenty-second before the explosion.

C. C. HAILE,
First Lieut. Company A, Twenty-third South Carolina Vols.

No. 308.

Itinerary of Hardaway Light Artillery Battalion, June 16–July 27, 1864.[*]

June 16.—Camped near Chaffin's Bluff on the Wilton estate.

June 21.—Moved down New Market road. Returned to the fortifications at night.

June 23.—Graham's battery went into position at New Market Heights.

June 26.—Smith's battery took position near Graham's, and June 28 Griffin's battery was ordered to the same point to go in position on the infantry line near New Market Heights.

June 29.—Graham's battery opened fire on a wooden gun-boat on the James River and damaged her some, making her change position very often. Soon after a monitor came to her relief and shelled Graham (who was protected by earth-works) furiously, wounding one man. Three batteries of this battalion are now on duty on the lines and two are in camp near Wilton on Gunn's farm.

Since last muster (June 30, 1864) this battalion has been operating with the troops on the north side of the James River and in the vicinity of Deep Bottom.

July 16.—Graham's battery from its position at Tilghman's Gate shelled the Yankee camp at Deep Bottom and the pontoon bridge, first running off the Yankee gun-boat Mendota, killing and wounding an entire gun detachment, and so crippling her as to render her unfit for action. General Grant (see Northern papers) was at General Foster's headquarters when the camp was shelled by Graham's guns, several of the shots striking near Foster's headquarters. General Grant left for City Point on a foundered horse.

July 27.—Graham's battery took position at Tilghman's Gate, having an infantry support of three brigades from Kershaw's division, with the intention of again shelling the enemy's camps, pontoon, and boats. It was soon ascertained, however, that the enemy was making a movement on this side of the river in force, and before permission could be obtained from General Humphreys, commanding, for the guns to be withdrawn, the enemy had made an attack on the left of the position. Our infantry support gave way without making an effort to save the guns, and although they were gallantly served by Captain Graham and his men they had to be abandoned for want of proper support. This was effected with the loss of one man captured. The guns lost were four 20-pounder U. S. Parrotts—three captured at Winchester and one at Harper's Ferry.[†]

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[a] After the explosion the greater portion of the survivors of the Twenty-second South Carolina Volunteers retired to cavalier line; the remainder came to the Twenty-third South Carolina, which after the explosion extended to the left and made the barracade at A, as marked above.

[*] From record of events on muster-rolls of field and staff. For portion of itinerary (here omitted) covering movements from May 1 to June 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1089.

[†] For continuation of itinerary, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

No. 309.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, C. S. Army, commanding Hagood's brigade, of operations June 16–21.

HEADQUARTERS HAGOOD'S BRIGADE, HOKE'S DIVISION,
July 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I am instructed to report the operations of my brigade on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ultimo:

On the evening of the 15th about dark my brigade arrived at Petersburg by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and I was at General Beauregard's headquarters reporting for orders when a courier announced that the enemy had carried the defenses from No. 3 to No. 7, inclusive, and that our troops were retreating. I was ordered to move out immediately upon the City Point road and take a position to cover that approach to the city, and upon which a new defensive line could be taken. It was after dark, and being unacquainted with the country, and unable to learn much from the confused and contradictory accounts of the volunteer guides who accompanied me, I halted my command at the junction of the City Point and Prince George roads and rode forward myself to reconnoiter the country. With the aid of a map opportunely sent me by Colonel Harris, chief of engineers, I finally determined upon the line of the creek which empties into the Appomattox in rear of No. 1, and the west fork of which crosses the line near No. 15, and established my command upon it.

General Colquitt's brigade and the other brigades arriving shortly afterward were established in succession upon this line, General Hoke having approved the selection, and by daylight the position was partially intrenched. Colonel Tabb's regiment, of Wise's brigade, held the lines from No. 1 to No. 2, and was relieved by one of my regiments (Twenty-seventh South Carolina). This made my line in echelon, with the echelon thrown forward on the left. Discovering this at daylight, and that this portion of the line was completely enfiladed by the guns of the enemy established at No. 7, I withdrew this regiment also to the west side of the creek. The new line now held by our forces was the chord of the arc of the abandoned works. I also brought in and sent to the ordnance officer two field pieces, spiked, that had been abandoned by our troops the day before. The enemy shelled our position furiously during the day and the skirmishers were constantly engaged. They ostentatiously formed for battle several times during the day beyond musketry range, there being no artillery on our portion of the line, and about dark a feeble effort at assault was made upon my center, none getting nearer than seventy-five yards to our line. It was kept up for an hour or more, but they were kept at bay without trouble and finally retired. Captains Hopkins and Palmer and Adjutant Gelling, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, were killed by the same shell, and several enlisted men were killed and wounded during the day. Lieutenant Allemong was wounded and has since died. I grieve to add the names of these gallant officers to the bloody record of the last two months. In this short time the best and bravest of my command have been laid beneath the soil of Virginia.

On the 17th nothing occurred with me except pretty heavy shelling from the enemy. Having no artillery to reply to them, their practice was very accurate and inflicted some loss upon us. Our earth-works were diligently strengthened and assumed a respectable profile.

At 1.30 a. m. on the 18th I received orders to withdraw to a line some 800 yards in rear of our position which had been partially prepared for occupation. This new line rested upon the Appomattox some 200 yards west of the house of the younger Hare, and ran nearly at right angles to the river, passing over the western end of the eminence upon which the elder Hare resides, known as Hare's Hill. I was to occupy again the extreme left. This movement was executed safely, and the troops again in position before daylight. Shortly after daylight the enemy advanced upon our old line, and finding it abandoned came on with vociferous cheers. As soon as these skirmishers encountered our new picket-line their line of battle halted and heavy skirmishing commenced. This continued until about 2 p. m., the skirmishers alternately driving each other. We lost several killed and wounded and a few prisoners, but inflicting an equal or greater loss upon the enemy, and capturing between 25 and 30 prisoners. At 2 p. m. the enemy formed for an assault upon the portion of my brigade between the river and the City Point road. A regiment was pushed up in column along the banks of the river under cover of the grove and buildings of the younger Hare, and when its head became uncovered attempted to deploy. The rest of their force attempted to come forward in line of battle, but never got closer than 250 yards. Our fire was opened upon the column as soon as it showed itself, and upon the line at about 300 yards. The enemy attempted to rally, but was driven back in confusion. The Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Eleventh Regiments repulsed this attack. South of the City Point road the skirmishing was heavy, but our line was not attacked. Later in the afternoon, when Colquitt's brigade was assailed, my right regiment fired a few volleys obliquely upon the attacking column. Lieutenant Harvey, Seventh Battalion, was killed to-day, and Lieutenant Felder, Twenty-fifth, and Major Rion, Seventh Battalion, were wounded.

I am unable to give an accurate statement of casualties on these days, as in the record preserved by my assistant adjutant-general the casualties of a later day and of some preceding skirmishes at Cold Harbor are included. About 220 is supposed to be the aggregate, of which, killed, 36; wounded, 121; missing, 63.

I am, captain, respectfully,

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOHN A. COOPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HAGOOD'S (S. C.) BRIGADE, HOKE'S DIVISION,
June 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I am required to make a full report of the operations of my command in front of Petersburg on the 24th instant:

My brigade occupied the left of our line of intrenchments, resting on the south bank of the Appomattox, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-first, and Eleventh Regiments filling the space from the river to the City Point road, and the Twenty-fifth and Seventh Battalion extending along the lines south of the road. The enemy's intrenchments were at this point parallel to ours at a distance of about 400 yards, an open field with a rank growth of oats upon it intervening. Each side had slight rifle-pits a short distance in advance of its first line of intrenchments. Our line of intrenchments was single. The enemy was intrenched in

three lines close together, and the attack developed the fact that four and a half regiments, numbering some 1,600 or 1,700 men, occupied their first line.

My division commander, Major-General Hoke, about dawn on the 24th informed me that a general engagement was contemplated on that day, and gave me detailed instructions as to the part my command was to take in bringing it on. He had the night before given me directions to be ready for movement at daylight. He stated that a heavy cannonade was to be opened from the north side of the river on the enemy's position. Five minutes after it had ceased I was to charge the portion of the enemy's line between the river and the City Point road with the Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Eleventh Regiments, and I would be closely supported by Anderson's brigade. When we had succeeded in driving them from their first line Anderson was to occupy it till his supports arrived, when he was to press on against their second and third lines. While pivoting my three regiments already spoken of on their right and bringing up the other two I was to form my line along the City Point road perpendicular to my first position; then, taking the enemy's first line as a directrix, I was to clear Colquitt's front (on my front) as far as and including Hare's Hill, &c.

While General Hoke was still explaining the plan of battle to me Lieutenant Andrews reported to me from General Anderson, stating that the latter was in position and had sent him to keep in communication with me. In consultation with General Hoke my plan of attack was settled and every arrangement made.

The artillery opened precisely at 7 a. m. and ceased precisely at 7.30 a. m. At 7.20 a. m. I sent Lieutenant Andrews to say to General Anderson that I would move in exactly fifteen minutes. He left me with speed. A delay of seven minutes, however, occurred in my movements, and at precisely 7.42 a. m. I advanced.

I am so far thus accurate as to time, because I did not see my supports; did not know their precise locality, and being governed in my instructions by time noticed the watch closely.

My advance was made with 400 picked men and officers as skirmishers, followed by the balance of the three regiments (about 550 men) in line at close supporting distance. Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson, Seventh Battalion, was selected to command the skirmishers. I took charge of the second line.

The attack was made, and the enemy were driven from their rifle-pits without resistance of moment. Their first line of intrenchments was gained and a portion of it captured. Some 30 prisoners here taken and sent to the rear and the enemy's whole line seriously shaken, his men in numbers running from the works.

Discovering our small force, and the attack not being followed up, his first line rallied, re-enforcements were rapidly pushed up from his rear, and we were compelled to fall back. This was done slowly, and the enemy, endeavoring to charge us, was driven back into his works.

My men, under orders, laid down in the oats about half way between the two hostile intrenchments to await Anderson's advance and then go with him. Numbers of them, however, got back as far as our rifle-pits, before spoken of, and were allowed to remain there, with the same orders as the more advanced line. None of them came back to our intrenchments except the few skulkers whom every attack develops, and in this instance I am pleased to say there were very few. How much time was occupied in these movements I am unable to say accurately, as I did not look at my watch again.

When the vigor of my attack was broken, however, and my men had begun to fall back, the left of Benning's brigade moving by a flank reached the right of the intrenchments I had left in advancing, and there stopped. A discussion ensued between Major-Generals Hoke and Field, and after some delay this brigade moved in and was ready to advance. General Anderson's report will explain the delay in his arrival. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Bose, commanding Benning's brigade, will show the time of his arrival and the then condition of affairs. Major-General Hoke was on the ground during the whole morning, and can speak of his personal knowledge. The order for attack being countermanded, I kept out all day as many of my men as the rifle-pits would hold, withdrawing the rest by squads. At night all were withdrawn and the regiments were reorganized.

My loss was about a third of the force engaged, 25 being killed, 73 wounded, and 208 missing. Among the missing are, I fear, many killed and wounded, who fell nearest the enemy's intrenchments. The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson is missing—it is hoped not killed; Captain Axson, Twenty-seventh Regiment, was killed at the head of his company; Lieutenants Huguenin and Trim, of the Twenty-seventh; Lieutenants Chappell, Ford, and Vanderford, Twenty-first, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Eleventh, were wounded. Captains Mulvaney and Buist were captured upon the enemy's work, the latter after receiving two wounds. Captain Raysor and Lieutenant Reilly, Eleventh Regiment; Lieutenant White, Twenty-seventh Regiment, and Lieutenant Clemens, Twenty-first Regiment, are missing.

The following is a tabular statement of casualties:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
7th Battalion South Carolina Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
11th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	14	1	27	2	43	3	84	87
21st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	3	4	18	1	49	5	70	75
27th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	1	7	2	20	3	110	6	137	143
25th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	24	7	65	7	202	15	291	306

Respectfully submitted.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

General instructions for a proposed attack on the enemy to-morrow morning.

DUNN'S HILL, *Petersburg, June 23, 1864.*

First. The batteries on the north side of the Appomattox shall open at daylight to-morrow morning on the lines and batteries of the enemy in front of General Hoke, and will continue the firing for half an hour from the time of firing the first gun. They will then cease firing for five minutes as a signal for General Hoke to commence his movement. They will

then resume their fire, concentrating it only on batteries and distinct lines and masses of the enemy as can be fired upon without any danger whatsoever to our troops. Our shells, the fuses not being very reliable, should be used mostly as solid shot.

Second. At the same time that the batteries on the north side of the Appomattox shall open a serious demonstration, partaking of all the characteristics of a real attack, should be made from the right of our line, and continued until it should be too late for the enemy to re-enforce his right from his left.

Third. Major-General Hoke shall move to the attack as soon as the batteries on the north side of the Appomattox shall have resumed fire after the cessation of five minutes referred to in article I. He will swing around on his right flank, so as to take the enemy's first and second lines in flank, advancing rapidly to the attack of the enemy's position near Hare's house, making use of his artillery to the best advantage. Having taken Hare's house he will continue the movement to retake our old line of works between the Norfolk railroad and our second line of works.

Fourth. Field's division, being relieved to-night by Johnson's, will be put in the best position by Lieutenant-General Anderson to support Hoke's attack and protect his left flank. He shall place as soon as practicable a brigade in the abandoned lines of the enemy, on which shall rest the left flank of Hoke. This brigade will follow in those lines the advance of Hoke, and General Anderson will continue to fill up with other troops the gap between the river and Hoke's left until the whole line shall be occupied. Should he meanwhile find it opportune to advance to the attack of the old lines from Battery No. 9 to Battery No. 2, and thence to our second line, he is at liberty to do so, provided no interval shall be left between his right and Hoke's left. As soon as Hoke's right shall have disengaged his present lines, Kershaw's division will follow its movement in order to form a reserve to Hoke's line of battle. Kershaw will advance his left toward the lines of the enemy occupied by Field's division.

Fifth. Johnson's division will relieve Field's at about 8 p. m. this evening, keeping the surplus of his force within reach to replace Kershaw's division as it will move out of the lines to-morrow morning. When Major-General Hoke shall attack the enemy on the east side of the Norfolk railroad, opposite to Johnson's front, Major-General Johnson shall take the offensive and attack boldly the forces of the enemy between that railroad and his lines, so as to retake the old line of works from [Battery] 19 to [Battery] 24.

Sixth. He will place, as well as General Hoke, batteries in position to enfilade the railroad and Taylor's Creek as soon as he shall find it practicable.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

No. 310.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond, of operations July 27.

N[EW] M[ARKET, *July*] *27, 1864—10 a. m.*

GENERAL: The enemy drove back the troops of General Kershaw this morning and took four pieces of artillery. Prisoners have been taken

from Hancock's corps to-day. Yesterday prisoners were taken from the Nineteenth and Tenth Corps. Twenty-two pieces of artillery crossed last night to the north side of the river. Our line extends from New Market toward White Oak Swamp, the right resting near the Chaffin farm. It may be advisable to send the Local Defense troops to Chaffin's farm to hold the intrenched camp. An artillery battalion of infantry has been ordered to that line, and I do not think affairs are imminent yet; nor do I know the amount of inconvenience in ordering out the Local Defense. General Lee was notified by General Kershaw.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

P. S.—Our losses small.

No. 311.

Report of Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. Artillery, of artillery operations July 13–16.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY DIVISION,
Poindexter's House, July 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I send, as you request, a report of the operations of my artillery near Wilcox's Wharf and at Malvern Hill and Tilghman's farm.

On the 13th instant I proceeded to Walker's farm with Major Cutshaw's battalion of artillery, composed of five Napoleons, three 3-inch guns, four Parrotts, and one Whitworth gun. General Gary the same day sent one cavalry regiment, with exception of a squadron left at Crenshaw's, to Rowland's Mill and one cavalry regiment to the vicinity of Charles City Court-House.

The scouts on the river reported that no transports with troops on board had passed since 11th instant and the river unusually quiet. No vessels of any description passed down from 2.30 p. m. 13th instant till dark, and only five passed up in same time.

The artillery was posted at 4 p. m. and opened at 5.30 p. m. on two vessels—one apparently a passenger steamer and the other a freight steamer. The latter was struck repeatedly and injured to some extent. The former is believed to have been struck, but I am not sure, as it turned back to Fort Powhatan before reaching the part of the channel nearest the guns. The Whitworth gun kept up a steady fire on this boat as far as it could be seen, and probably did some damage.

As it was improbable that other boats would pass after the firing, the artillery was ordered to Phillips' farm, some six miles back, and it encamped there for the night.

Next day the Whitworth gun was posted on Malvern Hill and drove off the picket gun-boat opposite Turkey Island House. To-day it drove under cover of the woods three gun-boats which had combined on it. The position is so sheltered that no injury has resulted to the men or horses during the two days' firing.

The 20-pounder Parrott battery opened from Tilghman's Gate to-day on the pontoon bridge, the gun-boat, and camp of the enemy at Deep

Bottom. The gun-boat was struck three times before it retired under the bank of the river. It then gave up the contest and allowed the battery an hour after to limber up and withdraw without molestation. The camp was put in great commotion by the shelling. One brigade marched out of the woods near Four-Mile Creek at a double-quick and took shelter in the trenches. The pontoon bridge was fired at several times, but the mark is too small to waste ammunition on. It is rarely used during the day, and there is now but little travel on the river in the daytime

On my next expedition down the river I propose to take a single battery, with cannoneers mounted on horses.

I think my sharpshooters can render good service on the bank of the river where it is narrow, and I should be much obliged to you to endeavor to obtain a hundred Enfield rifles, caliber .57 or .58. The carbines issued to them a few days since are short-range and not reliable in accuracy. I will be glad to use Major Stark's battalion if necessary. I think the 10-inch mortar may do well, and hope it may be sent down.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. H. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond.

No. 312.

Report of Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, C. S. Army, of operations June 23–24.

JUNCTION, *June 24, 1864.*

Yesterday at the grove two miles and a half from Nottoway Court House General Lee encountered the bulk of enemy's forces under Wilson, and after a severe fight of four hours succeeded in defeating them, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable loss. This morning they moved across Nottoway River, evidently aiming for the bridges on Danville railroad. Kautz left here this morning at dawn, taking the Danville road. He will probably form a junction with Wilson at Green Bay. The enemy's whole force is about 6,000. General Lee pushed on to-day in pursuit of Wilson.

Respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

No. 313.

*Report of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division, of operations June 27–30.**

HDQRS. HAMPTON'S DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
July 10, 1864.

COLONEL: On the morning of 27th of June the general commanding ordered me to move my command from Drewry's Tavern to Stony Creek

* For Hampton's report of operations from June 8–24, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1095.

in order to intercept Wilson, who was returning from Staunton River bridge to rejoin Grant's army. In obedience to these orders I moved rapidly in the direction indicated with my division, Chambliss' brigade having been sent forward the evening previous.

At 12 m. the next day I reached Stony Creek Depot, where I found Chambliss. From this point scouts were sent out to find the position of the enemy and to ascertain what route he was pursuing, and at 12.30 I wrote the general commanding, suggesting that a force of infantry and artillery be placed at Reams' Station, as the enemy would have to cross the railroad then at Jarratt's or at Belfield. The scouts having reported what road the enemy were marching on, I notified general commanding of their position, and informed him that I should attack them at Sappony Church, asking him at the same time to place the infantry at Reams' Station and to order Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee to take position near there. These dispositions were made by the general commanding, and in the meantime my command was put in motion. Chambliss, who was in front, was ordered to push on to the church and to charge the enemy as soon as he met him. Soon after crossing Sappony Creek the enemy was encountered, and he was gallantly charged by the Ninth Virginia and driven back behind the church. Here he occupied a strong position, with dismounted men, and he succeeded in checking the charge. General Chambliss dismounted his men and took up a line near the church, when in a few moments he was heavily attacked. I brought up a portion of the Seventh Virginia to re-enforce him, and the attack was repulsed along the whole line. Young's brigade, under Colonel Wright, was then dismounted and put into position, the enemy in the meantime using his artillery and small-arms rapidly. Soon after my line was established, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, commanding the Holcombe Legion (infantry), brought 200 men of his command to join me, and he was placed in the center of the line. With these troops the line, which was not a strong one, was held steadily all night, the enemy constantly making demonstrations and attacks upon it, but without the least impression. The fire of their artillery becoming very hot I directed Major Chew to place two guns (all I had) under Captain Graham, where they could respond. These guns were well served and rendered me great assistance. The position of the enemy, who had two lines of works, was so strong that I could not attack it in front, so at daylight I threw portions of Butler's and Rosser's brigades, under the immediate direction of Brigadier-General Butler, on the left flank of the enemy. At the same moment Chambliss advanced the whole of the front line, and in a few moments we were in possession of both lines of works, the enemy retreating in confusion and leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. They were followed closely for two miles, when, finding that they had taken the road to Reams' Station, I moved by Stony Creek Depot, in order to get on the Halifax road to intercept them, should they attempt to cross below Reams'. Butler's brigade was sent to Malone's Crossing, and the other brigades were ordered to occupy the roads leading into the Halifax road. I moved up with Chambliss' brigade, following Butler, and soon after crossing Rowanty Creek we met an advance of the enemy, who had struck the Halifax road between Butler and Chambliss. These were charged and scattered, when another party were reported crossing into the same road at Perkins' house. I took a portion of the Thirteenth Virginia, and meeting them drove them back, and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips pushed on, getting possession of the bridge over the Rowanty. Finding that a portion of the force which had crossed the creek had

taken a road leading east I sent Colonel Beale, of the Ninth Virginia, with two or three squadrons in pursuit. He followed them four miles, capturing a large number and scattering the rest. The force of the enemy was entirely broken and the fragments were seeking safety in flight in all directions. They scattered through the woods, and night coming on the pursuit had to cease. Knowing that a portion of the enemy were retreating toward the Nottoway River on the stage road I brought my command to Stony Creek Depot, which was the most central point, to let the men who had been fighting all the night previous obtain some rest, and that I might be where I could best intercept the party which was retreating west and south of me. My command was ordered to be ready to move at daylight, and I anxiously waited for some information which would indicate the point at which the enemy would attempt to cross the Nottoway River. I had not heard one word of the result of the fight at Reams' Station, nor did I know the position of Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee or of the enemy.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June I received a note directed to the "commanding officer Stony Creek Depot," from General Fitz. Lee, saying that he was "still pursuing the enemy, capturing prisoners," &c., and that he was five miles from Nottoway River, on the Hicksford road. The note went on to say that General Lee thought "the enemy after crossing the river will try to cross the railroad at Jarratt's Depot," and he wished all the available force sent to that point to intercept their march until he got up. I immediately moved my command in the direction of Jarratt's Depot, but when I arrived within five miles of that place some of my scouts who had been sent on reported that the enemy had passed there at daylight. I then endeavored to intercept them on the road leading to Peters' Bridge, but, though I made a rapid march, I found on striking the road that the rear of his column had passed two hours previously. Had there been proper concert of action between the forces at Reams' and my own there would have been no difficulty in cutting off the party which escaped by Jarratt's.

In the fight at Sappony Church and during the following day the enemy lost quite heavily in killed and wounded. We captured 806 prisoners, together with 127 negroes—slaves. My loss was 2 killed, 18 wounded, and 2 missing.

The reports from General Chambliss and Colonel Crawley have not been sent in. I regret to announce that the latter was severely wounded, and I beg to express my sense of the valuable services rendered to me by this officer and his command. General Chambliss, by his gallantry, his great zeal, and his knowledge of the country, contributed largely to the success we gained.

The officers and men of my own division behaved to my entire satisfaction, and the members of my staff gave me every assistance possible. Captain Graham, who had a section of his battery with me, did good service, and he was well supported by his command.

The pursuit of the enemy, which ended near Peters' Bridge, closed the active operations which began on the 8th of June, when the movement against Sheridan commenced. During that time, a period of twenty-two days, the command had no rest, was badly supplied with rations and forage, marched upward of 400 miles, fought the greater portion of six days and one entire night, captured upward of 2,000 prisoners, many guns, small-arms, wagons, horses, and other materials of war, and was completely successful in defeating two of the most formidable and well organized expeditions of the enemy. This was accomplished at a

No. 314.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., December 10, 1864.*

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress parade after its receipt:

* * * * * * *

BATTLES NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

(July 30, 1864.)

ALABAMA.

Eighth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Sergt. John H. Deaton, Company E.

Ninth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Private John M. Critcher, Company K.

Eleventh Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Private James N. Keeton, Company G.

GEORGIA.

Third Regiment Georgia Infantry.

Forty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Private Lemuel Tucker, Company B. | Private John W. Miles, Company D.

Sixty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. St. Julien Wilson, Company C.
Lieut. J. J. Bilisoly, Company D.
Sergt. Peter F. Howell, Company G.
Corpl. W. H. Harrison, Company A.
Corpl. John E. Foreman, Company E.

(August 21, 1864.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-seventh Regiment South Carolina Infantry.

Private J. D. Stoney (orderly to Brigadier-General Hagood), Company —

WELDON RAILROAD.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. S. L. Neely (since dead), Company A.
Private Z. E. Vernor, Company B, August 18, 1864.
Corpl. Matthew Knox, Company B, August 19, 1864.
Private George H. Turner,*a* Company C, August 18, 1864.
Private James L. Anderson,*a* Company C, August 19, 1864.
Private S. T. Fife, Company E, August 19, 1864.
Corpl. W. C. Handley, Company G, August 18, 1864.
Private P. McAnnally, Company G, August 19, 1864.
Private T. W. Billingsley,*a* Company I, August 18, 1864.
Private R. A. Sims, Company I, August 19, 1864.
Private J. T. Stanly, Company K, August 18, 1864.
Private B. F. Trammell, Company K, August 19, 1864.
Private T. J. S. Robinson,*a* Company L, August 18, 19, 1864.

Companies D and F declined making selections.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private E. Cothran (since dead), Company A.
Corpl. W. H. Ross, Company B.
Private Peter Harden, Company C.
Corpl. A. R. Waite (since dead), Company D.
Private J. G. Ruthven, Company E.
Private G. P. Willis, Company F.
Corpl. S. M. Whitaker, Company G.
Private David Matthews, Company H.
Private G. M. Rowan, Company I.
Private Joab Hale,*a* Company K.

Forty-second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private Lee Taylor,*a* Company A, August 18, 1864.
Private John A. Ezell, Company A, August 19, 1864.
Private B. W. Ross, Company B, August 18, 1864.
Private W. B. Scott, Company B, August 19, 1864.
Sergt. E. Leroy Gray, Company C, August 18, 1864.
Private Samuel Bailey, Company C, August 19, 1864.
Sergt. J. M. Boyd, Company D, August 18, 1864.
Private B. M. Blackwell, Company D, August 19, 1864.
Sergt. F. E. Smith, Company E, August 18, 1864.
Sergt. Calvin McElroy, Company E, August 19, 1864.
Private John House, Company F, August 18, 1864.
Private Obadiah Collam, Company F, August 19, 1864.
Private M. B. Hamilton, Company G, August 18, 1864.
Private J. M. Bachelor, Company G, August 19, 1864.
Corpl. William M. Taylor, Company H, August 18, 1864.
Private Luico M. Due, Company H, August 19, 1864.
Private Lee Campbell, Company I, August 18, 1864.
Private R. W. Harlan, Company I, August 19, 1864.
Private Jeremiah Phillips, Company K, August 18, 1864.
Sergt. J. D. Lowry, Company K, August 19, 1864.

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a Killed in action.

First Battalion, Confederate Infantry.

Sergt. A. Hembree, Company A.
Sergt. A. D. Stoude, Company B.
Private John Dunnigan, Company C.
Sergt. J. Maddon, Company F.
Private John McNamara, Company I.

BATTLE OF REAMS' STATION, WELDON RAILROAD.

(August 25, 1864.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Forty-seventh Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

Lieut. J. W. Jones, acting adjutant.
Lieut. Thomas Taylor, Company K.
Private Joseph J. Bisset, Company A.
Private Kerney W. Perry, Company B.
Sergt. James H. Jones, Company C.
Private Burton Winstead, Company D.
Private John P. Bailey, Company E.
Private J. W. May, Company G.
Private S. Johnson, Company H.
Private Charles Cooper, Company I.
Private William S. Kernodle, Company K.

Company F declined making a selection.

FORT HARRISON.

(September 30, 1864.)

ALABAMA.

Fifteenth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Corpl. M. L. Harper, *a* Company B.
Private W. H. Cooper, Company C.
Private R. S. Jones, Company D.
Corpl. B. J. Martin, Company E.
Private A. Jackson, Company F.
Private D. C. Cannon, Company G.
Private J. T. Rushing, Company I.
Private C. J. Fauk, Company K.
Corpl. T. R. Collins, Company L.

Companies A and H made no selections.

DARBYTOWN ROAD.

(October 13, 1864.)

Fifteenth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Private W. H. Quartlebum, Company D.
Private A. Powell, Company E.
Private John Jackson, Company F.
Private E. Grice, Company K.
Private Lee Lloyd, Company L.

Other companies declined selecting.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

First Battalion Confederate Infantry.

Corpl. B. J. Hugan, Company B—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness.
Private John Kelly, Company C—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson.
Sergt. Adolph W. Leslie, Company E—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House. (Killed in latter engagement.)
Private Patrick Finegan, Company F—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Bethesda Church.
Private Mitchell Smith, Company I—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Liberty Mills, Cold Harbor.

Twenty-sixth Battalion Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. H. B. Craig (adjutant)—New Market, Cold Harbor.
Sergt. George A. Woodrum (color-bearer)—New Market, Cold Harbor. (Both killed in the latter engagement.)

Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry.

Capt. David Waldhauer, Company F—Frederick City, Md.
Second Lieut. W. W. Gordon, Company F—Frederick City, Md.
Second Lieut. J. McLeod Turner, Company F—Stevensburg.
Second Lieut. Joshua Thorn, Company A—Stevensburg.
Private Thomas Metcalf, *a* Company A—Funkstown, Md.
Private E. T. Tayloe, Company E—Fleetwood.
Private M. D. Prendergast, Company F—Rappahannock River.
Sergt. L. H. Clemens, Company F—Rappahannock River.
Private John Robinson, Company C—Frying Pan.
Private William P. Lake, Company F—Brandy Plains.
Private Alexander McCaskill, Company C—Brandy Plains.
Private G. N. Saussy, Company F—Frederick City, Md.
Private L. H. Clemens, Company F—Accotink River.
Private F. Bird, Company F—Accotink River.
Private C. H. Mann, Company F—Cold Harbor.
Sergt. M. G. Prendergast, Company F—Fauquier County.
Private C. H. Mann, Company F—Mine River.

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HANOVER JUNCTION.

MISSISSIPPI.

Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private J. C. Halbert, Company E.
Private A. L. McJunkin, Company H.
Private James M. Gillespie, Company I.
Private G. W. Williams, Company K.

DREWRY'S BLUFF.

(May 16, 1864.)

LOUISIANA.

First Lieut. John M. Galbraith (since dead), First Company Washington Artillery.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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a Killed in action.

JUNE 20–23, 1864.—Expedition from Batchelder's Creek to vicinity of Kinston, N. C., and skirmish (22d) at Southwest Creek.

*Report of Col. Peter J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry.**

HDQRS. OUTPOSTS CAMP CLAASSEN, 132D REGT. N. Y. INFTY.,
Batchelder's Creek, N. C., June 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith respectfully to submit my report as regards the doings and results of an expedition toward Kinston, N. C., said operations being in conformity with personal instructions of the commanding general.

The forces assigned to me for this purpose were as follows, viz: The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Infantry, 331 men strong; Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry (Colonel Upham commanding), 349 men strong; a light battery (Third New York Artillery), four 3-inch guns, Captain Mercer commanding, 77 men strong; a detachment Twelfth New York Cavalry, composed of Troops B and D, Captain West commanding, 75 men strong. A force of the Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, having reported for duty to me, were left in conjunction with portions of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry to guard this front during my absence.

In the afternoon of Monday, June 20, 1864, a detachment of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, composed of Companies D, I, and K, under command of Capt. Thomas B. Green, of the One hundred and thirty-second New York, was sent with a good guide to take a position flanking the enemy's strong work on Southwest Creek, about three miles and a half this side of Kinston, to lay hid in a swamp until 10 p. m. June 21, 1864, then to assail Southwest Creek intrenchments, while I moved on the direct front. The success that this move met with is almost entirely due to the endurance and determination displayed by Captain Green, his officers and men.

On the morning of the 21st, at precisely 5 o'clock, the balance of my forces started as follows: A detachment of two companies of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry and two companies of the Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, with one piece of artillery, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. George H. Hitchcock, marched up the Neuse road to a point called Mosely Creek. The balance of my force, under my immediate command, moved up the Dover road to a point known as Dover Depot. It had been agreed upon that at sharp 10 p. m. of June 21, 1864, all three bodies of troops were to advance, capture, and fight up to Southwest Creek, there to unite and advance upon Kinston, if practicable. The result has shown that each column did its work, and when my advance guard reached Southwest Creek mill-dam I found Captain Green was occupying the enemy's works, where he had captured 5 officers and some 40 men, including the commanding officer of Kinston, Colonel Folk, C. S. Army, several horses, &c., killing and wounding some 20 of the enemy, with a loss to him of 1 man killed and 1 man missing. Previous to advancing my center column up to Southwest Creek I caused the artillery to be parked at Wise's Forks. This point has a fine square, where the Trent and Dover roads unite direct, and the Neuse road by the British road. Five companies of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry were left here to support the artillery, together with one troop of cavalry. My baggage train, ambulance, &c., were so arranged that in case we being obliged to

* See also reports of Jourdan, p. 817, and Savage, p. 819.

retreat it could be done either by the Dover or Trent road without confusion or loss, other than through regular action, but the enemy knew better than to leave its strong works beyond Southwest Creek immediately in front of the Kinston bridge. After this disposition being made, Colonel Upham, with some cavalry and eight companies of his own regiment, was directed to advance, which was done promptly and very spiritedly, the enemy being scattered all along the road in the woods. After a short time I went forward in person and joined Colonel Upham about three-quarters of a mile this side of Southwest Creek. Not knowing that Captain Green was holding this point, I directed Lieutenant Gill, who ably commanded the advance, to test this question at all hazards, which, after exchanging some challenging calls, it was ascertained to be occupied by Captain Green and his command. It was getting to be daybreak now, and after so severe a march at this season of the year, I saw the necessity of either finishing up to a safe resting-place or to fall back to it. I directed Lieutenant Gill, with his advance, to feel the enemy on the other side of Southwest Creek, and found that the enemy had concentrated some force intended for Wilmington; also that I would have to cross a wide bridge, besides dislodging the enemy from strong intrenchments, with two siege guns facing and covering the road of approach. Kinston has on this (south) side of the Neuse but one road of approach which faces the bridge. This road is fortified in the shape of a half circle, and can be held against a large force by but a few determined men. The enemy had besides twelve pieces of field artillery, with some infantry and cavalry, which, after looking to my rear, made it impossible to cope with, because the moment that I crossed the mill-dam and Southwest Creek bridge I would have been liable to be cut off, unless I could leave a sufficient force to hold those two bridges in my immediate rear, as well as to hold the approaches of the different roads at Wise's Forks. This my small force did not permit me to do; hence, after a second reconnaissance toward Kinston bridge, and under its protection, I ordered the captured works to be evacuated, and, upon the return of the reconnoitering party, they to destroy the bridges, all of which was done, retiring with the main column by the Trent road, Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock and his command retiring by the Dover road.

The country above Core Creek up to Wise's Forks is a perfect wilderness, barren of all subsistence for either man or beast. Water cannot be got except such as collects near and in the swamps, and it speaks well for the men of the One hundred and thirty-second New York and Fifteenth Connecticut that they marched and fought from 5 a. m. June 21, 1864, till 5 a. m. June 23, 1864, when these headquarters were reached again, they having marched a distance of over sixty-five miles under a scorching sun, building bridges to cross over, and fighting, capturing, and driving a foe who showed a determination worthy a better cause, contesting every step of their outposts, and when driven they scattered into the woods and swamps. The great difficulty in operating against Kinston is, that the roads are, most of them, only about ten feet wide, and the innumerable cross-roads and by-roads make it exceedingly dangerous, because so many creeks and little streams running from swamps cross these roads, and requiring bridges, are easily torn up in your rear by a mere handful of men, who seek protection in the woods and swamps, thereby giving you all the annoyance and loss without being able to punish them; but the very celerity of my movements, with a good cavalry force ahead and rear, foiled the enemy to retard or injure me in my retreat, and the men not straggling at all gave no chance to pick up.

A list marked A, hereunto annexed, gives casualties. A list marked B, hereunto annexed, gives captured property. A list marked C,* hereunto annexed, gives the number of prisoners. All of which has been turned in to the respective departments to which they belong. Having but a small amount of transportation I could not bring off all the small-arms abandoned by the enemy, but they were destroyed by having artillery moved over them. The enemy admit killed about 25 men and 2 officers, and from 75 to 100 men and horses put hors de combat.

Before closing this report I beg respectfully to mention Col. C. L. Upham, of the Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, whose able and cordial co-operation has been of great service to me. Captain Green and his command of the One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry deserve great credit. Troops B and D, of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, behaved well. The artillery was not used, but I am satisfied that Captain Mercer would have fought his battery well. If the commanding general deems the expedition a success it is entirely due to the good conduct of every officer and man engaged in it, and am confident that had my force been treble I should have commanded Kinston, destroyed the ram, and the Goldsborough railroad. I am, however, satisfied that the ram can never be used this way.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of North Carolina.

A.

Return of casualties in an expedition commanded by Col. P. J. Claassen, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Infantry, near Kinston, N. C., on the morning of June 22, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
132d Regiment New York Infantry	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
15th Regiment Connecticut Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th New York Cavalry (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3d New York Artillery (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York, Commanding Expedition.

B.

Return of ordnance, ordnance stores, and quartermaster's stores captured by an expedition commanded by Col. P. J. Claassen, near Kinston, N. C., on the morning of June 22, 1864.

Horses	23
Mules	5
Saddles	25
Bridles	5

*Contains names of 5 officers and 42 men.

Wagon	1
Four-mule set of harness	1
Light wagon	1
Muskets	12
Rifle	1
Officer's sword and belt	1
Pistols (one six-shooter)	3

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel 132d New York Infantry, Comdg. Expedition.

JUNE 20-25, 1864.—Expedition against the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, N. C.

Report of Col. James Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
Morehead City, N. C., June 28, 1864.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from the commanding general I started on Monday, the 20th instant, 5.15 a. m., from the line of railroad in command of an expedition composed of about 500 men of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ripley; about 500 men of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. H. McNary; one section of Battery C, Third New York Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Enoch Jones; one section of 12-pounder howitzers, under Lieutenant Wilson, First U. S. Artillery; one company of cavalry, about fifty-five men, commanded by Captain Graham, First North Carolina Volunteers; about thirty-five men of Twenty-third New York Cavalry, under Captains Cummings and Spann, and about 340 men Twelfth New York Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Savage, together with three mountain howitzers, the object of which was to destroy a portion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, capture and destroy a train of cars, and if possible burn the large covered bridge over Northeast Cape Fear River.

Colonel Savage marched from New Berne 19th instant, 10 p. m., direct for Pollocksville and at once rebuilt the bridge over Mill Creek, and on the arrival of the infantry the column marched 3.30 p. m. direct for Young's Cross-Roads; 100 men of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, under Capt. Hyron Kalt, having been directed to proceed to the junction of the roads leading from Young's Cross-Roads and Pollocksville. He arrived at Young's Cross-Roads about 7.30 p. m., and after pushing a small force of cavalry across the White Oak River to capture one of the enemy's pickets, which was not accomplished, we at once commenced to build the bridge over the river, which was finished at 12.30 a. m., whereupon the cavalry, one section of artillery, and about 150 men Ninth Vermont Volunteers (transported in wagons) at once crossed and pushed on toward Jacksonville. When we reached a point about ten miles from the White Oak River our advance captured two of the enemy's pickets. About five miles from Jacksonville we met a company of the enemy's cavalry strongly posted on the west bank of Big Northeast Creek; after a slight skirmish, in which Captain Graham's company performed the most conspicuous part, the enemy was completely routed, leaving one of their killed upon the ground; so rapid was his flight, which he had been prepared to make (being fully

warned of our approach), it was impossible to capture prisoners. We therefore pushed into Jacksonville, arriving there 8.45 a. m. 21st instant, and at once commenced the passage of the river by transporting the cavalry across in one small flat after having first posted the infantry of the Ninth Vermont, 100 of which regiment having, under Captain Kelley, been sent on the 20th instant on steamer to the mouth of New River to capture pickets and occupy the ferry until my return, to guard the approaches from the Richlands on the east bank of New River, by way of the Northeast bridge. Finding the process of transporting the troops across the river would occupy more time than could be spared, the rebuilding of the bridge was commenced, under the direction of Captain Horn, and about 3 p. m. 22d instant it was so far completed as to be able to pass cavalry over it.

On my march through the country, and particularly at Jacksonville, I learned that my movements were well known at least twenty-four hours before I arrived. I at once adopted the necessary means to learn the whereabouts and probable strength of the enemy, and at 9.45 p. m. I became aware of the presence of a strong force of cavalry and artillery on the Richlands road, on the west bank of New River, and about eleven miles on my right. I also learned that the home guards and militia were in arms to defend the approaches to the railroad, and had been at work destroying bridges, felling trees, &c., and I was fully assured from the enemy's position that the moment I moved into the country he would move on my line of advance in my rear, occupy or destroy the bridge, and at once concentrate his force and attack the Ninth Vermont, and, from what I learned of his numerical superiority, drive Ripley back on the White Oak, capture many of his men, and then turn and destroy every possible chance of my return across the New River. I also learned that a force was already at Warsaw to move and attack me wherever I should appear on the line of railroad. Taking the above into consideration, and that so many of the cavalry horses became so fatigued as to be unfit for the proposed expedition, that I could march but about 300 across the river, and that from the condition of the horses many of them would have to be left on the road—from the facts I decided that it would be poor judgment to proceed farther, as the loss of my cavalry and any portion of my infantry might secure disaster to our interests in this State. Therefore I commenced my homeward march about 6 a. m. 22d instant, at which time I detached a squadron of cavalry, under Captain Ferguson, to communicate with Captain Kelley (whose report* please find inclosed) and direct him to return to our lines at once. This Captain Ferguson failed to do; in consequence of having been fired into by a few guerrillas he returned at 1 p. m. In consequence of this discreditable act on the part of Captain Ferguson I was compelled to send Colonel Savage to accomplish the same object, he (Colonel S.) having no officer in his command that he could recommend for said duty. (With reference to the detached operations of Colonel Savage, I would respectfully refer to his accompanying report.†)

Our losses on the expedition were light—2 men Twelfth New York Cavalry killed (1 by accident, which is fully explained in reports of Colonel S. and Captain Kelley), 1 man Twelfth New York Cavalry wounded, and 4 horses killed. We returned on Friday night and Saturday morning, followed by large numbers of contrabands. The fruits of the expedition are ample for the labor incurred. Large bodies of the enemy were kept continually watching our movements for at least four or five

* Not found. † See p. 819.

days, and thus prevented from rendering any assistance elsewhere. It has further taught the enemy that it will be necessary for him to keep a strong force on the line of railroad to protect it. This movement, together with the rumors of an attack on Wilmington, has caused that place to be re-enforced, as I learned by letter of June 24, via captured mail. One of the diverting columns, under Colonel Claassen, effected the capture of a body of prisoners from the intrenchments of one of his strongholds, while another little column, under Captain Kelley, captured 15 prisoners, 3 mules, 2 horses, and destroyed boats, seines, &c., at the mouth of New River, a distance of about ninety miles apart. So advantageously and simultaneously were troops posted and demonstrations made, that the enemy kept on the defensive, otherwise he would certainly have assumed the offensive. The results of the expedition, exclusive of those captured by Colonel Claassen, are the capture of 20 prisoners, 22 horses, 4 mules, 2 carts, 7 saddles, 22 rifle muskets, 15 carbines and musketoons, 10 cavalry sabers, 13 cartridge-boxes, belts, and cap pouches, the destruction of 2 ferry boats, &c., on the New River, and the destruction of a schooner loaded with salt at Swansborough. All the troops acted with propriety of conduct seldom witnessed on expeditions; a single act of pillaging is not known to have occurred; and when brought in contact with the enemy they acted with creditable spirit.

Colonel Savage, Captains Horn and Graham, of the cavalry; Captain Kelley, of the Ninth Vermont, and Lieutenants King and Connelly, of my staff, deserve special mention for their indefatigable, prompt, and gallant conduct throughout the entire expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. JOURDAN.

Capt. J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of North Carolina.

JUNE 22–23, 1864.—Scout from Piney Green to Snead's Ferry and Swansborough, N. C.

Report of Col. James W. Savage, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Palmer, near New Berne, N. C., June 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of detached operations of a portion of my command on the 22d and 23d days of June, instant:

At 2.30 on the afternoon of the 22d I received from Colonel Jourdan, commanding, orders to proceed with two squadrons and my howitzer section from Etheridge's—where the main body of his column then was—to Piney Green. Thence to send Captain Horn with one squadron and one piece to Quaker Church to await my return and with the remainder to proceed to Snead's Ferry, endeavor to communicate with the gun-boat supposed to be near that place, and capture or disperse any rebels we might find on the way. After leaving Piney Green I proceeded rapidly toward Snead's Ferry, distant about fifteen miles. Information obtained on the way seemed to render certain the evidence of a small body of mounted rebels in the vicinity, and fragments of two letters were found on the road from which it was evident that the

march of Colonel Jourdan's column was known. Arriving within two miles of the ferry I moved with caution, throwing out, in addition to my mounted advance, dismounted men with directions to examine carefully the dense undergrowth on both sides of the road, and instructing the non-commissioned officer in command of the advance that upon being halted he was to shout the designation of his regiment and not to fire without first being fired upon. A few minutes after sundown we arrived at a point about half a mile from Snead's Ferry, where we fell into an ambush of the Ninth Vermont, so well selected and in so dense and dark a wood that my advance guard did not discover it until the head of the column was abreast a portion of it. I regret to say that several shots were exchanged before I could ascertain the character of the opposing forces, and that Sergeant Seibert, of Troop C, was instantly killed. Captain Kelley, of the Ninth Vermont, in command of the detachment, behaved with marked coolness and promptitude, and by our united exertions the firing was stopped without further damage except to two or three horses.

After halting an hour I returned to Quaker Church, which I reached at 5 a. m. June 23. At 7 I sent Captain Horn with his force to Swansborough, which he reached about 10. He had been attacked the night previous by a force of about thirty-five men who were lying in ambush for him but who were dispersed after a few shots without any loss on our side. The nature of the country, an impenetrable swamp, precluded the possibility of their capture. During the night small squads, probably of the same force, annoyed his pickets but inflicted no loss. At Swansborough Captain Horn burnt a schooner loaded with salt and destroyed a few bags of salt on the way. He met no organized force but was annoyed by guerrilla firing; and I have to report the killing of Corporal June, of Company G, by a guerrilla secreted in the woods. The two detachments were united again about 12 m. and I proceeded to Morton's Cross-Roads, where I arrived about 5 p. m., finding a portion of Colonel Jourdan's column, and soon after reporting to him in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. SAVAGE,
Colonel Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. H. M. CONNELLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 27-AUGUST 4, 1864.—Expedition from Norfolk, Va., into North Carolina.

Report of Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., August 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return of the expedition sent into North Carolina for the purpose of capturing horses, cotton, and other contraband property, after having successfully accomplished the objects of the undertaking. The force consisted of the Twentieth New York Cavalry, Colonel Lord; the First U. S. Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Dimon; the One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National

Guard, Colonel Sage, and two sections of the Eighth New York Independent Battery, Captain Fitch, the whole commanded by Colonel Lord. The expedition left Norfolk July 27 and arrived at Elizabeth City on the ensuing day. Here Colonel Lord divided his command, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, with a mounted force, scouring the eastern counties, and Major Gates pushing farther into the interior. The latter officer visited Gatesville, Winton, and Wintonville, capturing 11 bales of cotton, 1,000 pounds of tobacco, between 50 and 60 horses, and destroying a store at Winton and another at Wintonville. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans moved with a force of seven companies of the Twentieth Cavalry into Perquimans and Chowan Counties, capturing about 60 horses, 4 bales of cotton, and 3 boxes of tobacco, the last seized from the captain of the contraband trading steamer on the Chowan River. Another lot of cotton was seized by Colonel Lord, near Elizabeth City. Colonel Lord reports a loyal feeling among the people of the section of the State visited by him. He says, "The people of Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Chowan Counties have treated my men so hospitably and entertained them in such a friendly manner that myself and command are impressed with the conviction that by far the larger proportion of the people are loyal to the United States. There is a deep Union feeling among at least three-fifths of the people." The guerrillas still infest the country through which our troops passed, the citizens of which express a great desire to be rid of them. If the commanding general could spare me 250 men of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Regiment, who understand the country, and displayed much zeal on a former raid, to hunt these robbers and murderers out of the swamps to which they resort whenever our troops make their appearance, I have no doubt we can effectually rid the country of them. The citizens are robbed by these marauders and will do all in their power to put a stop to their further depredations. If this suggestion meets the views of the major-general commanding, if I can be informed beforehand when the troops asked for will come, I can have all arrangements made to send them immediately out, and they can be returned in ten days to the field.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

JULY 28–31, 1864.—Expedition from New Berne to Manning's Neck, N. C.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding District of North Carolina.**

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that the expedition sent by me up the Chowan has this day returned. This expedition was commanded by First Lieut. G. F. Ward, jr., one of my aides-de-camp, and it consisted of three officers, sixty men, and two pieces of artillery. At

* For report of Acting Ensign G. W. Barrett, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

my request Commander Macomb, the senior naval officer in the Sounds, sent the gun-boat Whitehead, Acting Master Barrett commanding, with the command, which went up the river as far as Manning's Neck, almost communicating with our cavalry, which was at work on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad. Lieutenant Ward succeeded in bringing away about 110 bales of cotton, nearly 200 boxes of tobacco, and 150 boxes of cotton yarn. In addition to this he destroyed all the rebel commissary supplies at Winton, with the exception of some thousands of pounds, which were brought away, and he captured the propeller Arrow, which was captured on the canal last year. The steamer is in good order. She had just landed a load of cotton at Gatesville, and this also was captured. The rebels brought a battery down to Winton, and they made some little fight at Colerain, but our people sustained no damage. The report to-day is that a boat expedition is being organized to come down the Trent River. If they come we will be prepared for them. Lieutenant Ward and the officers with him deserve great credit for the manner in which the affair was managed, and I shall take occasion to thank Commander Macomb for the assistance rendered on the occasion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Va.

[Indorsement.]

I take leave to forward to Lieutenant-General Grant this report, which shows that sixty men and a little gun-boat went by water within twenty miles of the Weldon road. This will do good, as it will lead the enemy to think that any other expedition is only a cotton raid.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Ager's (George) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Allcock's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Allen's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Ames' (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Anderson's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Andrew Sharpshooters. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Andrews' (Benjamin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Angel's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Ashby's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Avery's (Martin P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Baily's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Baker's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Baker's (J. Stannard) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (Leroy A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Bannon's (Charles R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Bard's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thaddeus L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Almont) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Barney's (Benjamin G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment, Provisional.*
Barton's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Bates' (Delevan) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*
Beattie's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment.*
Belcher's (Horatio) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bigelow's (John) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Binkley's (Otho H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Blount's (Joseph G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Bolton's (Joseph K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Bolton's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Bowerman's (Richard N.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Bradford's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Confederate Guards, Artillery, post.*
Brady's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
Brander's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Breck's (George) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Breitenbach's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Brigham's (Charles O.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

A and B.

Bucklin's (James T. P.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Burgess' (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Burke's (Denis F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*

Burns' (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*

Burt's (Mason W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Burton's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*

Burton's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*

Byram's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*

Byrne's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*

Cannon's (Madison M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*

Cary's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Cashin's (Thomas D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*

Catlin's (Isaac S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*

Cayce's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery, post.*

Chamberlain's (Abial G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment.*

Channell's (Alfred M.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Chesterfield Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Chew's (R. Preston) **Artillery.** See *James W. Thomson's Artillery, post.*

Chew's (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 4th Battery.*

Choate's (Francis C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*

Church's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Churchill's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 58th Regiment.*

Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*

Clutter's (Valentine J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*

Coit's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Collis' (Charles H. T.) **Zouaves, Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*

Colvin's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*

Confederate Guards Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*

Conser's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*

Cook's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*

Cunningham's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Cutcheon's (Byron M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Daniels' (Percy) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Davidson's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Dawson's (Matthew M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Deane's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Degener's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
De Land's (Charles V.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battery.*
Dennison's (William N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Deno's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Dickerson's (James W.) **Artillery.** See *Joseph G. Blount's Artillery, ante.*
Dickinson's (Sylvanus O.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*
Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Doolittle's (Anson O.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Dorrell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Dow's (Edwin B.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
Dow's (Edwin C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Doyle's (Richard N.) **Infantry.*** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Draper's (Alonzo G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 36th Regiment.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Dwight's (G. Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Easterly's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Battery.*
Eaton's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 27th Battery.*
Ebright's (Aaron W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Egbert's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Ellis' (Theodore G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ely's (Ralph) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Emery's (Seth A.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
Evans' (David M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Evans' (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Farwell's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Federhen's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
Ferris' (Newton S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Fiak's (John) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles.*
Fitch's (Butler) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Fitzhugh's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Fleming's (Charles K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fleming's (James) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Fletcher's (Emmons F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Fox's (Dorus M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Guy W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Gale's (John) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battery.*
Geddis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Gillett's (Edward A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Greeley's (Erwin S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Green's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Griggs' (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Grimshaw's (Arthur H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grubb's (E. Burd) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hagood's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
Hall's (H. Seymour) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 43d Regiment.*
Hall's (Newton) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hamlin's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Harhaus' (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Harn's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harney's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Harriman's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hart's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (S. C.) Artillery, post.*
Hart's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
Haskell's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Hatch's (J. Church) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Hawthorn's (Aldus F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Hazelton's (James B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Healy's (Virgil M.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Henry's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Herring's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Hexamer's (William) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hill's (Jonathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hixon's (Noah H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hogg's (George) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hooper's (I. Harris) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Horn's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Jackson's (Lewis W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Johnston's (Philip Preston) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery.*
Jones' (Edward S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' (Enoch) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Jones' (Lorenzo I.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kalt's (Hyron) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
Kelley's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Elisha S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kelly's (James I.) **Artillery.** See *Chesterfield Artillery, ante.*
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment.*
Knowles' (Oliver B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Knox's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Korte's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Kraszynski's (Morris) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lamb's (Jacob H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
La Motte's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Larkin's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Leadbeater's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Leahy's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Lentz's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Lewis' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Lincoln's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Local Defense Troops. See *Virginia Troops.*
Logan's (Lewis G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Lord's (Newton B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Luce's (Constant) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McAllister's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McClennan's (Matthew R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
McConihe's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
McCoy's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
McGregor's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
McIvor's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment.*
McKaig's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McKeel's (James M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
McKnight's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
McLain's (Alexander S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
McLaughlin's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
McNary's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
Macon Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Macon's (Miles C.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post.*
McPherson's (Duncan D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
Madill's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Marcy's (George O.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Marshall's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Fauquier Artillery, ante.*
Martin's (Robert D.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Miller's (John O.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Milliken's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Mink's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*

Moegling's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Moffitt's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Moroney's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Morrison's (Gardner L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*

Mowers' (Lewis H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*

Mumford's (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*

Munroe's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*

Murdock's (Marcus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*

Murphy's (Joseph M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Neeper's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*

Nettleton's (A. Bayard) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*

New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*

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